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T h e
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
of CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY,
New York

*A Detailed and En-
tertaining Story of
One Hundred Years
of Development*

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II.

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INDEX OF CONTENTS.

A

Abbey, Chauncey, portrait and sketch of	914-915
Abbott, Charles S., portrait and sketch of	1168-1169
Academy, Fredonia	40, 74
Mayville	40
Jamestown, picture of	41
Westfield, picture of	41, 42
Ellington	42
Dunkirk	42
Adams, S. Delevan, portrait and sketch of	1128-1129
Albro, Victor A., portrait and sketch of	352-353
Alexander, Peter D., portrait and sketch of	472
Almy, J. E., sketch of	51
Alton, Sampson, sketch of	427
Allen, M., sketch of	394
Allen, Henry, portrait and sketch of	636-637
Allen, Florence J., portrait of	990
Allen Edward L., portrait and sketch	131, 132
Allen, Caleb J., portrait and sketch of	331
Mrs. Caleb J., portrait and sketch of	331-332
Allen, Henry, portrait and sketch of	1112-1114
Ames, Henry Q., portrait and sketch of	51
Anderson, Anson C., portrait and sketch	57
Anderson, August, portrait and sketch of	353
Anderson, Charles J.	712
Anderson, Frank	800-801
Anderson, John S.	801-802
Angell, Cyrus D., portrait and sketch of	1137-1138
Appleby, George W., portrait and sketch of	602-604
Arkwright, Township History by R. A. Mathewson	263, 265
Petrified skull, picture of	265
Supervisors	265
Original purchases	266
Cheese industry	267-270

First cheese factory, picture of	266
Armstrong, Dr. J. W., picture of	68

B

Babcock, family	287
Barber, portrait of	287
Babcock, John W., portrait and sketch of	473
Elnora M., portrait and sketch of	473-474
Balcom, Villeroy, portrait and sketch of	1054
Baldwin, Jeremiah, picture of	548
Baldwin, Levi, sketch of	270
Bar, The Bench, by H. C. Kingsbury and James L. Weeks	202
Early history of	216
Barrett, H. D., sketch of	248
Barnard, Frank B., portrait and sketch of	474-475
Bargar, E. C., portrait and sketch of	767
Barker, Hon. George, portrait and sketch of	902-903
Battles, James, portrait of	389
Mrs. James, portrait of	389
Beech, Robert K., portrait and sketch of	131-132
Beggs, John S., portrait and sketch of	476-477
Bemis, P. W., portrait and sketch of	1072-1073
Bemus, Dr. William M., sketch of	769
Bemus Point, view of	506
Main street, picture of	510
Supervisors' picnic at	511
Ferry at	512
Bench and Bar, group picture of	211
Bentley, Fred A., portrait and sketch of	284-286
Uriah, portrait of	285
Gustavus A., portrait of	285
Bentley, Alexander, portrait of	390
Benton, I. S., portrait and sketch of	404-405
Benedict, Hiram, Jr., portrait and sketch of	527-528
Billings, Allen E., portrait and sketch of	712-713

Bill, Norton B., picture and sketch of....	859	Busti, by Hon. Walter C. Gifford....	274-293
Melvina, portrait and sketch of....	867-868	Paul, portrait of.....	274
Bird, Charles P., portrait and sketch of.....	136-137	As represented in the State Legisla- ture	281-283
Bishop, Coleman E., sketch of.....	114	View of Lakewood.....	282
Black, T. Henry, portrait and sketch of..	717	How named.....	283
Blaisdell, Stephen, portrait and sketch of	394-395	Original purchases.....	283-284
William S., portrait and sketch of....	395-396	Some of the first.....	284
Alfred H., portrait and sketch of....	395-396	Churches, history of.....	284
Blood, Charles, portrait and sketch of,	476-478	Busti, landing at Lakewood, picture of..	293
Blunt, James G., sketch of.....	478	Butler, Capt. James, portrait and sketch of	944-946
Bootey, Edward R., portrait and sketch of	715-716	Butler, Sheldon, portrait and sketch of	1002-1004
Boorman, Joseph H., portrait and sketch of	135		
Bradshaw, Edwin A., portrait and sketch of.....	121-122	C	
Brewer, Dr. Francis B., portrait and sketch of.....	1070-1072	Caddagan, John P., portrait and sketch of	1135
Brick, Timothy, portrait and sketch of	478-480	Camp, A. N., portrait and sketch.....	719
Brick, Henry S., portrait and sketch of	479-480	Campbell, John L., portrait and sketch of	946-948
Brigham, Walter E., picture of.....	418	Jay E., portrait and sketch of.....	963
Brocton, Main Street, view of.....	930	Carroll	294-312
Brocton school, organized.....	62	Charles, picture of.....	294
School building.....	65	Original Purchases.....	301
Brockway, Beman, sketch of.....	111-112	Supervisors	301-302
Brockway, Burban, picture of.....	967	Early Lumbering, by Mrs. Effie W. Parker	302-305
Hon. Charles B., portrait and sketch of	973-975	An Early Sawmill, picture of.....	302
Bronson, Egbert J., portrait and sketch of	1053-1054	Logging scene, picture of.....	304
Brooks, Dr. J. M., sketch of.....	798	Raft, picture of.....	305
Brooks Locomotive Works, history and development of, by Marshall L. Hin- man.....	453-462	Reminiscences, by Thomas J. Fen- ton.....	305-307
First Locomotive, picture of.....	453	Carlson, Samuel A., portrait and sketch of	134-135
In 1877, picture of.....	454	Carr, Truman B., sketch of.....	397
Modern locomotive.....	455	James, sketch of.....	397
Birdseye view.....	458	Case, Frank W., portrait and sketch of..	529
Exposition Flyer, picture of.....	460	Case, Gardner, picture of.....	574
Heads of departments, group of.....	461	Mrs. Gardner, picture of.....	574
First time card, picture of.....	462	Case, Theo. A., portrait and sketch of, 536-567 Frank E., portrait and sketch of.....	566
Brown, Charles E., portrait and sketch of.....	129	Henry R., portrait and sketch of.....	571-577
Brown, George W., sketch of.....	396	Cassadaga Union School, organized.....	64
Brown, Scott, portrait of.....	157	Cassadaga Lake Free Association.....	233
Bucklin, Willard, picture of.....	581	Its History and Development, by Car- rie E. S. Twing.....	257
Bush, Frank B., portrait and sketch of	713-714	The Leolyn Woods, picture of.....	234
Buckner, Ernest, picture of.....	937	Home of the Association, picture of ..	236
Bugbee, Judge L., portrait and sketch of	1046-1047	Cassadaga Lake Free Association, chair- men of.....	248
Bullock, R. C., portrait and sketch of	396-397	The Leolyn.....	250
Burnell, Madison, picture of.....	32	The Leolyn, group picture.....	251
		The "Sunflower".....	250
		Picture, road leading to.....	252
		Picture, entrance to.....	255
		Park	256
		Picture, the bridge.....	257
		Cawcroft, Ernest, portrait and sketch of	141-142

Cellars, Brocton Wine.....	192	Main Street.....	384
Celoron, picture of.....	535	Historical	384-389
Chadwick, Solomon, picture of.....	417	Reminiscences	388-390
Champlin, James G., sketch of.....	397	Historical spot.....	390
Champlin, Stephen J., portrait and sketch of.....	926-927	Main Street 1870, picture of.....	391
Margaret A., portrait and sketch of	926-927	Supervisors	390
Maude E., portrait and sketch of.....	927	Village	391
Charlotte, Errata.....	339	School.....	391
Charlotte, by <u>Obed Edson</u>	313-324	Post Office.....	391-392
Cleland Brothers, group picture of....	314	Cemetery, picture of.....	392
First frame building, picture of.....	316	History	392
Main Street, Sinclairville in 1876....	318	Fire Department.....	393
Cemetery view.....	321	Churches	393
Main Street, Sinclairville in 1904....	322	Lodges	393-394
Sinclairville, birdseye view.....	324	Cheney, Ebenezer, sketch of.....	824
The Founder of Sinclairville and Char- lotte Center, by Mrs. R. C. Seaver	325-331	Family	859-868
Chase, Oliver F., picture of.....	828	Nelson E., picture of.....	861
Chautauquans, Former.....	1124-1145	Capt. Newel, portrait of.....	864
Chautauqua Union School, organized....	64	Cherry Creek, Old Trough, picture of....	409
Chautauqua Lake, poem by Dr. J. T. Edwards	143	Chessman, A. P., portrait and sketch of	920-923
Institution, by Fred W. Hyde.....	145-158	Children's Lyceum, organized.....	238
Birdseye view.....	145	Auditorium, picture of.....	240
The pier.....	148	The Channel, picture of.....	244
Audience in 1883.....	147	Trustees, group picture of.....	245
Amphitheater in 1885-1904.....	148-149	Cipperly, Clarence R., portrait and sketch of.....	354-355
Choir	150	Clark, H. A., portrait and sketch of....	919
Men's Club building.....	151	Clary, James A., portrait and sketch of	121-123
Boys' Club house.....	151	Clement, Stephen M., portrait and sketch of	919-921
Beautiful.....	152	Club History, Its Development, by Mrs. Eleanor J. Dow.....	258-262
Fountain	152	Clymer school, organized.....	61
Old Fairpoint.....	153-156	School building.....	65
First tent used.....	154	Clymer	373-380
Diploma.....	154	George, picture of.....	373
Model of Holy Land.....	155	Supervisors	378
Administration building.....	156	Original Purchases.....	378
Institution officers.....	157-158	Cobb, John H., portrait and sketch of....	128
Sunset	158	Coe, Birdsall, picture of.....	573
Chautauqua Lake, poem by Morris Mor- ton	201	Colman, Truman R., portrait and sketch of	480-481
Chautauqua County Court House, pic- ture of.....	340	William T., portrait and sketch of....	481
Chautauqua	341-372	Corbett, Hon. C. H., portrait and sketch of	1018-1020
Chautauqua County Jail, picture of....	347	Frاند D., portrait and sketch of.....	1020
Chautauqua, Churches, history of.....	351	Herbert H., portrait and sketch of....	1021
Lodges, history of.....	352	County Clerk's and Treasurer's office, picture of.....	344
Supervisors	352	County Farm, administration building, picture of.....	348
Chautauqua, On the Hills of, picture of..	570	Hospital, picture of.....	349
Cherry Creek Union School, organized....	64	County Farm, picture, A Happy Family..	372
Cherry Creek News, established.....	139	Cook, Mrs. Orsel, sketch of.....	247
Cherry Creek.....	382-410	Cookingham, H. W., sketch of.....	397-398
How named.....	382	Cooper, Henry H., portrait and sketch of	717-718
Description	382-383		
Birdseye view.....	383		

Cook, Judge Orsell, portrait and sketch,	803-804
Cornell, L. S., portrait and sketch....	814-815
William T., portrait and sketch of....	481
Crandall, Charles F., portrait and sketch of	961-963
Crissey, Harlow, sketch of.....	1042
Crosby, H. N., portrait and sketch of....	529
Cross, Rev. Palmer, sketch of.....	604
Cummings, Thomas J., portrait and sketch of.....	482
Cummings, Walter, sketch of.....	590
Cummings, John H., sketch of.....	332
Cummings, A. W., sketch of.....	1171
Curtiss, A. H., sketch of.....	398
Curtis, John H., portrait and sketch of....	398
Edgar W., portrait and sketch of.....	399
Curtis, Major E. A., portrait and sketch of	899-900
Cushing, Zattu, sketch of.....	876-877

D

Damon, A. Watson, portrait and sketch of	138
Davis, Dr. H. W., portrait and sketch of	530-532
Davis, Ebenezer, sketch of.....	824
Day, Ira, picture of.....	541
Dean, George R., portrait and sketch of	123-124
Dean, Dr. H. J., portrait and sketch of	947-949
Dean, Benjamin S., portrait and sketch of	803-805
Dean, Isaac E., portrait and sketch of	1143-1144
Dennison, B. F., sketch of.....	590
Dickson, G. Fayette, portrait and sketch of	1107
Dodge, Ulysses E., portrait of.....	169
Dodge, Charles E., portrait and sketch of	307-308
Donovan, Michael, portrait and sketch of	1042-1043
Mrs. Michael, portrait and sketch of	1042-1043
Dorman, Dearing, picture of.....	1005
Huldah, picture of.....	1005
Archibald, picture of.....	1006
Miles J., portrait and sketch of....	1020-1022
Doty, Capt. Joseph C., portrait and sketch of.....	995
Dow, Mrs. Eleanor, picture of.....	258
Dunbar, J. S., portrait and sketch of....	1139
Dunkirk High School building.....	58
Dunkirk, Early History of, by Obed Ed- son	410-452
The Land Company.....	424-425
Garnsey's Bay.....	426
Named	426
Prosperous village.....	426-427
First brick house, picture of.....	426
Improvements	427-428
"Walk-in-the-Water"	
Period of Depression.....	430-431
Walter Smith.....	431
Lafayette	432-433
The Van Burens.....	433
A Period of Prosperity.....	433
M. W. Abell.....	433
Churches	434-435
The Erie Railroad.....	435
Newspapers	435-436
Census, 1835.....	437
Harbor, 1835, picture of.....	437
Prosperous	438
Incorporated as a Village.....	438
Years of Adversity.....	438-439
The Ice-shed.....	440
Patriot War.....	440
Lake Disasters.....	440-442
Steamboat Erie, picture of.....	441
Lake Storms.....	442
Fredonia.....	442
Point Gratiot.....	443
Return of Prosperity.....	443
Railroad Celebration.....	443
The Irish and Germans.....	445
Irish Catholics.....	445
German Catholics.....	445
Polish Catholics.....	446
Episcopalians	446
German Protestants.....	446
Steamboat and Railroad business....	446
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.....	446-447
The Camps and Garibaldi.....	447-448
Singerbunds and Singerfests.....	448
The Armory.....	448
The Town of.....	449
In the Civil War.....	449
Central Avenue, picture of.....	450
Washington Park, picture of.....	451
City Hall, picture of.....	452
Construction of the Erie Railroad, by Hon. J. T. Williams.....	463-472

E

Eacker, John I., portrait and sketch of	996-997
George W., portrait and sketch of....	996-997
Edson, Obed, picture of.....	410
Edson, Obed, 1st., picture of.....	317
John M., portrait and sketch of.....	332
Mrs. John M., portrait of.....	333
Edwards, C. L., sketch of.....	400
Elmer, P. M., portrait and sketch or	1036-1038
Mrs. P. M., portrait and sketch of	1038-1039

Ellicott Union School, organized.....	58
Ellington Union School, organized.....	61
School building.....	61
Ellery	506-517
William, picture of.....	506
Churches, history of.....	513
Supervisors, List of.....	514
Ellery Friends, by Chas. A. Hoag, his- tory of.....	1145
Ellicott	517-535
Churches, history of.....	522
Supervisors, list of.....	523
Early Recollections of, by Flint Blanchard	523-527
Ellington, by Theo. A. Case.....	536-570
Early History of.....	539-540
Early Industries.....	541-542
Early Mail and Transportation Facu- ities	542-543
Early Incidents.....	543-544
Prehistoric	545
The Flood.....	546
Supervisors, list of.. ..	547
Village	548
Churches, History of.....	556-560
Academy	560-562
The "Indian War".....	562-566

F

Falconer School, organized.....	62
School building.....	62
Falconer, Village of.....	522
Patrick, portrait and sketch of...	530-531
Falvey, J. K., portrait and sketch of...	1171
Farman, John F., picture of.....	552
Fay, Deacon Elijah, picture of.....	189
Mrs. Elijah, picture of.....	189
Fenner, Dr. M. M., portrait and sketch of	905-907
Fenner, James, portrait and sketch of	1017-1018
Rufus W., portrait and sketch of.	1044-1046
Fenton, Gov. R. E., (frontispiece).....	1
Gov. R. E., life and works of, by Hon. J. B. Fisher.....	2-17
Mrs. G. W., mother of Gov. R. E.....	2
Gov. R. E., residence of.....	14
Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Gov. R. E.....	18
R. Earle, son of Gov. R. E.....	17
Geo. W., as a teacher.....	35
Fenton, M. L., sketch of.....	769
Ferrin, Moses, portrait and sketch of	1101-1103
Samuel A., portrait and sketch of.	1102-1103
Fessenden, Albro, picture of.....	583
Fisher, Hon. J. B., cut of.....	2
Fisk, Edward C., portrait and sketch of.	130
Fink, Adam, portrait and sketch of.....	428

Mrs. Adam, portrait of.....	428
Fisher, Hon. J. B., portrait and sketch of.....	2, 719-721
Fishing, Winter.....	822
Flagg, James R., portrait and sketch of.	52
Flagler, James H., sketch of.....	354-356
Forestville School building.....	56
Forestville, Main Street, picture of....	617
Fowler, J. Samuel, portrait and sketch of	721-724
Fredonia Union School, organized.....	63
Frewsburg School, organized.....	64
School building.....	64
Fredonia, Common.....	82
Fredonia Baptist Church, picture of....	164
French, A. B., sketch of.....	249
French, Albert F., sketch of.....	1168
French Creek.....	572-579
Churches, history of.....	575-576
Supervisors, list on.....	576
Fredonia Common in 1852, picture of....	876
Park, picture of.....	881
Views in and around.....	883
Main Street, picture of.....	885
Frisbee, Henry C., portrait and sketch of	107-108
Frisbee, Sadius, portrait and sketch of	567-568
Perry, portrait and sketch of.....	569-570
Frost, Geo. H., picture of.....	387
Geo. N., sketch of.....	400
Fuller, Arad, portrait and sketch of....	866-868
Amos, Sr., picture of.....	868
Fuller, Ralph D.....	957
George W., portrait and sketch of	957-958
Furman, John F., picture of.....	552
Furman, Archie R., portrait and sketch of	949

G

Gallup, James D., portrait and sketch of	379-380
Galloway, John, portrait and sketch of	798-799
Gaston, Hon. A., sketch of.....	247
Gerry, Children's Home, picture of.....	579
History of, by John F. Phelps...	580-592
Elbridge, picture of.....	580
First Town Meeting.....	583
Village of.....	584
Churches, history of.....	585-586
Supervisors, list of.....	586
Orphanage and Home.....	586-590
Old People's Home, picture of.....	587
Group of children, picture of.....	588
Group of aged persons, picture of....	592
Gifford, Gideon, portrait of.....	281
Mrs. Gideon, portrait of.....	281

Charles D., sketch of.....	287	Hall, James, picture of.....	300
Walter C., portrait and sketch of...	288-289	Hall, John A., portrait and sketch of...	117-120
Mrs. Eliza C., portrait and sketch...	289-290	Frederick P., portrait and sketch of	120-122
Gifford, B. R., portrait of.....	495	Hall, Wm. C. J., portrait and sketch of	723-725
Fred, portrait of.....	495	Hall, Lewis, portrait and sketch of...	726-727
Gilmour, Robert H., portrait and sketch		Hall, Edward L., portrait and sketch of	726-728
of	499-501	Hall, Elliot C., portrait and sketch of	807-808
Gleason, W. B., portrait and sketch of	356-357	William, portrait and sketch of...	807-808
Gould, Julius, picture of.....	34	Hall, Mrs. James, portrait and sketch of	819
Gould, Daniel, portrait and sketch of	1000-1001	James, sketch of.....	825
Ncwell, portrait and sketch of...	1000-1001	Hall, Ralph H., portrait and sketch of	924-926
Julius G., portrait and sketch of...	1000-1002	Hall, Ralph Ahira, portrait and sketch	
William C., portrait and sketch...	1001-1002	of	941-943
Goulding, Timothy, picture of.....	416	James Ahira, portrait and sketch of...	943
Mrs. Timothy, picture of.....	416	Hanover, by Marcus Sackett.....	609-619
Grange, Temple at Chautauqua.....	172	Supervisors, list of.....	615
Grape Industry, Its Growth and Develop-		Forestville	617
ment, by G. E. Ryckman.....	188-201	Silver Creek.....	618
Grapes	191	Lodges	618
Grape Station, first in county, picture of...	194	Hanchett, T. D., portrait and sketch of	813-814
Grape Shipping.....	195	Harrison, Dr. Geo. S., picture of.....	319
Grapes, Combination, picture of.....	198	Harris, Thomas L., portrait of.....	938
Randall's factory, Ripley.....	200	Harmony.....	593-608
Shipping Association, organized.....	195	Supervisors, list of.....	594
Acres devoted to.....	199	Ashville Village.....	597
Wine manufacturers.....	200	Blockville Village.....	596
Juice manufacturers.....	201	Panama Village.....	598-599
Grape Root Industry.....	880	Physicians	601
Gray, Nathaniel, picture of.....	978	Lawyers	601
Green, Elmore C., portrait and sketch of	370-371	Churches, history of.....	601-602
Green, Mrs. Lydia, picture of.....	388	Hatch, Mason D., picture of.....	554
Green, Charles B., sketch of.....	400	Hatch, V. A., portrait and sketch of	140-141, 643
Green, Ebenezer Jr., picture of.....	544	Hathaway, Charles, sketch of.....	48
Green, Eleazer, portrait and sketch...	769-771	Hequembourg, Charles E., sketch of....	485
Edward J., portrait and sketch of...	771-772	Hequembourg, H. C., portrait and	
Green, John T., portrait and sketch of	1022-1023	sketch of.....	1150-1152
Joseph, sketch of.....	1042	Hill, Clyde E., sketch of.....	56
Greenhurst, picture of.....	516	Hill, Earl H., portrait and sketch of...	796-798
Greenlund, A. H., portrait and sketch of	813-814	Hilton, Albert H., portrait of.....	136
Grisho, John T., portrait and sketch of	620-622	Hinckley, George D., picture of.....	171
Griswold, John C., portrait and sketch		Hinman, Marshall L., portrait and	
of	270-271	sketch of.....	485-487
Cassius M., portrait and sketch on	270-271	Hitchcock, G. W., portrait and sketch of...	975
Griswold, John E., picture of.....	982	Holcomb, Winfield A., portrait and	
Edgar J., portrait and sketch of...	998-1000	sketch of.....	53-54
Grover, Seth, picture of.....	389	Holstein, A., portrait and sketch of...	502-503
Gross, Robert J., portrait and sketch of	482-485	James, portrait and sketch of.....	502-503
		H. A., portrait and sketch of.....	503-504
		Holt, George W., portrait and sketch of...	1123
		Home, poem by Mrs. Laura Burlingame...	339
		Horton, Frank W., portrait and sketch	
		of	272

H

F. W., store and residence of.....	272
Horton, C. C., portrait and sketch of....	619
Horton, Dana P., portrait and sketch of	839-840
Hooker, Hon. Warren B., portrait and sketch of.....	1161-1162
Houghton, Jacob, picture of.....	99
Howe, Lyman C., sketch of.....	249
Hull, Willard J., sketch of.....	249
Hull, A. W., portrait and sketch of....	619-620
Mrs. A. W., portrait and sketch of....	620
Hulquist, John A., portrait and sketch of	729-730
Hunt, Dana J., portrait and sketch of...	1146
Huntley, H. G., portrait and sketch of...	913
Hurlbert, Lucius, sketch of.....	47
Hurley, Samuel, picture of.....	323
Hurlbert, S. L., portrait and sketch of	620-622
Hurlbert, Geo. F., portrait and sketch of	731-732
Husted, Edward L., portrait and sketch of	138
Huyck, Richard, portrait and sketch of	996-997
Hyde, Rev. Wm. L., portrait and sketch of	772-817
Hyde, Frederick W., portrait and sketch of	121-122

I

Ingalls, O. L., portrait and sketch of....	1101
Irving Union School, organized.....	64

J

James, Robert, sketch of.....	400
Jamestown School Buildings.....	59
Jamestown Morning Post.....	130-132
Jamestown Manufacturers' Association, by V. A. Hatch.....	820-822
Jamestown, history of, by V. A. Hatch,	643-822
Early History.....	643-648
Village.....	648-674
City	674
View of, in 1830.....	649
Shaw's Hotel, picture of.....	650
Brooklyn Square in 1866, picture of....	653
First fire engine, picture of.....	654
Main Street in 1861, picture of.....	661
Bridge, picture of	662
Churches, history of.....	665-667
Schools, history of.....	667-669
Prendergast Library.....	671
Brooklyn Square, 1885, picture of....	674
Birdseye view of.....	667-677
Main Street in 1888, picture of.....	679
City Hall, picture of.....	690
East Third Street, picture of.....	694

Main Street, picture of.....	699
Postmasters	705
Young Men's Christian Association building, picture of.....	706
Swedish Orphanage, picture of.....	708
Celoron, picture of.....	709
City Officials.....	710-711
Post Office building, picture of.....	711
Johnson, J. Emil, portrait and sketch of	773-774
Johnson, Oscar F., sketch of.....	819
Johnson, Oscar W., picture of.....	872
Johnson, August, portrait and sketch of	357-358
Johnson, Oscar W., picture and sketch of	71-72
Jones, Solomon, picture of.....	33
Jones, Calista S., portrait and sketch of..	71
Jones, Sidney, portrait and sketch..	733-734
Solomon, portrait and sketch of...733-735	
Orsino E., portrait and sketch of..	736-737
Jones, C. B., sketch of.....	738
Jones, John C., portrait and sketch of	1082-1084
Jones, Charles B., sketch of.....	1171
Journal, Jamestown.....	114-123
Journal Building.....	116
Printing Press.....	117
Jude, George W., portrait and sketch of	738-739

K

Kelley, O. H., portrait of.....	167
Kent, Alonzo, portrait and sketch of...790-791	
Kent, Lucian H., portrait and sketch or	1114-1116
Elmore M., portrait and sketch of	1115-1116
Hermon L., portrait and sketch of	1115-1116
Vernon A., portrait and sketch of	1116-1118
Darius E., portrait and sketch of, 1116-1119	
Kent, Joseph, portrait and sketch of...400	
G. S., sketch of.....	401
Keyes, M. A., portrait and sketch of...357-358	
Kiantone.....	823-827
Churches, history of.....	826-827
Supervisors, list of.....	827
The Kiantone Movement, by Oliver F. Chase.....	828-830
Spiritualistic Domain, picture of.....	827
Kidder, Ezbai, sketch of.....	826
King, Mrs. Wanton, picture of.....	388
Kingsbury, Henry C., portrait and sketch of	1073-1076
Kingsbury, H. C. Jr., portrait and sketch of	1119-1120
Kinney, Charles, portrait and sketch of..954	

Knapp, Col. N. G., picture of.....	564
Kramer, William C., portrait and sketch of	1136
George, portrait and sketch of.....	1136

L

Labor Movement, Its Organization and Development, by Ernest Cawcroft,	173-187
LaDue, Uriah S., portrait and sketch of	943-944
Lake, Nathan, picture of.....	314
Nathan, sketch of.....	334
Edwin F., portrait and sketch of.....	334-335
Lake, Henry C., portrait and sketch of	908-909
C. H., portrait and sketch of.....	909-911
Howard C., portrait and sketch of.....	909-911
Lakewood Union School, organized.....	63
Laona Village.....	881
Larmonth, James T., portrait and sketch of	738-741
Leach, Zebulan, picture of.....	833
Leet, W. D., portrait and sketch of.....	911-912
Leet, William, portrait and sketch of	359-360
Lewis, F. C., portrait and sketch of.....	951
Leworthy, Henry, portrait and sketch of	888-889
Libby, Albert H., portrait and sketch of	1054-1055
Libraries	83-98
Sinclairville Free, by Obed Edson.....	83-85
Patterson, Westfield.....	86-87
D. R. Barker, by J. E. Sanford.....	87-88
Brooks Memorial, by L. E. Robertson.....	89-91
James Prendergast, by Mary E. Hazel- tine	91-95
Library, Ahira Hall Memorial, picture of	1172
Lillie, Mrs. R. S., sketch of.....	250
Lincoln, Rev. Julius, portrait and sketch of	809-810
Livermore, C. B., portrait and sketch of.....	622
Livingston, Dr. A. T., sketch of.....	773
Loomis, Alton M., portrait and sketch of	126-127
Lord, Mrs. B. B., picture of.....	166
Lord, B. B., portrait and sketch of.....	337-338
Losee, C. J., portrait and sketch of.....	1014
Rev. Arad, portrait and sketch of	1014-1015
Love, John, sketch of.....	590
Luce, Ernest B., portrait and sketch of.....	1126
Mrs. Ernest B., portrait and sketch of	1126
Lydell, R. B., portrait and sketch of.....	532
Lynn, C. B., sketch of.....	249

M

Mark, Charles L., portrait and sketch of	893-894
Edward L., portrait and sketch of.....	895
Marshall, Pratt E., portrait and sketch of	53-54
Martin, Isaiah and George W., sketches of	272
Martin, William G., portrait and sketch of.....	361
Martin, Capt. William, sketch of.....	825
Abram, sketch of.....	826
Martin, R. N., picture of.....	937
Martin, Jonas, portrait and sketch of.....	955-957
Marvin, Richard P., portrait and sketch of	740-746
Homestead	742
Robert N., portrait and sketch of.....	746-749
Marvin, William H., portrait and sketch of	623
Mason, Levant L., portrait and sketch of	775-776
Mathewson, R. A., picture of.....	263
Mathews, Caleb and wife, picture of.....	584
Caleb, sketch of.....	590
Mathews, George M., portrait and sketch of	955
Mattison, John E., portrait and sketch of	926-927
Maytum, Arthur R., portrait and sketch of	898-899
Mayville Union School, organized.....	60
School building	60
McConnell, Emerson J., portrait and sketch of.....	357-359
McCullough, John, sketch of.....	590
McGinnies, Joseph A., portrait and sketch of.....	976-977
McGraw, James, portrait and sketch of	1124-1125
McKinstry, A. Winthrop.....	105
Willard, portrait and sketch of.....	108-110
Louis, portrait and sketch of.....	109-110
Willard D., portrait and sketch of.....	110-111
McLaury, George E., portrait and sketch of	994-995
McMahan, The Homestead, by Mrs. Helen S. Tennant.....	18-22
Homestead, picture of.....	19
James, portrait of.....	20
Mrs. James, portrait of.....	21
McNaughton, James, portrait and sketch of	49
McNaughton, James, portrait of.....	1167
McNeil, Mrs. Esther L., portrait of.....	162
Meade, Martha S., portrait of.....	159
Medical, The Profession, by Drs. W. M. Bemus and Dr. Thos. D. Strong, 221-232	

Society, picture of.....	224
Physicians and Surgeons, list of...	225-232
Early Practitioners.....	222-223
County Society.....	225
Merritt, Daniel B., sketch of.....	250
Merz, Frank, sketch of.....	729
Miller, Phin M., portrait of.....	24
Sketch of.....	49
Miller, Louis, portrait of.....	144
Mills, Guy L., portrait and sketch of...	362
Mina, History of, by John E. Ottaway,	
.....	831-847
Some of the first.....	832-837
Early Purchases.....	836
Supervisors, List of.....	837
United Brethren Church, History of...	838
Birdseye View Findley Lake Village...	832
Lakeside Assembly.....	837-838
Partial view of Findley Lake.....	837
Morian, William, portrait and sketch of...	401
Morris, Hon. Lorenzo, portrait and	
sketch of.....	896-897
Morris, Freeman L., portrait and sketch	
of	1020-1021
Morse, Dexter N., portrait and sketch	
of	1114
Moses, Amasa C., sketch of.....	46
Mosher, Francis R., portrait and sketch	
of	1084
Moss, T. S., portrait and sketch of...	949-950
Mott, Frank H., portrait and sketch	
of	783-785
Mount, Cyrus A., portrait and sketch of	
.....	401-402
Moynihan, John R., portrait and sketch	
of	1141-1142
Mullett, James, picture of.....	213
Famous Speech of.....	212-216
Munson, Harlan L., portrait and sketch	
of	1082
Murray, Charles D., portrait and sketch	
of	487-489
Myers, John, picture of.....	297
Mrs. John, picture of.....	297

N

Neelin, F. G., sketch of.....	250
Neil, Grant E., portrait and sketch of	
.....	604-605
Newlands, Robert, portrait and sketch of	
.....	777-779
Nichols, Ira C., portrait and sketch of...	869
L. A., portrait and sketch of.....	870
Jonathan, portrait and sketch of...	1078-1081
Lorrel, portrait and sketch of...	1080-1081
DeAzro A., portrait and sketch of	
.....	1080-1081
Brayton L., portrait and sketch...	1081-1082

Nixon, Hon. S. F., portrait and sketch	
of	1146-1149
Nugent, Albert E., portrait and sketch	
of	497-499
Nuttall, W. L., portrait and sketch of...	839-842

O

O'Brien, Richard, portrait and sketch of	
.....	577-579
Ogren, Charles A., portrait and sketch	
of	1129-1130
Ottaway, John E., portrait and sketch	
of	841-844
Mrs. John E., portrait of.....	844
Ottaway, Arthur B., portrait and sketch	
of	1104-1106

P

Palmer, E. D., picture of.....	427
Palmer, Sidney E., picture of.....	582
Palmer, Nelson J., portrait and sketch	
of	917
Palmer, Frank W., sketch of.....	1135
Panama Rocks, picture of.....	594
Panama School, organized.....	64
Paper Mills, Westfield, history of...	1117-1118
Parker, James, portrait and sketch of	
.....	308-310
Temple A., portrait and sketch of...	310
Parsons, R. W., sketch of.....	402
Patrons of Husbandry, Its Organization	
and Development, by Mrs. B. B.	
Lord	166-173
Granges and Their Membership...	168-169
Pomona Grange, organized.....	169-170
Fire Relief Association, organized...	170
State Grange, organized.....	171
Grange Building at Chautauqua.....	172
Patterson, J. G., portrait and sketch of	
.....	1002-1003
Patterson, Hon. G. W., portrait and	
sketch of.....	1087-1088
George W., portrait and sketch of...	1093-1094
Hannah W., portrait and sketch of...	1093
Francis, D., portrait and sketch of...	1094-1095
Hannah W., portrait and sketch of...	1101
Patterson, John K., Jr., portrait and	
sketch of.....	1152
Peacock, Thomas A., portrait and sketch	
of	1109-1111
Pease, Leslie A., portrait and sketch of...	1158
Persons, Harrison, picture of.....	509
Peterson, Frank H., picture of.....	673
Mrs. Frank H., picture of.....	673
Peterson, A. John, portrait and sketch	
of	1172-1173
James C., portrait and sketch of.....	1173
Pettengill, Mrs. Abby L., portrait and	
sketch of	253-254

Pettit, George R., portrait and sketch of . . . 948	Potter, Frank M., portrait and sketch of . . . 363-364
Mrs. George R., portrait and sketch of . . . 948	Powers, Emmett L., portrait and sketch of . . . 1130
Phelps, John F., picture of . . . 580	Pratt, Thomas J., sketch of . . . 51
Peter, sketch of . . . 590	Pratt, Levi L., sketch of . . . 113-114
Barna W., portrait of . . . 591	Pratt, Rufus, portrait and sketch of . . . 534
Mrs. Patience W., portrait of . . . 591	M. B., portrait and sketch of . . . 534-535
Phelps, John F., portrait and sketch of . . . 112-113	Prendergast, J. H., portrait and sketch of . . . 1085
Phelps, Frank C., portrait and sketch of . . . 1132	Prendergast, Dr. Jediah, picture of . . . 222
Phillips, Phillip, picture of . . . 1027	Prendergast, James, picture of . . . 644
Phillips, H. L., portrait and sketch of . . . 811-814	Alexander T., picture of . . . 645
Phillips, Brewer D., sketch of . . . 752	Mrs. Alexander T., picture of . . . 646
Pickard, Alonzo C., . . . 50	James, picture of . . . 647
Pickard, Frank F., portrait and sketch . . . 514	Press, The, Its Beginning and Development, by Hon. L. McKinstry . . . 98-107
Pickard, A. C., portrait and sketch of . . . 749-750	First Printing Press . . . 100
C. A., portrait and sketch of . . . 751-752	Press, Old Time . . . 115
Pickett, John, picture of . . . 313	Price, Oscar F., portrait and sketch of . . . 815-816
Pickett, Dr. D. G., portrait and sketch of . . . 891-892	Proudfit, William H., portrait and sketch of . . . 787
Pickering, Angeline, picture of . . . 33	Puffer, Ezra, sketch of . . . 1054
Pioneers, poem by Ruth B. Seaver . . . 17	Purple, A. G. and Betsy M., sketches of . . . 247
Peirce, George W., portrait and sketch of . . . 757-758	Putnam, Richmond, portrait and sketch of . . . 272-273
Pierce, Austin, sketch of . . . 1054	Putnam, Major E. P., portrait and sketch of . . . 785-786
Plumb, Hon. J. H., portrait and sketch of . . . 1016-1077	Putnam, Aaron O., portrait and sketch of . . . 889-890
Poland, History of, by Capt. Newel Cheney . . . 848-871	Putnam, Worthy, portrait and sketch of, 43-46
The First Sawmill . . . 850-852	George W., sketch of . . . 47
Churches, History of . . . 858	Putnam, Capt. Andrew, portrait and sketch of . . . 1039-1041
Supervisors, List of . . . 858	Gilbert, portrait and sketch of . . . 1040-1041
Pomfret, History of, by Oscar W. Johnson . . . 872-886	Deloss, portrait and sketch of . . . 1040-1042
Fredonia Academy, founded . . . 874-876	Fay W., portrait and sketch of . . . 1040-1042
Legal Profession . . . 884	Andrew, sketch of . . . 1046
Lafayette's Visit . . . 884	Worthy, sketch of . . . 1046
War of the Rebellion . . . 885	
Old Settlers' Festival . . . 885-886	Q
Pomfret, Original Purchases . . . 886	Quale, R. J., portrait and sketch of . . . 639-640
Supervisors, List of . . . 887	R
Natural Gas . . . 887	Randall, Fred N., portrait of . . . 971
Picture showing where gas was first found in the United States . . . 887	Ransom, William L., portrait and sketch of . . . 141-142
Portland . . . 928-963	Raynor, George R., portrait and sketch of . . . 62-63
Original Land Purchases . . . 935	Reade, Will T., portrait and sketch of . . . 139
Birdseye view of Brocton . . . 928	Reade, Charles T., portrait and sketch of . . . 407
Churches, History of . . . 936	Reed, Daniel A., portrait and sketch of . . . 501
Supervisors, List of . . . 937	Record, Israel, portrait and sketch of . . . 623
The Harris Community, by R. N. Martin and Ernest Buckner . . . 937-941	John G., portrait and sketch of . . . 624
Porter, H. E. V., portrait and sketch of . . . 778-782	Walter, portrait and sketch of . . . 624-625
Post, Daniel H., portrait and sketch of . . . 788-789	Record, B. F., portrait and sketch of . . . 895-896
	Record, Otis S., portrait and sketch of . . . 1165

Rhoades, James, sketch of.....	577	Parochial	66
Rice, Victor M., portrait and sketch of....	72	Fredonia Normal.....	68-82
Rice, Dr. A. B., sketch of.....	753	Chautauqua Assembly and Summer...	69
Richardson, Milo A., portrait and sketch of	1127	Number in county.....	69
Rosell L., portrait and sketch of.....	1127-1128	Prominent early teachers.....	70
Richmond, Albert, picture of.....	320	Schools, Fredonia Normal Faculty.....	78
Ripley School, organized.....	62	Fredonia Normal building.....	80-81
School building	65	Scott, William H., sketch of.....	591
Ripley	964-977	Seaver, Mrs. R. C., picture of.....	325
E. W., picture of.....	964	Sellew, A. R., portrait and sketch of.....	504-505
Main Street, view of.....	965	Sellew, Bishop W. A., portrait and sketch of.....	759
Double Rooted Tree, view of.....	966	Serpents.....	424
Johnson Falls, view of.....	968	Sessions, Walter L., portrait and sketch of	606-608
Churches, History of.....	969-970	Severence, Henry, portrait and sketch of	436
Original Land Purchases.....	970	Seymour, Henry W., portrait and sketch of	1035-1036
Supervisors, List of.....	970	Sharpe, A. D., portrait and sketch of	755-756
Grape Industry.....	970-973	Shaver, Edward, portrait and sketch of	765-766
Road, Country, picture of.....	312	Shaw, John B., portrait and sketch of	759-761
Robertson, Lucius M., sketch of.....	50	Shaw, Frank E., portrait and sketch of	335-336
Robertson, Lee C., portrait and sketch of	89, 136-137	Shearman, Oliver, portrait and sketch of.....	533
Rogers, William R., portrait and sketch of	781	Gideon A., portrait and sketch of.....	533
Rood, George W., sketch of.....	402	Sheldon, Charles E., portrait and sketch of	133
Rork, Mark, picture of.....	979	Shepard, Samuel, picture of.....	1028
Mrs. Mark, picture of.....	979	Shepard, Rev. Washington, portrait of.....	1051
Rouse, M. R., sketch of.....	250	Shepardson, W. E., sketch of.....	401
Rowley, E. F., sketch of.....	870	Sheridan, History of, by G. E. McLauray,	978-1004
Russell, David, portrait and sketch of	489-491	Kendall Homestead.....	980
Ruttenber, John L., portrait and sketch of	1055	First Frame Barn Erected in, view of.....	981
Ryckman, Garrett E., portrait and sketch of	958-961	First Tavern, location of.....	982
S		Silver Cascade, view of.....	983
Sanford, John E., portrait and sketch of	87-111	Herrick's Falls, view of.....	984
Sage, Lynus and Lydia, sketch of.....	247	Main Street, view of.....	985
Salisbury, Garner, sketch of.....	591	Facsimile of Note for Bounty Money.....	987
Safford, H. E., sketch of.....	402-403	Wesleyan Society of Methodist Episco- pal Church, sketch of.....	988
Schools and Education, by Phin M. Mil- ler	23-82	Centennial Celebration, sketch of.....	989
Early Laws.....	25-29	G. E. McLauray, address of.....	989-991
Interior Log House.....	30	First Settlement, site of.....	990
"Ye Olden Time".....	31	Early Settlement, sketch of, by W. J. Doty	991-994
The First.....	31	Sherman Union School, organized.....	61
Early Teachers.....	32-35	School building.....	65
Log Houses, The Last.....	35	Sherman, Daniel, portrait and sketch of.....	637
Early Teachers, Their Pay.....	35	Sherman	1005-1023
An Ideal Red School House.....	36	Main Street, view of.....	1008
Red School House Period.....	36	Original Purchases, List of.....	1010
Town Superintendents.....	39	Supervisors, List of.....	1010
Commissioners	39	Darkey on the Democratic Pole, by Charles E. Sheldon.....	1010-1012
Institute, The First.....	39		
Teachers' Association.....	40		
Schools, Union Free, first organized.....	56		
Schools, graded schools organized.....	66		

Churches, History of.....	1006
Shults, Charles J., portrait and sketch of.....	104, 381, 404
Silver Creek School building.....	65
Sinclairville School, organized.....	61
School building.....	65
Sinclear, David, picture of.....	326
Fannie, picture of.....	327
Major Samuel, monument of.....	330
Sinclear, George W., sketch of.....	591
Sixbey, Herman, portrait and sketch of.....	364-365
Mrs. M. P., portrait and sketch of.....	365-366
Dewitt C., portrait and sketch of.....	366
Skellie, Ebenezer, portrait and sketch of.....	843-846
Skinner, Edward A., portrait and sketch of.....	1107-1109
Sly, George E., portrait and sketch of.....	1141
Smith, Mervin E., portrait and sketch of.....	350
Mrs. Mervin E., portrait and sketch of.....	350
Smith, Walter, portrait and sketch of.....	493-495
Smith, Rodney B., picture of.....	613
Smith, Frank L., portrait and sketch of.....	631
David T., portrait and sketch of.....	633
Smith, Hiram, portrait and sketch of.....	753-755
Smith, Leroy M., portrait and sketch of.....	1016
Mrs. Leroy M., portrait and sketch of.....	1016
Smith, Hon. Austin, portrait and sketch of.....	1085-1087
Smith, Clarence S., portrait and sketch of.....	139
George B., portrait and sketch of.....	140-141
Smith, Austin.....	70
Smith, Capt. Henry, portrait and sketch of.....	1132-1133
Snow, Rollin W., portrait and sketch of.....	496
Society of History and Natural Science, Its Organization and Valuable Papers, by W. W. Henderson.....	217-220
Soules, Dr. T. E., portrait and sketch of.....	1102-1103
Spink, Norman, picture of.....	612
Stockton School, organized.....	64
School building.....	65
Nella A., portrait and sketch of.....	133-134
Studebaker, Clement, portrait of.....	158
Stevens, A. A., picture of.....	170
Stetson, W. F., portrait and sketch of.....	401-402
Storms, Dr. E. W., portrait and sketch of.....	406
Stearns, Lester F., portrait and sketch of.....	491-493
Stearns, William S., portrait and sketch of.....	905

Stearns, Crawford, portrait and sketch of.....	628-629
Mrs. Crawford, portrait of.....	630
Stebbins, A. H., portrait and sketch of.....	635
Stevens, Mrs. Philo Hull, picture of.....	873
Stockton.....	1024-1047
Stockton, Cassadaga Lake, view of.....	1029
Cassadaga Village, view of.....	1030
Birdseye view of.....	1031
Main Street.....	1031
Churches, History of.....	1032
Original Purchases, list of.....	1032
Supervisors, list of.....	1033
Stockton, Empire State Degree of Honor, sketch of.....	1036
Empire State Degree of Honor, officers and delegates, group picture.....	1037
Straight, C. E., portrait and sketch of.....	1033-1035
Swanson, Charles A., portrait and sketch of.....	752-753
George W., portrait and sketch of.....	756-757
Swanson, Charles, portrait and sketch of.....	1165-1166
Sweetland, Herbert S., portrait and sketch of.....	1057
Swift, Emmons J., portrait and sketch of.....	56, 637-638
Swift, Emmons J.....	56
Dunkirk Union, organized.....	57-58
Sullivan, Daniel A., portrait and sketch of.....	809-812

T

Talcott, Chauncey G., portrait and sketch of.....	625
William D., portrait of.....	627
Chauncey, residence of.....	629
Tarbox, C. O., portrait and sketch of.....	901-902
Taylor, George W., sketch of.....	248
Taylor, Dr. H. C., portrait and sketch of.....	951-953
Taylor, James, portrait and sketch of.....	1111-1112
Tennant, Mrs. Helen S., picture of.....	18
Tennant, Willis H., portrait and sketch of.....	367-368
Tennant, Moses D., portrait and sketch of.....	1086-1087
Arthur S., portrait and sketch of.....	1086-1087
Terry, Levi, sketch of.....	592
Thayer, Joshua L., portrait and sketch of.....	1015-1016
Thayer, Judge A. M., sketch of.....	1143
Thompson, E. R., picture of.....	101
Hugh W., portrait and sketch of.....	129
Thompson, Asher and wife, picture of.....	836

Thompson, William H., portrait and sketch of.....	1112
Thum, Nicholas, picture of.....	507
Mrs. Nicholas, picture of.....	507
S. Dwight, portrait and sketch of.....	515-516
Time Table, reproduction of.....	464
Tinkcom, Waterman.....	343
Tolles, Buell, portrait and sketch of.....	996-998
Tower, P. O., portrait and sketch of.....	641-642
Towne, George E., portrait and sketch of	630-631
Tremaine, G. M., Jr., portrait and sketch of	917-918
True, Mrs. John.....	36
Tuttle, Hudson and Emma, sketches of.....	249
Twing, Carrie E. S., picture and sketch of	233, 252

V

Van Dusen, A. A., portrait and sketch of	369-370
Van Ervie, James, picture of.....	209
Venman, John, portrait and sketch of	310-312
Villanova.....	1048-1058
Hamlet, birdseye view of.....	1051
Supervisors, list of.....	1052
Original Land Purchases, list of.....	1052
Churches, History of.....	1050-1051
The Last of Their Specie, by John L. Ruttenber	1053
Vincent, Bishop John H., portrait of.....	144
George E., portrait of.....	156
Vineyard, pictures of.....	188-199
Vinton, Frank C., sketch of.....	1141
Vorce, William, portrait and sketch of.....	66, 1076-1079
Vrooman, Richard D., sketch of.....	47

W

Wade, Hon. A. C., portrait and sketch of	761-765
Walker, William H., portrait and sketch of	1103-1104
Ware, John W., portrait and sketch of.....	1150
Warner, Elton D., portrait and sketch of	496-497
Warren, Lucian C., portrait and sketch of	1043-1044
Mrs. Lucian C., portrait and sketch of	1044
Watson, Albert S., portrait and sketch of	1152-1157
Watson, Mrs. Albert S., portrait and sketch of.....	1152-1157
Watson, Clara M., sketch of.....	249
Wedge, Alanson, sketch of.....	71
Weeks, Gordon L., portrait and sketch of	632

Weeden, L. F., portrait and sketch.....	870-871
Mrs. L. F., portrait and sketch.....	871
Weidner, L. G., portrait and sketch of.....	1162
Westfield High School building.....	60
Union School, organized.....	60
Westfield	1059
Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie Bridge, view of.....	1058
Common in 1832, view of.....	1060
Main Street Bridge, view of.....	1061
Park, view of.....	1062
Falls, view of.....	1063
Barcelona, sketch of.....	1064-1065
Village, sketch of.....	1064-1066
Purchases, List of.....	1068-1069
Supervisors, List of.....	1069
Westwood, Herman J., portrait and sketch of.....	898
West, John, picture of.....	1025
Mrs. John, picture of.....	1025
John, sketch of.....	1042
Wheeler, C. L., portrait and sketch of.....	408
Clyde L., portrait and sketch of.....	408-409
Wheeler, Henry, picture of.....	541
Silas, picture of.....	549
Whicher, Frank P., portrait and sketch of	975-976
Whipple, Mrs. Daniel B., picture of.....	1048
Whipple, Daniel F., sketch of.....	1057
White, Orsamus A., sketch of.....	46
Andrew P., portrait and sketch of.....	48
White, Square.....	71
White, Charles F., portrait and sketch of	135-136
Joseph C., portrait and sketch of.....	136-137
White, Charles F., residence of.....	505
White, H. P., portrait and sketch of.....	632-633
White, Volney, portrait and sketch of	843-847
Mrs. Lizzie W., portrait and sketch of	845-847
White, Dr. Square, picture of.....	223
Whitford, Daniel, portrait and sketch of	1130-1131
Whitney, Warren B., portrait and sketch of	1012-1014
Wicks, Charles H., portrait and sketch of.....	52, 291-293
Wicks, John G., portrait and sketch.....	819
Wilcox, Martin H., portrait and sketch of	1056
Warren F., portrait and sketch of.....	1056
Wilcox, William, picture of.....	265
William, sketch of.....	273
Williams, Julien T., portrait and sketch of	125-126
Henry K., portrait and sketch of.....	126-127
Gerald B., portrait and sketch of.....	126-127

Williams, George T., portrait and sketch of	1134	Woodward, John M., portrait and sketch of	792-796
Willoughby, Mrs. Minerva.....	36	Woman's Christian Temperance Union, by Martha S. Meade.....	159-165
Wilson, Jarvis K., sketch of.....	592	Wright, Judson S., portrait and sketch of	54-55
Wilson, John T., portrait and sketch of	765-768	Wright, David, picture of.....	1049
Winnberg, John M., portrait and sketch of	792-818	Mrs. Huldah, picture of.....	1049
Winsor, Washington, portrait and sketch of	1139-1140	Mrs. Electa, picture of.....	1050
Woodbury, Hon. E. E., portrait and sketch of.....	1162-1165	Wright, Daniel, sketch of.....	1057-1058
Woodward, Wellington J., sketch of.....	50		

Y

York, S. H., portrait and sketch of...	634-635
Mrs. S. H., portrait and sketch of...	634-635



R. E. Fenton

LIFE AND WORKS OF GOVERNOR REUBEN E. FENTON.

BY JEROME B. FISHER.



JEROME B. FISHER.

This is a historic day to the people of Chautauqua County. A century is not a long time in the history of many nations, but it is a long time in the history of this young, progressive, energetic, successful republic. It marks nearly the entire period of its constitutional history.

In June, 1802, Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, and our population at that time was less than six millions. The vast territory lying west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi—now divided into five populous and powerful states—was known as the "Northwest Territory," and under the Ordinance of 1787 was forever dedicated to freedom.

The slavery question had not become a subject of commanding importance; its financial benefit to the Southern States had not been discovered. Our western boundary was the Mississippi River, and we were shut off from the Gulf of Mexico by foreign territory. A vast domain lying west of the Mississippi, unknown and unexplored, now called the Louisiana Purchase, was also foreign territory, and acquired from France the following year. Its purchase was accomplished by a Southern President, and no one dreamed at the time that its subsequent division into states would result in so much strife, bitterness, division, dissensions, and finally civil war. In the subsequent con-

tentions arising over the slavery question, Reuben E. Fenton bore an honorable and conspicuous part.

The hardy pioneers of New England and Eastern New York had gradually pushed their way westward, and still westward, until in June, 1802, the first white settler came to our county to make his permanent abode. In honor of this event we meet today. We journey to the spot he made his home. In our imagination we carry ourselves back to the virgin forests, and are with him in his struggles, his trials, his hardships and disappointments. As we look out on this beautiful scene of hill and vale, of woods and vineyards, of happy homes and inland sea—we say to ourselves—he selected wisely and well. In the wildest flights of his imagination, looking down the vale of years, he could not have conceived Chautauqua County of today, with her ninety thousand population, her fertile farms, thriving villages, prosperous cities, her schools and churches, her railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and all the wonderful inventions and improvements which have added so much to the comfort, pleasure and happiness of her citizens.

We do not meet in his honor alone; we meet as well to commemorate the virtues of those hardy pioneers, his associates, those brave men and women and their children, who came to this wilderness, felled the forests, builded homes and endured the trials and hardships of pioneer life. They were rugged

characters, the men brave and honest, inured to hardships, the women ready to share, and sharing in all the hardships, yet possessed of those gentler qualities of piety, love and devotion which meant so much to the rising generations.

Every home had its history, its story of joys and sorrows, of successes and disappointments, of hardships and privations, of life and death. They sleep in peace, and but few of the great body so impressed themselves upon the history of the times as to create for themselves the right to individual mention. And yet, they did not live in vain; though thousands may receive no special mention today, they still live on. This great fabric we call human society rests on the individual. Every noble act, every lofty thought is immortal, and leaves its impress upon the human race. To every home, however humble, the present generation owes something for whatever it possesses of the virtues of industry, thrift, integrity and morality.

Many achieved honorable distinction. In commerce and manufactures, at the bar and on the bench, in the pulpit, in the field of state and national politics, and statesmanship, and on the field of battle, many of the sons of Chautauqua have won enduring fame; and we can justly claim that our county has been second to none in advancing our state to her present proud position.

Among all the sons of Chautauqua during its first century, the subject of this address is easily the first, the most distinguished. Eight years a Supervisor of his town; ten years a Representative in Congress; twice Governor of his state; six years Senator of the United States; the unanimous choice of the Republicans of his state for Vice President in 1868; Chairman of the United States Monetary Commission to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, is a record equaled by no other.

His long and illustrious career was so honorable in every way that no stain attaches to his name.

Reuben E. Fenton was born in the Town of Carroll, this county, on the 4th day of July, 1819, the youngest of five children, all boys. His ancestry on his father's side was English, on his mother's Scotch English. His greatgrandfather Fenton came from England in the year 1635. His grandfather, Roswell Fenton, removed from Connecticut in 1769 to Hanover, New Hampshire, where his father, George W.



MRS. GEORGE W. FENTON.
MOTHER OF GOV. R. E. FENTON.

Fenton, was born, December 30, 1783. In 1804, George W. left the parental home to seek his fortune in the Western wilderness. He traveled to Philadelphia, thence over the mountains to Pittsburg, then a small village, and from thence down the Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky. He soon returned to Pittsburg, and commenced trading in goods and provisions in a canoe up the Allegheny River and French Creek.

In the winter of 1805-6, he taught school at Warren, Pennsylvania, the first ever taught in that place. In November, 1806, he married Elsie Owen, daughter of John Owen, of the town of Carroll. John Owen was a native of Windsor, Connecticut; was a soldier in

the "Old French War" and the "War of the American Revolution." He died February 26, 1843, aged one hundred and eight years.

George W. Fenton and wife removed to their new log cabin on the southern side of Chautauqua Outlet in the town of Carroll, in the spring of 1827, and in this log cabin Reuben E. Fenton was born.

His first years at school were spent in the old log schoolhouse in his district. There was nothing in his birth or surroundings that was prophetic of his illustrious life. Other boys were as well bred, as well reared, and some of them had more of life's pleasures and comforts; but there was in the boy himself most promising qualities. He was a born leader, a universal favorite among his schoolmates. Whatever was going on he was expected to lead. When the boys organized for a "Training," they placed him in command, and it was probably owing to this fact and the tact in leadership which he thus acquired, that before he had attained his majority he was elected to the Colonelcy of the One Hundred Sixty-Second Regiment of the New York State Militia.

His opportunity for acquiring an education was very limited, but well improved. Leaving the district school, he spent two terms at College Hill Academy, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and one term at the Fredonia Academy. While attending these institutions he made rapid progress and won the approval of his preceptors for his manly qualities, exemplary deportment and diligence in his work. The boy who graduates from the high school of today has much better advantages, is much better educated than was Mr. Fenton when his school days were over. But his education did not end there; he was a reader, a student all his life, as is shown in the polish of diction, purity of expression and

broad information in all of his public addresses and state papers.

At the age of seventeen he entered the office of Joseph and Franklin Waite, in Jamestown, for the study of law. He was compelled to abandon the pursuit of law in 1838, upon the failure of his father in business; and at the age of nineteen he turned his attention to business in an effort to repair the shattered fortunes of the family and pay the debts hanging over it.

He commenced his business career under honorable, but most adverse circumstances. He entered upon his work with all the energy of an earnest character, and accomplished what he had set out to do. In the fourteen years between 1838 and his election to Congress in 1852, he had acquired what was called in those days a fortune. He engaged in mercantile pursuits and lumbering. Lumbering in an early day, especially in Southern Chautauqua, attracted the energies of many of the pioneers, and to many brought comfortable fortunes. It required good judgment to select the best tracts of timber; it required business ability of a high order to conduct with success and economy the business of cutting the logs in winter time, drawing them to the streams, where they were floated to the mills, sawing the lumber, rafting it, and then transporting it down the Conewango, Allegheny and Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Louisville, and there remain for weeks, and sometimes months, until it was finally marketed.

There were many strong, rugged, brainy men engaged in this business during those years, but none were more successful than Mr. Fenton. He had a genius for business; he was a born financier. He entered public life at the age of thirty-three, at a time when most business men have scarcely started in the race for wealth. Those who knew him best believe that, had he continued

his energies along the lines of business, he would have been one of the millionaires of his time. A better, broader and higher career of usefulness was awaiting him than the mere acquisition of wealth. While still absorbed in business his splendid qualities attracted the attention of the people, and at the age of twenty-four he was chosen Supervisor of his town, and held the position for eight successive years.

At that time he was a Democrat, and the Board of Supervisors was four to one Whig, and yet he was so courteous and affable, manly and upright, genial and sensible, that by common consent he was three times elected Chairman of the Board. No higher compliment could have been paid him as an honorable and upright man. In 1849 he was the nominee of the Democratic Party for the Assembly, and though the district was strongly Whig, and his opponent able and popular, he failed of election by only twenty-one votes.

In 1852 he was the nominee of the Democratic Party for Congress. It was Presidential year. The Whig candidate for President carried the district by over three thousand majority, but Mr. Fenton was elected as a Democrat by fifty-two majority. He took his seat as a Representative in Congress on the first Monday of December, 1853, at the age of thirty-four years. His business career was ended; his public career had begun.

Since the foundation of the government the years from 1850 to 1865 inclusive were the most critical in our history. The Government of the United States from the outset, was an experiment among nations. From time to time the acquisition of new territory, internal improvements, tariff, finances, a merchant marine, international relations, and many other grave questions taxed the skill and the patriotism of our leading statesmen.

At the adoption of the Federal Constitution the seeds of discontent, dissension, bitterness and division were already sown, and the question of human slavery at intervals along our country's history to the surrender of Lee at Appomatox, disturbed its peace and embittered its councils. It broke forth with alarming fury over the admission of Missouri as a state, and resulted in the compromise measure of 1820, fixing the latitude of 36 degrees, 30 minutes as the line north of which slavery should not extend.

This compromise was believed at the time to be a final settlement, but again and again, as the territories beyond the Mississippi knocked for admission, the South, fearful that the equality of the sections in the United States Senate which had existed since the admission of Louisiana in 1817 would be destroyed and the institution of slavery endangered, brought it forth with ever increasing zeal, vigor and bitterness. It was the commanding question in the Presidential contest of 1844 over the admission of Texas, and the vacillating position of Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, resulted in his defeat.

It again arose over the admission of California, with a bitterness theretofore unequaled, and resulted in a second compromise, proposed by Mr. Clay in January, 1850, and carried through under his matchless leadership, intended to conciliate and pacify all strife and bitterness. This was the last time that the three great Senators, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, were to occupy the theater of national statesmanship. Mr. Calhoun died in the following March. Clay and Webster in 1852.

Calhoun was by far the ablest champion of the institution of human slavery, Clay and Webster of the interests and sentiments of the North. They differed in their powers and talents, yet each possessed consummate ability and

almost inexhaustible resource. Three abler men have not been members of Parliament or Senate in any nation speaking the English tongue.

Notwithstanding the vows of loyalty of the slavery leaders in the Presidential campaign of 1852 to the Compromise Measure of 1850, they were not satisfied or contented with the aspect of affairs. It was Mr. Clay's successor in the Senate who was the first to assail it and reopen the controversy, which was not to cease until the continent was drenched in blood.

The great question of human slavery met Mr. Fenton at the very outset of his Congressional career. Stephen A. Douglas, the leader of the Northern Democracy, and a candidate for the Presidency, had introduced into the bill organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, a section repealing that portion of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which forever prohibited slavery in the new territories lying north of latitude 36 degrees and 30 minutes. Mr. Fenton, with N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and a number of other young Democrats in the House, and Colonel Thomas H. Benton, and quite a number of their seniors steadily and earnestly opposed this proposition.

On the 21st of February, 1854, while the bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Fenton made his first speech in Congress, against this repeal; and it was not only his maiden speech but it was the first speech made in the House of Representatives in opposition to the repeal by any representative from any of the states of the Union. He placed the value of the Union above party fealty or the institution of slavery, and thereafter could never be called a Democrat.

He was the Chairman of the first convention for forming the Republican Party, held in Syracuse in September,

1855. His position on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was his position ever afterwards upon the slavery question. He was honest, courageous, consistent. February 24th, 1858, when this question was raging with unabated violence upon the plains of Kansas, he again addressed the House. Among other things he said:

"I am for peace, not war; yet I would not have peace purchased at the expense of the rights of men and the liberties of my country. If you resist this appeal, made by the people of Kansas and the popular heart of the North, through their presses, their immense assemblages and their representatives in Congress, and its thousand other ways too plain to be misunderstood, may not this people, with whom you have broken the bond of common humanity and brotherhood, and again trampled under foot the honor and justice they had a right to expect at your hands, demand redress? They will say, they now say, that that 'One blood,' of which God has created all the people that dwell upon the face of the earth, demands an audience at the court of power, where they may not plead as heretofore, but declare, in the name of the Congress and the people, that no more soil shall be given over to slavery; that the Government shall be administered so as to secure the ends of liberty and justice, instead of despotism and wrong. Here will they take their stand, and while aiming with steady purpose to effect these objects with peaceful means, within constitutional limits, yet, should these fail, effect them they will. They propose no innovation upon the established policy of the Government; they only insist upon following in the path illumined by Jefferson and Madison, and their compeers, in the earlier and better days of the Republic; they claim that this Government shall be marched in the forefront of civilization

and Christianity, like the pillar of cloud by day, and of fire by night, before the Israelites, leading our people to prosperity, greatness and peace. This is the law of American duty; it was taught by our Pilgrim Fathers, enjoined by the heroes of the Revolution, and the immortal authors of our independence and constitutional union; it is commanded by the noblest system of civil and religious freedom that man has ever founded, by the voice of patriotism and the genius of liberty."

The winter of 1860-61 was the most gloomy in our annals. No sooner was it discovered that Mr. Lincoln had been elected President than steps were taken by the South to destroy the Union. The states of the South, one after another, held secession conventions, and on the assembling of Congress, Senators and Representatives from those states withdrew from its deliberations—many of them delivering farewell addresses full of bitterness and treason. It was a time that tried men's souls. In the hope of averting war, amendments to the Constitution were proposed by northern men, that would give to the institution of slavery greater rights than the southern leaders had ever expected or demanded, but they could not be appeased—they were bent upon the destruction of the Union.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, proposed an amendment, "That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any state with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to slavery and service by the laws of said state."

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 133 to 65. Many men supported it who were afterwards distinguished in their party, among whom were John Sherman, Schuyler Colfax, Charles

Francis Adams and William Windom. Thaddeus Stevens led the opposition and he was sustained by Reuben E. Fenton, the two Washburns, Anson Burlingame, Owen Lovejoy, Roscoe Conkling, Galusha A. Grow, and by others who, if less conspicuous, were no less deserving.

No entreaties, no compromise, no efforts at conciliation could induce the South peaceably to remain in the Union. Again it was demonstrated that there can be no compromise with wrong; that nothing is finally settled until it is settled right. The sophistries of Foote, the subtle logic of Calhoun, the magnetic words of Clay and the matchless eloquence of Webster might enlist and excite the admiration of their respective partisans, but they were powerless to produce a lasting or a satisfactory settlement. The South was bold, arrogant, aggressive; the North was timid, vacillating and weak. The Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, the Dred Scott Decision were wrung from a reluctant North by the insatiate greed of the most hateful institution that ever disgraced human society. The assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy and the destruction of his printing presses; the indignant eloquence of Wendell Phillips and the untiring activity of William Lloyd Garrison; the bold and defiant attitude of Ben Wade and Joshua R. Giddings; the brutal assault upon Charles Sumner; William H. Seward proclaiming the higher law; and Abraham Lincoln declaring that the nation could not long endure half slave and half free; the acts of Christian kindness and love bestowed by Northern men and women in defiance of law and Supreme Court decision, to the poor black, fleeing from the master's lash to a land of freedom—were as surely the forerunners of the mighty storm that broke with terrible

violence, when old Glory was torn from the ramparts of Sumter, as the buds and blades of springtime, are silent, but sure prophecies of coming harvests of fruit and golden grain.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 sounded the death knell of the Whig Party. Many of the Whigs of the South who were unwilling to unite with the Democrats, were re-organized under the name of the American Party. It was founded on proscription of foreigners, and with special hostility to the Roman Catholic Church. It had a fitful and feverish success, but in 1854-5, under the name of "Know Nothings," it enrolled thousands under its banner. Its creed was narrow, illiberal and un-American; the great body of thinking men in the North knew that the real contest was the contest against human slavery, and not against creeds or naturalization laws.

In 1854 the position which Mr. Fenton had taken upon the slavery question precluded the possibility of his nomination by the Democratic Party. The Know Nothing candidate was elected in this district. Two days before the election the candidates of the Whigs and Democrats withdrew, and Mr. Fenton, after much persuasion, consented to accept the nomination on the People's ticket. In so brief a time no one could expect that the contest would be successful. The means of communication to the different parts of the district were very limited. He was defeated, but ran several hundred ahead of his ticket.

In a speech delivered before the expiration of his first term in Congress, in the spring of 1855, on a bill regulating immigration to this country, among other things, he said:

"The intelligent judgment of a great and noble people, in whose veins courses the best blood of races, will

settle the question in accordance with the rights of all the parties, the dictates of an enlightened civilization, the best interests of the country and the spirit of the age. I have regarded the mission of this country with somewhat different views than it would seem are cherished by the organization of which I have been speaking. We have claimed for ourselves the purpose of civilizing, christianizing and elevating the human race. These men are our brethren, for our common Father 'Hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth.' Let us, then, so far as practicable, elevate, disenthral and redeem those who are cast among us from the vices and errors of their years in a foreign land under governments and with people less just and less favored than ourselves, and, recognizing their common brotherhood, seek to give them a share in our common glorious inheritance."

Mr. Fenton was re-elected to Congress in 1856-58-60-62, serving ten years in all. Immediately on entering Congress, Mr. Fenton espoused the cause of the soldiers of the War of 1812, and shortly after introduced a bill providing for the payment of the property accounts between the United States and the State of New York, for military stores furnished during that war. This bill he continued to urge upon the attention of Congress, until its final passage the 30th of May, 1860.

He had a leading place on important committees, and performed the duties appertaining to these positions with a zeal and fidelity and in a manner satisfactory to all. He was a working, not a speaking member. He only talked when it seemed to be necessary. During his congressional career, besides his speeches upon the slavery question he spoke in advocacy of a cheap postal

system, the bill to extend invalid pensions, for the improvement of rivers and harbors, to regulate immigration to this country, for the final settlement of the claims of the soldiers of the Revolution, in vindication of the principles and policy of the Republican Party, on the deficiency bill, the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties, and for providing for the payment of the losses by the Rebellion.

He served in Congress nearly to the end of the war for the Union, of which he was one of the firmest and most efficient supporters. Believing the Union to be right, and the Rebellion wrong, he gave his best energies to the national cause, voting steadily for taxes, loans, levies, drafts, and strongly supporting the Emancipation policy of the President. He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of President Lincoln. There were men of greater pretensions in Congress, but there were none more patriotic, more devoted, more attentive to their duties or more ready to make sacrifices for the triumph of the Union.

We would not detract one jot or tittle from the glorious achievements of the soldiers and sailors in the great War of the Rebellion, and yet the statesmen of the war period are entitled to their just share of credit for the preservation of the Union. It was a situation without parallel or precedent in our history. The raising, equipping and sustaining of an army of more than a million men necessitated expenditures of such appalling magnitude as to stagger the nation.

During the first two years of the war our armies met with successive defeats. The Capitol itself was often in peril. The national finances were at the lowest ebb in our history. It required statesmanship of the highest order to maintain the financial credit of the nation.

The anxiety and strain of a representative in Congress during this period can scarcely be imagined. Mr. Fenton was constantly at his post. He shirked no responsibility, neglected no duty. The soldiers were the objects of his special interest and solicitude. His great heart ever beat in sympathy with human suffering and misfortune. Many a wife searching for her husband, left wounded on the field of battle; many a father and mother looking for their son, reported missing, found in him a sympathetic friend, counselor and helper. Much of his time was spent in the hospitals, by the bedside of the sick or wounded soldiers, or in procuring furloughs to send them to their homes. To many he extended financial assistance from his own means, neither asking nor desiring its return. Other congressmen were active in looking after the interests of the soldiers, but it was reserved for him alone to be pre-eminently recognized as the "Soldier's friend."

In no period in his public career did he display greater patriotism and ability than in his service in the House of Representatives. In 1862 Mr. Fenton was favorably mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, but finding that his friend, General Wadsworth was a candidate, Mr. Fenton promptly withdrew from the canvass, and gave to the patriot soldier his warmest support.

The campaign of 1864 was the most important in our history. The Democratic National Convention had declared the war a failure, nominated McClellan for President, and Horatio Seymour, who had been Chairman of its National Convention, one of the cleanest, most popular and able Democrats in the country, received a re-nomination for Governor of New York. The safety of the nation was at stake; the

administration of Mr. Lincoln must receive a vote of confidence, and, above any other state, it was important that the Empire State should be in line. At such a crisis as this Reuben E. Fenton was nominated for Governor of New York. His wise leadership and unequalled abilities as an organizer were immediately felt all over the state. Mr. Lincoln carried the state by a large majority, Mr. Fenton leading the vote for President by nearly three thousand.

Mr. Blaine in his "Twenty Years of Congress," speaking of this campaign says:

"The chief interest of the whole country for the last month of the campaign centered in New York. As nearly as Mr. Lincoln was willing to regard the campaign as personal to himself, he had so regarded the contest between Mr. Seymour and Mr. Fenton. New York rendered her verdict in the election of Reuben E. Fenton to the Governorship by a majority of thousands over Mr. Seymour. Without that result Mr. Lincoln's victory would have been incomplete,—for its accomplishment was awarded to the Republican candidate great credit for the admirable thoroughness of his canvass, and for the judicious direction of public thought to the necessity of vindicating the President against the aspersions of Mr. Seymour."

In 1868 Mr. Fenton was unanimously renominated and elected by an increased majority over John T. Hoffman. The administration of Governor Fenton commenced at the culminating period of the Civil War. The national administration at last had a powerful earnest, enthusiastic supporter as chief executive of the Empire State. Within four days after his inauguration he raised the last quota of recruits called for from New York.

A friend of the soldiers at the na-

tional capitol, he did not desert them now. He continued an active interest in their welfare to the close of the war and ever afterwards. Until his election as Governor, he had not been intimately connected with state affairs, yet his practical training, his wide experience, his luminous intellect and well disciplined judgment saved him the failure that a man of less power and ability might have encountered. He had industry, method, decision and the power of discriminating, originating and executing. He proved patient amid perplexities, clear in his perception, safe in his judgment, mastering toilsome details and successfully meeting difficult emergencies. Always courteous, affable, polite, amiable and conciliatory but never yielding an essential point or principle; jealously guarding the interests of the people, and looking after the expenditures of the state money with rigid economy, he was soon recognized as one of the most popular, as well as one of the ablest Governors in the history of the state.

I have read carefully the state papers of Governor Fenton, and they are characterised by clearness and conciseness of expression, and an intelligent and broad comprehension. His career as Governor was evidenced by the same incorruptible integrity as his career in national fields. He could not be influenced to violate a principle, nor tempted nor bribed to betray the interests of the people.

One of the most exciting contests during his service as Governor was the effort of the New York Central Railroad to obtain a law making the fare two and one-half cents per mile, instead of two cents. He had declined to approve two bills to that effect, but not content, the friends of the road made another attempt. They captured nearly every man in the state supposed to

have any influence with the Governor, enlisted most of his staff, and secured the active support of the press of the state, and finally, the active interest of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Beeman Brockway of Watertown, an opponent of the bill, in an article published in 1887, relates an interview with the Governor in regard to the bill. In this interview among other things, the Governor said:

"Brockway, this is the old contest between those who have large wealth and those who have little, in a word between the money power and the people. Thus far in my public life I have stood by the people, and they have stood by me. So help me Heaven, I will not desert them now. I am going to veto the Central Fare Bill." And he did, sending to the Legislature a veto message which will ever remain as a monument to his integrity in the archives of our state.

On his election as Governor, he unquestionably became the state leader of his party. After thirty years the scepter had fallen from the veteran hands of Thurlow Weed, and was firmly grasped by one of the most adroit, astute and successful leaders our state has ever produced. He had at his back the young, progressive, aggressive Republicanism of the state. He was successful in harmonizing differences, uniting conflicting elements and preventing defections, as is shown by the uniform success of the party at the polls during his two terms as Governor.

At the State Convention held at Syracuse in February, 1868, the delegates to the National Convention were unanimously instructed to support him for the office of Vice President. The sixty votes from New York at the National Convention were supplemented by over one hundred from other states. He stood second upon the first ballot, and

second on the fifth ballot when Schuyler Colfax was nominated. The delegates from New York, under the leadership of Lyman Tremain and General Daniel E. Sickles, voted solidly for him to the end.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Fenton was warmly urged by his many friends to become a candidate for United States Senator in the place of Senator Morgan, whose term would expire the following March. He was reluctant to enter upon the canvass, and did not consent until December, the election occurring during the early part of January.

It was a remarkable contest—Senator Morgan on the one side, with the prestige of an honorable career and the advantage of the position—wealthy himself and surrounded by wealthy friends, interested in his success—and Governor Fenton on the other side—with an upright and sagacious state administration in the immediate background, and a record of honorable service in the National Congress. Mr. Fenton possessed a warm and sympathetic nature, which brought him in close relation with the representative men of his party and with the masses. He had less money than his opponent, but more popularity with the people and better organizing ability, and was successful. He entered the Senate of the United States December 1st, 1869.

Mr. Fenton was an honorable and faithful Senator. Immediately on entering the Senate, in recognition of his great practical ability and thorough acquaintance with the principles of finance and the financial history of the country, he was paid the unusual compliment of being placed upon the Finance Committee.

The financial problem, including debt, taxation, banking and currency, was one of the great subjects of the

period, and his speeches of January 25th, 1870, February 24th, 1870, and December 17th, 1873, exhibited wonderful research, accuracy and sound judgment. These speeches were regarded by many as the clearest and ablest delivered at the time by any of our public men.

He engaged in other important discussions, and especially on the subject of our custom revenues and the necessity of reforms in the revenue service. His several speeches of March 13th 1871, January 8th, 1872, and May 4th 1874, disclosed marked familiarity and mastery of the subject. It was these addresses and the bill introduced by him to correct the abuses in the service, which laid the foundation for the legislation abolishing moieties and reorganizing the custom service in 1875. Whatever he undertook in the Senate he pressed with the same industry and earnestness that marked his course in the various affairs of public and private life.

In 1878 President Hayes appointed Mr. Fenton, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Commissioners of the United States to the International Monetary Conference in Paris, to fix the ratio of value between gold and silver, and provide for the common use of both metals. In recognition of his pre-eminent abilities, Mr. Fenton was made Chairman of the Commission. It was a subject with which he could deal intelligently, and although the Conference resulted in no international agreement and co-operation upon the part of the several countries represented, it was through no fault of Mr. Fenton or his colleagues from this country.

Soon after his return from Europe in 1879 he was called to the duties of President of the First National Bank, of Jamestown, and he continued in the

discharge of the duties of this position until his death.

No review of the life of Governor Fenton would be complete that omitted to mention his separation from his party in 1872 and his support of Mr. Greeley. Horace Greeley, since the birth of the party, had been its most unique, as he was one of its most influential and powerful members. He was the greatest editor of his time. For a quarter of a century his wonderful brain and masterful character had furnished the political thought and inspiration for millions of his countrymen. He had been the most potent individual factor in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

From his experience in the past, he had strong prejudices against military Presidents, and the administration of President Grant did not allay his apprehension or remove his prejudices. Freely conceding to President Grant rank as the greatest General of the age, he was not in accord with his administration, in its personnel or its policies.

Mr. Greeley and Mr. Fenton had long been close and confidential personal and political friends. At the time of his election to the Senate Governor Fenton was not only the best beloved and most popular member of his party in the state, but its undisputed leader. Immediately on entering the Senate, he encountered the plans and plottings of a few hostile politicians of his party, who, unable to prejudice him at home, thought it possible to do so with the administration at Washington. They poured into the ears of President Grant the false rumor that Senator Fenton was planning to be a rival candidate for the nomination in 1872, and finally they secured the active co-operation of Senator Conkling. Into his hands the President placed the entire power and control of the federal patron-

age of New York, utterly ignoring the rights and claims of his senatorial associate. Mr. Conkling used this great power with skill and boldness to strengthen himself and to undermine, humiliate and crush his rival. Immediately a fierce factional contest broke forth all over the state. It appeared in the State Convention in 1870, and was renewed with increased vigor and bitterness in the Convention of 1871, which, after a long struggle, Mr. Conkling controlled, backed as he was by all the Federal office-holders and the potential influence of the national administration. This result increased the hostility of the followers of Greeley and Fenton to Conkling and the Grant administration. A somewhat similar contest in the state of Missouri had resulted in the coalition between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, under the leadership of B. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, and resulted in the election of Brown as Governor of the state.

Republicans of eminence and standing in other states who had contributed much to the glorious achievements of the party, like Charles Sumner, Charles Francis Adams, Lyman Trumbull, Andrew G. Curtin, Stanley Matthews, David Davis and many others were likewise dissatisfied with Grant and his administration; and they were backed by powerful journals like the New York Tribune, the Chicago Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial. They met in National Convention as Liberal Republicans in May, 1872, and nominated Mr. Greeley for President. The Democratic Party endorsed his candidacy and his platform. Mr. Greeley's caustic pen had left too many scars; the Democratic Party could not be united in his support. His chances of success in the early stages of his campaign seemed bright, but as the weeks passed by the election of General Grant could be

plainly foreseen—notwithstanding any mistakes of his civil administration, the people could not forget or be ungrateful for the great service he rendered when the fate of the nation hung in the balance. The death of his wife, the strain and labor of the campaign, the disappointment over the outcome, resulted in Mr. Greeley's death soon after the election. Some of his followers had left the party never to return, but the great majority, including Governor Fenton, promptly renewed their party affiliations.

He earnestly and actively supported Hayes in 1876, and afterwards Blaine and Garfield. Mr. Fenton, at the time and ever afterwards, put his action on the grounds of opposition to Grantism and the predominating influences of his administration, rather than a desire or purpose of separating from the party itself.

His great rival, Senator Conkling, who had been so remorseless in his disposition of the patronage under Grant, and so indifferent to the senatorial rights and prerogatives of his associate, resigned his seat in the Senate in 1881, soon after the inauguration of President Garfield, because he could not control the patronage of his state, and afterwards if he did not oppose Mr. Blaine at the polls, he uttered no word in his favor, and never again took an active interest for Republican success.

The Liberal Republican movement did not result in the party's defeat. The action of Mr. Conkling was a contributing, if not the controlling cause in the defeat of Mr. Blaine, one of the ablest, as he was the most brilliant statesman of his time.

Conkling and Fenton were of different natures, temperaments and talents, but each was a man of masterful ability. Forgetting their political differences, we hold them, as posterity will hold

them, in grateful regard for the eminent and patriotic service they rendered their country in the most important period of its history.

After retiring from the Senate Governor Fenton took an active interest in the success of the party, and his advice was often sought and freely given to those high in official station, as to party management and policies and public measures;—but he was never again a candidate for office. With the exception of his mission to Paris, and an occasional trip to the South or California for his health, he spent his time at home, attending to his private business, his duties as President of the First National Bank, and in his leisure hours his extensive and well-selected library, to a man of his poetic temperament and literary tastes, furnished enjoyment that had often been denied him in the busy and trying years of official life.

He lived in his native town of Carroll from his birth until 1863, when he removed to Jamestown, where he continued to reside until his death. He took a deep interest in the city's welfare, and contributed freely from his purse and by his influence to promote its growth and advancement. On the 25th day of August, 1885, while sitting at his office desk, without a warning note, death came.

His loss was regarded in the light of a personal bereavement by the people of Chautauqua County, and their grief was shared by thousands all over the Union. The entire community wrapped itself in mourning, all business was suspended, and almost the entire population participated in the notable and impressive obsequies. The Fenton Guards, so named for him, acted as guard of honor. His remains were tenderly conveyed to their last resting-place in beautiful Lake View Cemetery followed by the family, relatives, local

dignitaries, his business associates, the Governor of the State and staff, and by many eminent men with whom he had been associated in public life.

In person Governor Fenton was of commanding appearance, being six feet tall, well-proportioned, of powerful physique, with features singularly striking and pleasing. He was a born gentleman; it was inbred and ingrained in his very nature. As a boy at school, a merchant, lumberman, and in public life, at all times and under all circumstances, he was polite, courteous, thoughtful and considerate. He had a polish and elegance, yet a simplicity and ease of manners that has not been equaled or approached by any man I have ever known or seen, either in public or private life. It was a pleasure to see him on the streets, and note his kindly greetings to young and old, to rich and poor alike.

He was especially held in warm regard by the plain people and the poor to whom he was always courteous sympathizing and kind. No one could be long in his presence without being attracted by his manners and charmed by his personality. To the last his popularity never waned, his list of friends was ever lengthening. He was scrupulously neat in his dress, and personal appearance, he possessed pride without vanity, self-respect without egotism. With a warm, kindly, generous nature, an obliging disposition and a good word for everyone, he tried to help those around him, to scatter flowers in the pathway of his fellowmen, and make the world the better for his having lived.

Notwithstanding his gentleness and unfailing courtesy, he was a man of decided convictions, and fearless in their expression. With confidence in his own abilities, he patiently listened to all who desired to consult him, and then acted not on impulse, but on reason

and judgment, and until he acted no one knew his plans or his views. When the storm raged fiercest he was always calm and self-possessed. He was a careful and methodical business man and had large talents for accumulation. His benefactions were many, and were bestowed judiciously and without ostentation. At the close of the war he contributed liberally to the education of the freedmen in the South. He was for years a member of the Presbyterian Society, and did much to uphold and

rendered timely and generous financial assistance.

By studying the lives of the illustrious dead we mark the progress of the human race. They are an inspiration to lofty thought and noble action. When the history of our state is impartially written Reuben E. Fenton will rank as one of the most astute and able politicians it has ever produced, a politician in the highest, best and broadest sense. As a political organizer Depew places him next to Martin Van Buren ;



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GOV. R. E. FENTON, WALNUT GROVE, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

support the church; but he was too broad and catholic in his spirit and nature to confine his benefactions to one sect or creed, and he contributed generously to the establishment of Syracuse University, of which he was a regent, as he was also a director of Meadville College and Chamberlain Institute.

He was always kind, courteous and generous to young men, paying the entire expense of one orphan boy in the common school, at the academy and college, and afterwards during his law studies, until he was admitted to the bar, and to several other young men he

and Blaine says, "In political management Van Buren was clever beyond any man who has thus far appeared in American politics." Governor Fenton was more than that; he was a wise, safe, far-seeing, incorruptible and patriotic statesman.

He entered public life when the country needed men of principle, integrity and courage. For ten years as a Representative in Congress he was never known to be absent from his seat, always careful to record his vote, and always for the right. He was one of the sixty-five brave and heroic men who

voted no, to the constitutional amendment of Mr. Corwin, which amendment was an abandonment of every principle for which the people of the North had so valiantly contended. This vote will live in the history of the country to his everlasting honor,—it is a wreath of glory on his tomb.

He assumed the reins as state executive in the closing months of the great Rebellion, at a time of gigantic expenditures and reckless extravagance. He trod on great schemes and powerful lobbies and defended the public interest against the rapacity of organized theft. He was a United States Senator during the period of reconstruction, the funding of the national debt, and the maintenance of the financial faith of the nation, and took high rank in that illustrious body. For twenty years he walked the perilous heights of public duty, and all the shafts of envy, malice and calumny fell harmless at his feet,—his name remained untarnished,—his honor unsullied.

We stand at the threshold of a new century in our county's history, we are in the opening years of a new century of Christian civilization. No one would be bold enough to attempt to prophesy,

—in the wildest flights of our imagination we cannot conceive,—what wonderful improvements and inventions will be brought forth by the enterprise, pluck and genius of American citizenship,—what progress will be made in literature, science and art. We earnestly trust that in all, the sons and daughters of Chautauqua will share in the glorious achievements. We sincerely hope, we confidently believe that some of Chautauqua's sons now living, acting a conspicuous part in the affairs of state and nation, will rise still higher on the ladder of fame. A century hence they too may be the theme of eulogy and praise. But true it is, that whenever the people of our county meet together to recall the lives of her illustrious sons, the name of Reuben E. Fenton will be mentioned with admiration, gratitude and praise. They will recall and recount how, starting in life in the pioneer days of our county, without the adventitious aid of influential friends or fortune, through earnest effort, intense and truthful application and a pure and upright character, he rose step by step, to worldly competence and to fame.

ELIZABETH SCUDDER FENTON WIFE OF GOV. REUBEN E. FENTON.

Elizabeth Scudder was the youngest daughter in a family of ten children born to Joel Scudder of Scotch descent, and his wife Hannah Cronk, belonging to one of the old Dutch families along the Hudson. She was born May 4th. 1824, in Victor, Ontario County, New York State, and came when yet a small child, with her father to Randolph, where he died many years later. Mr. Scudder, whose ancestors fought in the War of the Revolution, was one of the pioneers of Cattaraugus County. While residing in Carroll, Elizabeth Scudder married Reuben Eaton Fenton June 12,

1844, and went to live on the Fenton homestead, between Frewsburg and Fentonville. While residing here and in Frewsburg her two daughters, Josephine (Mrs. Frank Edward Gifford), and Jeannette (Mrs. Albert Gilbert), were born. In 1863 Mr. Fenton removed with his family to Jamestown and built their beautiful residence, Walnut Grove. Here was born their only son, Reuben Earle Fenton, whose sad death at Naples, Italy, was the crowning sorrow of her life.

Mrs. Fenton belonged to a type of womanhood which is fast passing away,

a type fostered in its early years by the self-reliance necessary in a comparatively new country and which gained added strength by the strenuous experiences of the Civil War. These experiences, joined to a nature of strong convictions, of an artistic sense, and great kindliness



ELIZABETH SCUDDER FENTON.

of heart, produced a character of rare, noble and lovable qualities. Attractive in person and gifted in mind, she won the admiration of a large circle. Her husband's position as Congressman, as Governor of New York State, and as

United States Senator brought her in contact with the most cultured minds of the country, and as the wife of a public man she fulfilled these duties with dignity and grace. Her rare insight and great common sense made her also, in an unobtrusive manner, a factor in his political life. During the exigencies of the Civil War she was quick to perceive the need of extending aid to the soldiers and was untiring in this work.

Possessing uncommon executive ability she was made chairman of the local Soldiers' Aid Society and through her husband's public position, was a member also of the National Society. She visited with him the camps around Washington, carrying comfort and cheer to many an ill or homesick soldier who blessed her for her gentle ministrations.

Mrs. Fenton had large views of life and was interested in many fields of philanthropic labor. The cause of temperance found in her an enthusiastic worker. Of every question that pertained to the advancement of woman she was an earnest advocate—herself a woman of warm sympathies, of great ability and an excellent judge of human nature. She has left a deep imprint upon the generation in which she lived.

Mrs. Fenton died at Walnut Grove, Jamestown, at the age of seventy-seven, on the second of May, 1901.

REUBEN EARLE FENTON.

Reuben Earl was born in Jamestown June 12, 1865, during his father's first term as Governor of the State. He left his home in Jamestown early in the winter of 1894-1895, with his wife and niece, for a trip to Egypt and the Holy Land. On his way home he died, at Naples, Italy, of typhoid fever, March 25, 1895.

His early education was obtained in the Jamestown schools. Later he attended St. John's Military Academy, and completed his studies in Brown University.

He was married in October, 1890, to Miss Lillian Hayden, daughter of Charles H. Hayden, of Columbus, Ohio.

His business talents were of a high order. Upon the formation of the Fen-

ton Metallic Manufacturing Company, (now the Art Metal Construction Company), of which he was a promoter, he became its President, a position he held until his death. He was also interested in numerous other business enterprises. He was a member of the Jamestown Club, and of the Order of Elks; and at one time First Lieutenant of the Fenton Guards—declining the Captaincy when offered to him, and finally resigning on account of enforced absence from home.

The respect in which he was held by citizens generally was evinced in the resolutions of his business associates; of the Board of Trade; of the Common Council of the city; and of the numerous social organizations with which he

was identified. On the day of his funeral the principal business houses of Jamestown were closed, and a large concourse of people, including numer-



REUBEN EARLE FENTON.

ous organizations of which he was a member, and the employees of the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company, attended the services which were held at the Fenton mansion in Walnut

Grove—the Fenton Guards acting as a military escort to the cortege.

Mr. Fenton was a young man who had every reason to be hopeful of a career of eminent success. He was commanding and dignified in his presence, with a strong mind, enriched by training and extensive travel, and courteous and amiable to all. He was looked upon by his fellow citizens as a man of political availability, and died at the very threshold of what promised to be an honorable and useful career. During the Campaign of 1894 he was Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Jamestown, and in this position he displayed rare political sagacity and great executive ability, and his conduct of the campaign was recognized by political friends and opponents as unsurpassed in the history of the party in the city. His friends were looking confidently to his election to the Assembly at the next election. He possessed many of the traits of his illustrious father, and strongly resembled him in personal appearance.

ALL HONOR TO OUR PIONEERS.

By Ruth B. Seaver

A hundred years, own own Chautauqua,
Sleep now the long sleep of the past,
Since, with the Red Men of your forests,
The first white dweller's lot was cast.

(Chorus.)

Lift up your voices, oh Chautauquans,
Sing of those grand old pioneers,
Their memory and their work survive them,
And shall live on a thousand years.

Danger lurked ever by their pathway,
Hunger sat often at their board,
Around their rude and lonely dwellings
Tempestuous winds of winter roared.

Historic ground lies all about us,
Here where we stand they battles fought,
Our very homes had not been builded
But for the daring work they wrought.

How shall we honor the departed?
Not by our eulogies alone,
Not by commemorative tablet
For time shall spoil the grandest stone.

But lives that imitate their virtues,
Though all unlike their foes or fears,
Such legacy to children's children
Shall honor them a thousand years.

THE McMAHON HOMESTEAD.

BY MRS HELEN SMITH TENNANT.



MRS. HELEN SMITH TENNANT.

Westfield is today the Mecca to which thousands of Chautauqua County citizens are bringing their willing feet. Thousands of others in the county, with dwellers in distant states and countries, sons and daughters of old Chautauqua, are keeping in their houses and hearts this, the One Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of Chautauqua County.

It is fitting that one of the first exercises of the day should be a pilgrimage to the storied spot where the first permanent settlement in the county was made by my grandfather, Col. James McMahan. He was born in March, 1768; married to Mary McCord February 3rd, 1795, and died at my father's house December 13th, 1846. He was by profession a Civil Engineer. Twice during the years 1793 and 1794 he was for six months in the employ of the Holland Purchase Company, laying off land in this section into ranges and townships. During those months he did not see a single white man except his helpers.

From a letter written by Mr. Samuel McMahan, of Milton, Pennsylvania, I have learned that my grandfather and his brother John, with their father, came from Pennsylvania in 1800 and bargained for a large tract of land in this county, then forming a part of Genesee County. They returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of the same year.

Early in the spring of 1802, with his wife and two young sons, they left their home in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in a canvas-covered wagon to come across the Alleghenies and on into this lake country. One of the wagons drawn by four horses bore, among other things, a large mahogany sideboard, which today is prized in our home as one of its choicest heirlooms.

On this day, one hundred years ago, there was here no Westfield, no cross roads, not even a home for the little family; so grandfather took grandmother and the children to Moorheadville, where there were relatives living. He then having purchased from his brother a tract consisting of a mile square of land, began, with Edward McHenry as a helper, to cut down the trees and plant corn. Ten acres were thus cleared, and before fall there was standing on this clearing a block house built of hewn logs. I have heard my mother describe the house as having two large rooms, which later were made into four rooms by partitions of matched boards. A huge chimney, built of wooden beams and stone (there were no bricks in those days), stood at one end; the floors were made of hewn plank and kept well sanded; the hinges and the latches of the two doors were made of wood; the latter was raised from the outside by a string, and if ever the door was fastened it was done by pulling in the string. To this house in the fall of 1802 came the family of Col. James McMahan. Shortly after a lit-

tle daughter (the first white girl born in the county) Eliza Hutherson. In 1805 Polly Eliza, a second daughter, was born. The third, Sarah Ann (my mother), was born August 7th, 1809. Eliza and Polly died at the ages of two and seven; William in 1817, and Robert, in the 24th year of his age, died of yellow fever near New Orleans.

My mother was a fountain of anecdotes and early reminiscences, and I have heard her tell how this yard was the play ground of all the children

pioneer, with his family and friends, gathered round the blazing hearth to crack the nuts and jokes, for a store of both were in reserve for these times.

Mr. Samuel McMahan in his letter of reminiscences, tells what some may regard as truly a fish story. Major James McMahan, the elder, during one of his visits to his son James, speared in the creek a pike weighing nineteen and one-half pounds. The half of the fish was cooked for supper; the other half cooked and eaten for breakfast



THE McMAHON HOMESTEAD.

THE FIRST FRAME BUILDING ERECTED IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

round, and that the Indians used to camp on the bank of the creek at the foot of this hill, and how she used to go down and play with the papposes. The Indians were an intelligent people and inclined to peaceful ways.

My mother died at her home in West-field on the 12th day of May, 1887.

The itinerent minister always found a home for himself and his horse with a welcome that did not wear out. The farm was productive; the forests and the streams were filled with game and fish, so there was always an abundance for the table. When the winter's blasts began to blow and there were fierce storms on the lake, our brave

the next morning. This generous supply is one of the many proofs of the hospitality of the house.

Out of the six hundred forty acres Mr. McMahan made one of the finest farms in the country. In place of the block house he built the upright part of this present house.

In 1826 the place was sold to Mr. John Johnston, who, with his son, Mr. Alexander, owned it until 1850, when William Vorce bought and occupied it until April 9, 1875. It was then sold to Erastus Leffingwell. Last year it came into the possession of the present owner, John Buttery.

Time has carried away every timber



JAMES McMAHON

Engraving made from an oil painting

**THE FIRST SETTLER OF
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY**



MRS. JAMES McMAHON

Engraving made from an old ambertype

WIFE OF THE FIRST SETTLER OF
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

and nail of the old block house. There is, however, a lilac bush standing in front of the present house, the roots from which it grew having been brought on that trip in 1802 in a stocking all the way from old Northumberland; planted and watched with loving care by Mr. and Mrs. McMahan, then by the Johnston families, and when Mr. Vorce sold to Mr. Leffingwell he told him the history of the bush and said: "Don't let anything happen to it."

The original house and barn are gone. We cannot say positively that a single tree now standing was here in those early days, but we turn somewhat reverently to the old lilac bush as we think how through the years its root has been growing and throwing up new stalks

as if it were a link to fasten the two ends of the century.

So many first events in the history of Chautauqua County happened on this farm it would take too long to relate them all, besides you may read the most important as you go out on the monumental stone standing at the road side.

In patient endurance, pinching economies, heroic sacrifices, the settlers of Chautauqua County developed a sturdy manhood, and we, their descendants, have come to honor their memory in the hope that we may so follow their noble examples that we may leave to our children what they left to us, the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Aye, call it holy ground, the soil where first they trod.



BARCELONA HARBOR, WESTFIELD, NEW YORK.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION. 1802-1902.

BY PHIN M. MILLER.

"Please may I speak? It's necessary!"

Before the year 1841 there were no written or printed records of the names of the teachers. The teacher's roll contained the number of pupils in each family, attending school. From this list the rate bill and wood tax were made.

The names of the teachers of the Log School-house Period have had to be discovered—dug up—gathered from early traditions coming to us from former generations. The old boys and girls in the several towns have labored faithfully. Those who did the most digging, present the longest list of names. Imperfect and incomplete as they may be they are better than nothing. It is so much saved to our early school history. Thanks to the apostles and saints among the old boys and girls—and some of their loyal children—the names of a portion of the teachers in the early years of the nineteenth, are preserved and will take their place with those who labor in the educational vineyard in the present and coming centuries.

Wherein the records of the separate schools of the present are brief or incomplete, the teachers and school officers have only themselves to praise or blame. Failing to receive answers to oft' repeated requests for data, I have been forced to make use of reports on file in the office of the County Clerk.

This paper is the work of many persons. All that is good may be credited to the earnest helpers who have given

me intelligent assistance. The errors and imperfections will find a shelter with

Faithfully,

Phin M. Miller.

The person who disputes that next to the founding of this Republic, the organization of our system of education is the most memorable event in our history, will not be found among the sons and daughters of the early proprietors of Chautauqua County.

In the forest shade, by the woods path marked by blazed trees, was built the log school-house of our early history. Along the trails leading to it, the wild beasts roamed at will. Here the children of the early days were gathered. It was the treasure house of every pioneer settlement. To their descendants it is, as it should be, a sacred memory.

All the schools, academies and colleges of our land, where the glad voices of happy children and youth greet the traveler as he passes through this "land of the free," owe their existence to the log school-house and the plan of education proposed and outlined by the early proprietors. The plan gave the alphabet to all. The children were on terms of equality. The knowledge secured was free and pure as the water from the laughing brooks and wayside springs. Sectarian and partisan teaching was not permitted, while the broad principles which all recognize, and the elementary knowledge every soul re-



PHIN M. MILLER.

quires, received careful attention. The means of education thus offered, with proper home influences and the sterling qualities developed by the necessities of poverty, gave the poor man no fear for the fate of his posterity.

The result has been that the children of the poor early settlers have become the strongmen and women of the nation, entrancing senates by their eloquence, sitting at the helm of the Ship of State, victors on hard-fought battle fields, founders of educational institutions, experts in the useful departments of life, and have placed in the cherished list of immortals, names all delight to honor. That gives to Chautauqua County an honorable place; to its people consideration and respect at every capital and court of civilization.

Following the teachings of Washington, Jefferson and many other strong men of the last half of the eighteenth century, as set forth in the propositions: That the enlightenment of all the people is the safeguard of the nation; that the intelligent many are better qualified to govern than a select few;—on January 6, 1795, George Clinton, with other able, intelligent and wellknown citizens of the state, recommended to Gov. John Jay and the members of the Legislature then in session,—that provision be made by the State Government for the encouragement of common schools.

On April 9, 1797, the General Assembly of the State of New York passed a law which is known as Chapter sixty-five of the Laws of 1797, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of schools." The Holland Dutch, followed by the English, had formed schools in connection with their church and parish organizations. Anything like a system of education for all the people was unknown until this action of the General Assembly.

This act provided: That out of the

annual revenues of the state, the sum of twenty thousand pounds—one hundred thousand dollars—should be annually appropriated for the term of five years, for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns of the state, in which the children residing in the state should be instructed in the English language, taught English Grammar, Arithmetic, Mathematics and such other branches as were most useful and necessary to complete a good English education. The amount of money apportioned to Ontario County, of which Chautauqua was then a part, was three hundred pounds—fifteen hundred dollars. The several Boards of Supervisors were authorized to receive the amount apportioned to the county and distribute the same among the several towns. The free-holders of each town were empowered to elect not less than three nor more than seven persons, who should be known as Commissioners of Schools, and have supervision of them and the distribution of the money. It was made lawful for the inhabitants residing in the different parts of any town, to associate together for the purpose of procuring good and sufficient school-masters, building and maintaining schools, to appoint two or more persons to act in their behalf as Trustees of each school "but no person shall be appointed Trustee, who may be in any other manner authorized or empowered to carry this act into effect." The Trustees and Commissioners selected the teachers from those whose abilities and moral character met with their approbation. No pupil under four years of age to be included in the enumeration, which formed the basis of this division of the money appropriated, which was on total days' attendance during the year. Special provision, in a former act, having been made for colleges, this act only

applied to those where children were only taught Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

April 3, 1799, the State Legislature passed a law which had for one of its provisions, the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to the discharge of the sum which became payable on the third Tuesday in March, 1798, under the general act before outlined. Evidently the fathers had no thought of turning back in the work so thoroughly planned. In 1803 the provisions of the law relating to the appropriation of twenty thousand pounds for five years were continued along the same general lines until April 2, 1805, when Chapter seventy-one of the Laws of 1805 was passed, which set apart the net proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land, as a fund for common schools, to be invested by the Comptroller, the interest to be used in the support of common schools. March 7, 1807, by Act of Legislature, the Comptroller was authorized to place all the money arising from stock the state held in the Merchants' Bank, in the common school fund.

This is an outline history, in brief, of the school system, and condition of the common school interests in the State of New York prior to 1812. There are no records showing that any of the funds appropriated under these several acts were used for the support of any school organized within the limits of Chautauqua County.

The educational, intellectual and moral giants of the Empire State who under the lead and advice of Jeremiah Peck of Otsego, and Adam Comstock of Saratoga Counties comprehended the truth of, and necessity for a system of universal education which would educate the great mass of the people; would give an education that would teach obedience to wholesome laws; develop habits which bind the soul to truth and

duty; grow moral sentiments that promote the principles of liberty, justice and humanity; that would take into its keeping for years the youth of each generation who were to be the men and women of the next; whose supervision extends over the plastic mind of youth in its springtime, when proper seed must be intelligently sown and carefully developed if it is to yield a happy and profitable harvest; which would lay the foundation of the superstructure of character so broad and deep that it could embrace everything in the realm of truth, and whose summit should be radiant in the sunlight of eternity.

These men prepared and submitted to the Legislature in 1811, the most bountiful, and in many ways the most complete system of education ever formed. For many weeks and months it was the subject of careful consideration and revision, and final action of the Legislature approving it, was not taken until June 19, 1812, which gave to the people of the state the law known as Chapter 242, being "An Act for the establishment of Common Schools," which law formed the nucleus of our present bounteous system of popular education and made it the educational Red Letter day in our state's history.

This act provided for the classification and consolidation of the several funds set apart for school purposes; for the election of a State Superintendent and defining his duties; the distribution of the proceeds of the school fund—none to be made until the total amount of interest was equal to fifty thousand dollars—subsequent payments to be the same until the yearly income was increased to sixty thousand dollars; this rule to apply until the increase in income reached the sum of ten thousand dollars, when this amount should be added to form a new basis of amount to be divided among the schools of the

state; the duty of town, county and Board of Supervisors' Clerks was defined; the electors of each town to levy a tax equal to the amount apportioned to the town, the whole to be used in the payment of teachers' wages; the electors under the law were allowed to raise by a tax a sum equal to twice the amount received from the state; the electors at town meeting to elect three Commissioners of Schools. The Commissioners' duties were to divide the town into school districts, establish and change boundaries and call meetings in new districts when organized. These district meetings had power to locate and purchase site, build school-house and elect district officers consisting of three Trustees, a Collector and a Clerk. The electors also chose not less than three nor more than six Inspectors of Schools, who, with the Commissioners, should examine the teachers and schools, license the teachers, give advice and direction to Trustees as to the governing of the schools; three members were competent to examine teachers; no one to be employed who had not previously been examined and received a certificate signed by at least two members of the Board. Persons entitled to vote at town meeting were voters at school meeting. The school age was from five to fifteen years. The records of one town in this county show that each year from 1814—the year this law became of full force and effect in this county—to 1843, when the law was changed, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this town raise all the money for school purposes the law will allow."

It is a fair guess that many other towns can show a like record.

Under the provisions of this law in 1813 the Legislature elected Gideon Hawley State Superintendent. April ninth of the same year a law was passed

placing the net proceeds received from vacant and unappropriated lands sold since April 2, 1805, and so much of the residue of said lands as would make five hundred thousand acres; also the state portion of the proceeds of the sale of lottery tickets, made in 1799 and 1801, to the credit of the school fund—this last item consisted of four lotteries of twenty-five thousand dollars each, of which the state received seven-eighths, and one-half of one lottery of one hundred thousand dollars, making a total of one hundred thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars. In this we have an illustration of the truth of the old saw "Doing ill that good may come;" the money came to the school fund, and an aroused public opinion repealed the lottery law, which was followed by a constitutional provision against the operation of a lottery within the state. In 1841 the law was passed fixing the pay of School Inspectors at seventy-five cents a day for each full day of actual service. April 13, 1819, was passed Chapter 312. This act consolidated the various acts relating to schools heretofore passed, and set apart for school purposes the loans made pursuant to the acts of March 14, 1792; April 11, 1808; the shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank held in the name of the people of the state, with all other grants and appropriations as may from time to time be made for the benefit of common schools, including the net proceeds of all lands which escheat to the state in the military tract; the net proceeds of fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State; one-half of all quit rents and commutations for the same, the same to be known as the "School-fund." The total amount invested under these several acts was, in 1820, one million one hundred seventy-two thousand nine hundred thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents.

Chapter one hundred sixty-one of Laws of 1819 established the office of State Superintendent at the seat of government and fixed the salary at seven hundred dollars a year. The amount of interest for distribution among the schools in the state in 1820 was seventy thousand dollars. During this year the school law was amended, making the Inspectors of Schools the officers to examine and license teachers. Chapter three hundred forty of Laws of 1821, passed April 3rd, abolished the office of State Superintendent and placed the duties of the office with the Secretary of State. Gideon Hawley had held the position during the entire time since the erection of the office. Chapter fifty-six of the Laws of 1823, passed March 8th, authorized the proceeds of all lands purchased by the state to be added to the school fund. Chapter three hundred thirty-three of Laws of 1824, passed November 27th, appropriated forty thousand dollars, which had been raised for a fever hospital in New York City, but unexpended, to the school fund. April 28, 1826, a law was passed providing that all deficiencies in the common school fund might be supplied from the general funds of the state. Chapter two hundred thirty-three of Laws of 1827 passed April 13th, provided that the balance of the loan of 1786 be transferred to the common school fund, also one hundred thousand dollars of the shares owned by the state in the capital stock of any of the banks at par value. Chapter two hundred thirty-seven of Laws of 1838, passed April 7th, provided that the income of the United States deposit fund be appropriated to the "purposes of education and the diffusion of knowledge"—this money, the amount of which was three and one-half million dollars, was deposited by the United States Government with the State of New

York under the provisions of an Act of Congress passed June 23, 1836. The amount of interest from this sum set apart for use each year was one hundred ten thousand dollars for the use of schools, and fifty-five thousand dollars for library purposes.

The act provided that School Trustees should be Trustees of the library, with power to select a librarian to have charge of the library; to select the books to be purchased and make rules governing the use of them. In 1841 a law was passed authorizing the Board of Supervisors in each county, to appoint a Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools. Chapter one hundred thirty-three of the Laws of 1843, passed April 17th, abolished the office of Town Commissioner and Town Inspector, and created the office of Town Superintendent; it also authorized the Board of Supervisors to appoint a County Superintendent of Schools. Chapter three hundred fifty-eight of Laws of 1847, passed November 13th, abolished the office of County Superintendent. The same year the law authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes and making appropriations for them was passed. March 26, 1849, an act was passed establishing free schools throughout the state. This act was submitted to a vote of the people and sustained—in consequence of the inequality of taxation under the law, the free school system as proposed did not prove satisfactory. In 1850 the law was again submitted to a vote of the people and again sustained. In April, 1851, the free school law was repealed and the "rate-bill" system re-instated. In 1853 a law was passed allowing the organization of Union Free Schools, subject to certain conditions. On March 3, 1854, the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction was re-created, and Victor M. Rice, a native of Chautauqua Coun-

ty, was elected Superintendent. Chapter one hundred seventy-nine of the Laws of 1856, passed April 12th, abolished the office of Town Superintendent and created the office of School Commissioner. Chapter one hundred eighty of the same date, provided that the tax rate for common schools should be three-fourths of one mill. Chapter twenty-four of Laws of 1862 shows that the three-fourths of one mill tax rate produced the sum of one million eighty-one thousand three hundred twenty-five dollars for school purposes. Chapter five hundred fifty-five of the Laws of 1864 is the General Act for organization of Union Free Schools. Chapter four hundred sixty-six of Laws of 1866, passed April 7th, provided for the erection of four Normal and Training Schools in the state, one of which was located at Fredonia, in this county. Chapter four hundred six of the Laws of 1867, passed April 16th, gave to the state free schools. In brief, the law provided that after using the public money as provided by law, all deficiencies should be met by a tax on the property of the district. Chapter two hundred twenty-three of same year authorized the Village of Fredonia to raise one hundred thousand dollars to aid in the construction of a State Normal and Training School building. Chapter four hundred twenty-one of Laws of 1874, passed May 11th, entitled "An Act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education," was the first step leading to compulsory education. Chapter nine of Laws of 1880, passed February 12th, was an act entitled "An Act to declare women eligible to serve as school trustees." Chapter thirty of Laws of 1884, passed March 10th, was an act relating to the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools. Chapter six hundred fifty-five of Laws of 1886, passed June 15th, defines legal

voters in school districts including resident women liable for tax. Chapter three hundred thirty-five of Laws of 1887, is an act relative to the employment of teachers and pay of same in the public schools. Chapter five hundred of Laws of 1893, passed April 29th, changed the time for holding annual meetings; the ending of school year and time of making annual reports. Chapter five hundred fifty-six of Laws of 1894, is an act to revise, amend and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction under the general title of "The Consolidated School Law." Chapter two hundred twenty-two of Laws of 1895, passed April 3rd, was an act to provide for the purchase and display of United States flags in connection with the public schools of the state. Chapter one hundred ninety-five of Laws of 1897, passed April 7th, was an act empowering voters of Union Free Schools to provide text books for pupils by tax on the property of the district. Chapter four hundred eighty-one of Laws of 1898, is an act to encourage patriotic exercises in the public schools of the state. The general appropriation bill of 1902 set apart the sum of two hundred fifty thousand dollars to be used in increasing the teachers' quotas in the public schools of the state.

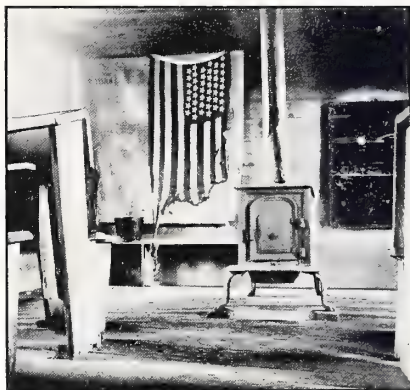
These acts, with other special acts and provisions relating to the library and school funds; special acts for organization of academies and Union Schools, with certain amendments of minor importance, are an outline of the laws placed on our statute books during the last century, which have given us our extensive, well regulated, bounteous and "free to all" system of education.

When the school district, which for nearly an hundred years has been the unit of representation—and as such has served us so well—shall, by reason of our changed physical and economic con-

ditions, make way for a township system or unit, there will be no more educational worlds to conquer. Then we will become what we claim to be, the educational Empire State of the world.

The first epoch in our school history extends from 1802 to 1825, and may be truthfully named the Log School-house Period of our history and educational life. These colleges of the common people were houses sixteen or eighteen feet in width by twenty-two to twenty-four feet in length, built of logs to the height of eight feet for side walls, the ends above being fore-shortened to conform to the slant of the roof, which was made of "shakes"—split from logs of straight grain—these were held in place by poles laid lengthwise of the roof. At one end was built a stone or stick chimney, with a stone fire-place and projecting hearth-stone; above this there was a hole in the roof to allow the smoke to go out and incidentally the rain and snow to come in. The windows were five in number, two on each side and one at the end opposite the fire-place; these had each four lights of the regulation size of seven by nine inches. If glass could not be procured, oiled paper was used as a substitute. The door was made of "shakes" fastened together with wooden pegs, hung on wood hinges with wooden latch and latch string of buckskin. The furnishings of the school-room were not elaborate or extensive; they made up in strength and simplicity what they lacked in elegance and convenience. The split plank or "shake" extended along three sides of the room resting on wooden stays and pegs driven into holes bored in the logs, forming the walls, furnished the desks. The seats were of the same material with legs adjusted in length to suit the size of the larger pupils; the smaller ones could let their "feet swing." The floor outside the stone hearth was

of split logs. The cracks in the walls between the logs were closed by a free use of mud. The broom was a birch splint; the chair frame for the use of the teacher had a splint bottom made of black ash. The items of expense considered by the proprietors at their annual meetings were for repairs and furnishings. These were bid off at auction to the lowest bidder. The record of one school meeting held in 1816 shows one dollar and eighty cents as the price of chinking the cracks; the furnishing of brooms for the year, forty-seven cents, while the re-bottoming



INTERIOR LOG SCHOOL HOUSE.

of the chair was twenty-one cents. The bunch of birch sprouts, the dunce block and fools-cap, were provided by the teachers as a portion of their "kit of tools" to be used in their business, and were without expense to the proprietors beyond the extra wear and tear to the jackets of the pupils.

The text books for use were the American Preceptor, Dillworth and Webster's Spelling Book, Pike and Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse' American Geography. Writing was done by pens made from goose-quills, on sheets of unruled paper of about the size of fools-cap; the ink was a preparation of soft maple or black alder bark. These were the facilities and conveniences provided in the formative period, the beginning

of our educational existence and history.

Humble as it may seem, this was the golden age of the three R's. All that we are, all that we hope to be in education, intelligence and civilization, we owe to the principles of morality, industry, truth, honor and liberty that were so strongly developed during the Log School-house Period of our history.

In a log house built in 1802 by James

were made at the "Cross-roads" and at Canadaway, now Fredonia, in the years following, up to 1806.

The first school organized under the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1797, in Chautauqua County, was at the "Cross-roads," in 1807. The teacher was Miss Anna Eaton. She was born in Framingham, Massachusetts. In company with her father and brother, she settled in the now Town of Portland in 1806. She engaged in teaching at the



YE OLDEN TIME SCHOOL.

McMahan, at a point about one mile west of the center of the Village of Westfield, at the place then known as the "Cross-roads," during the summer of 1803, William Murray, who by reason of his physical infirmities was unable to join in the work of clearing away the forest, was selected to take charge of the children of the little settlement to prevent their being lost in the interminable woods, and incidentally teach them their letters. This was the first effort in the direction of a school, made by the early settlers in what is now Chautauqua County. Like efforts

"Cross-roads" in the now Town of Westfield in 1807. In 1808 she taught a term of school at Colt's Station, a settlement six miles south of North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania. In 1809 she was engaged in teaching in the now Town of Ripley in a log house standing near the Village of Ripley. In 1810 she taught the first school in the now Town of Portland in a log house built by Capt. James Dunn. She continued her school work until 1815, when she married Solomon Nichols and removed to Whitestown, now Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York. This estimable

woman was the pioneer teacher of Chautauqua County. She died in 1834.

In 1810 the total amount of money invested for schools in the State of New York was four hundred eighty-three thousand three hundred eighty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents, the revenue from which was thirty-six thousand four hundred twenty-seven dollars and sixty-four cents. At that time there were ten schools in the two towns—Chautauqua and Pomfret—in Chautauqua County. In 1820 the total amount invested in the state was one million one hundred seventy-two thousand nine hundred thirteen dollars and twenty-eight cents with a revenue of eighty-one thousand seven hundred fifty-six dollars and twenty cents. In 1821 there were eleven towns in the county with one hundred twenty-eight school districts. There were one hundred seventeen log school-houses. The average time school was taught during the year was six months; the number of pupils in attendance was thirty-nine hundred sixty-eight; the amount of public money received was nine hundred seventy-five dollars and forty-five cents.

In the following list of names of teachers doing work in the several towns during the early days and Log School-house Period, the year follows the name of the person believed to have been the first teacher in the territory of the present town. Kiantone is classed with Carroll, Dunkirk with Pomfret and Jamestown with Ellicott.

I owe much to the assistance and painstaking effort of many of the "old boys and girls" as well as those of younger years, who have helped to gather this record. While it is not complete, it is better than none. To those who could have given other names and have neglected to do so, we say: "There is no kick coming from you!" The many who have labored earnestly to secure

what we have, know the effort it has taken.

Arkwright—Horace Clough, 1811; Lucy Dewey, Parthena Baldwin, Levi Baldwin, Chauncey Tucker, Andrus H. Huyck, Timothy Cole, James Sprague

Busti—Olive Marsh, 1813; Ransom J. Smith, Esther Thompson, Clarissa Blodgett, David Hatch, Clark Smith, Harry Abbott, Theron S. Bly, Orsel Cook, H. Gifford, Emri Davis, Frank Kidder.



MADISON BURNELL.

Carroll and Kiantone—Stephen Rogers, 1813; George W. Fenton, Lucy Woodcock, Elias Woodcock, Edward Aiken, Josiah Hall, James Hall, Jonathan Wilson, Lovain Danforth, Maria Merrell, Jane Darling, Rebecca Jones, Amos Wheeler, Orson Weatherly, William Aiken, Fletcher Halliday, Esther A. Jones, Horace Jones, Hiram Aiken, Elisha Hall, Abner Jones, James Boyd, Amasa West.

Charlotte—William Gilmour, 1813; Fanny Edson, Eliakim Forbush, Emily Perry, Malinda Patterson, Daniel B. Lake, Peter Robertson, Francis Burns, Philip S. Cottle, Madison Burnell, Sam-

uel T. Boothe, Curtis Black, Luthena P. Lake.

Chautauqua—Rev. Amasa West. Jonathan Leet, Ebenezer Curtice, John E. Marshall, Simeon Leet, Liscomb Weeks, Henry P. Sartwell, Glenni W. Scofield, Timothy Leet, Eliza Leet, John F. Phelps, Franklin Leet, William Leet, Sarah A. Morris.

[I am unable to give the name of first teacher in Chautauqua town. There was a school there in 1809 but I am unable to give the name of the teacher. Rev. West taught there in 1811.]

Cherry Creek—Reuben Cheney, 1818; Angeline Pickering, Charles B. Green, William Lathrop, Jarius Nash, Paul



ANGELINE PICKERING.

First school teacher in the town of Cherry Creek.

Hammond, George Spencer, Royal Pierce, Sarah A. Blaisdell, Dolly Shattuck.

Clymer—Marie Stowe, 1822; Roswell VanBuren, Warren Street, Olive Dexter, Ira F. Gleason, Beman Brockway, Jesse Brown, Hercules Rice, Henry R. Rice, Cornelia Rice, Lucy E. Phinney, Ann Doolittle, Betsey Norris, L. L. Hager, Mary Sessions, David L. Gleason.

Ellery—Dr. Lazarus Carey, 1808; Calvin Cheney, Eunice Cheney, Emily

Bird, Nathan Cheney, J. Perkins, Maria Savage, C. G. Maples, Frank Burns, Emeline Strong, Patty Sacket.

Ellicott and Jamestown—Rev. Amasa West, 1814; Abner Hazeltine, Levi Cheney, John F. Allen, Austin Nelson, Thomas Walkup, Orrel Green, Rebecca



SOLOMON JONES.

Hayward, James Boutelle, Philip Smith, John Hawley, Lewis C. Todd, Elisha Hall, Isaac Eddy, Henry Gifford, Samuel Brown, Richard F. Fenton, Solomon Jones.

Ellington—Milo Camp, 1817; Polly Forbes, David Clark Spear, Lovahanna Abbey, Lucretia Abbey, Emeline Wheeler, Adaline Page, Peter Ingersol, Sedate Foote, Jane Bailey, Lovina Camp, Philena Foote, Harriet A. Nichols, Lernah Lawrence, Hull Nickurson, Alfonso Nickurson, Joseph Palmer, John Ball, John E. Farman, Peter Robinson, Calvin Kingsley, Harriet E. Baldwin, Elvira Rider, Eliza Ann Goodwin, Charles D. Foote, Angeline LeBarron.

French Creek—R. Chitsey, 1818; Polly Forbes, Ande Noble, Polly Jones Cordelia French, Katharine Terry, William S. Rice, Mary Terry, Laura Rice, J. C. Moses, M. A. Knowlton, Maria

Nobles, Eliza Wilson, Esther Gleason, Albert Bush, Harrison Bennett, David L. Gleason, Luceba Kellogg.

Gerry—Hannah Johnson, 1817; William Mullen, Hull Nickurson, Ezra Richmond, Minor Savage, Hiram Aiken, William Shepardson, Louisa Walkup, Betsey Gilmour, Hiram Sears, Carey Briggs, Orasmus White, Rowland Cobb.

Hanover—John Sprague, 1808; Mrs. Nancy Hall, Richard Smith, Philena Johnson, Bertha Rice, Lyman Gregory, Donald Johnson, Emily Trask, Bennett Radford, Jarius Handy, Chalon Burgess, Czarina Burgess, Marietta Blodgett, William Waith, William Hall, B. C. Pierce, Julius Gould, Lewis Merritt, Samuel Burdick, Samuel Ellis, Sophrona Gater.

Harmony — Abigail Durfee, 1813; Eben Pratt, Electa Jenner, Sarah Marsh, Jesse Smith, Samuel Brown, John Steward, Orsel Cook, Abner Lewis, Jane Marsh, Adeline Muzzy, Sophia Muzzy, Daniel Glidden, William Kelso.

Mina—Elisha Moore, 1823; Samuel Dickerson, Cornelia Woodhull, Jane Carnehan, Jane McCormick, Armelia Hawley, David Waldo, Susan Stone, Elizabeth Stafford, Hartwell Haskell, Kasiah Nason, Sarah Pullman, Deborah Pullman, Susan Dobson, Elizabeth Jackson, Jannett Bartlett, George H. Collyer.

Poland—Betsey Tracy, 1816; Fletcher Fenton, W. H. Fenton, Joel Camp, Edward Hicks, Theda Palmer, Mrs. John True, Sarah Griswold, Nancy Smith, E. G. Terry, Nelson Rowe, Emory F. Warren, Phoebe Parker, Loro-hama Abbey, Seth W. Chandler, Harriet Baldwin, Lovisa Camp.

Pomfret and Dunkirk—Samuel Berry 1809; Mrs. Olive Woodcock, Nathaniel Gray, S. Fitch, Marietta Blodgett, George S. Porter, George Leonard, George W. Gage, John P. Hall, Hiram

Couch, Thomas Adams, William H. Cutler, Betsey Batcheller, Manerva Willoughby.

Portland—Anna Eaton, 1810; Augustine Klumph, Polly Price, David Eaton, Ethan Fay, Silas Dinsmore, Luke Drury, Manerva Willoughby, Miss Kimball, Gillett Bacon, Jewett Prime, John Nevens, Hugh Lowery, Matilda Hulbert, Mary A. Drake, John Rice, Nathaniel Lowery, Betsey Thayer, Austin Stone, Waterman Delee, Alexander Montgomery, Julia A. Tower, Peleg Whitteridge.

Ripley—Anna Eaton, 1809; Anna Riddell, Polly Shipboy, Lucinda Nichols, James Macomber.

Sheridan—Squire White, 1808; William Griswold, Julius Gould, James Gould, Jane Darling, Newel Gould, Wil-



JULIUS GOULD.

liam King, Dr. Skinner, H. Rice, Seymour Fitch, Marilla Gray, Lydia Spencer, Lydia Willoughby.

Sherman—Otis Skinner, 1828; Susan

Aldrich, Simeon Parks, Mary Parks, Mary Pelton, Lydia McClanathan, Adaline Troop, Lydia A. Tanner, Achsah Dean, Harvey Sheldon, David Stone, Henry Blackman, Uriah S. LaDue, Chauncey Sheldon.

Stockton — Abigail Durfee, 1815; Hannah Johnson, Horace Thompson, E. S. Eddy, E. P. Stedman, Isaac Andrus, G. Todd, H. Crissey, A. Morse, Rozina Lyon, Amy Barnes, Sarah Johnson, Pomilla Shepard, Polly Shepard, Betsey P. Ketchum, Jedidiah Post, L. Bump, Philip S. Cottle, Austin Jennings, Mordecai Look, Lorain Danforth, Hervey Johnson, Ansel Burr.

Villanova—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown-Battles, 1817; John Prosser, Althia Spink, Adaline Tripp, Abigail Dibble, Adolphus Lummis, Francis A. Dighton, Lucius Jones, Royal Pierce, Thomas Wilson, Luther B. Scott, Augustus Parsons, Willshear Butterfield, John C. Dibble, W. A. Gilbert, Harvey Mallory, James Tower, Betsey Phillips, T. H. Searl.

Westfield — Anna Eaton, 1807; Amasa West, Polly Shipboy, Julia Bailey, Ephraim Cook, Austin Stone, Silas Spencer, Luke Drury, Wiseman C. Nichols, Harvey Newcomb, J. Sackett, Walter H. Bidwell, Asa Hall.

The last log school-house in the first or west commissioner district, to make way for the red school-house, was located in School District Thirty-one of the Town of Harmony, and known as the "Cherry" District, from the fact that the building was constructed of cherry logs. The last teacher on guard in the old "Cherry" was Miss Lucinda Smith, now Mrs. A. C. Robertson of Ashville. This log fortress surrendered in 1866. The last log school-house in the Second or Eastern District was located in District Number Ten, Carroll. It was given over "to the bats and moles" in 1885. Miss Carrie Wood

now Mrs. Merriam of Falconer, was the last teacher in a log school-house in Chautauqua County.

It is an "oft-told tale" that during the winter of 1808 and 1809 George W. Fenton, father of the late Gov. R. E. Fenton, taught school in the now Town of Carroll; that many of the large boys, having no shoes, came to school barefooted; that after stamping the snow from their feet on the hearthstone of the fireplace, they were quite comfortable during school hours. While there may be no question about the barefooted boys, we are of the opinion that the date is "a bit early" as there is scarce a record of settlement at that time. It is an unquestioned fact of history, that George W. Fenton taught the first school in what is now the boro of Warren, Warren County, Pennsylvania, during the winter of 1806 and 1807. Much as we may dislike to surrender the honor, it is possible that it was the Pennsylvania boys who executed the "barefoot act" above referred to. To save our reputation for tough-footed boys, it is better that we fix the date as 1814, at which time George W. Fenton lived in Carroll, was a teacher, and there were as husky boys in the settlement as could be found in this or the neighboring state.

The early teachers during the Log School-house Period, were paid from twenty-five to fifty cents per day and boarded around the district. Twenty-four days were a school month; teachers were often paid in farm products at the market price, at the "cash and barter" store of the settlement. In 1819 Fletcher Fenton taught school in the now Town of Poland. He received ten dollars a month for twenty-four days and accepted his pay in shingles at fifty cents a thousand. The holidays during the year were Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Mrs. John True, an early teacher in the Town of Poland, could manage the big boys. One day she took the largest boy—a full-grown man—by his coat collar and seat of his trousers, bundled him through the door and took her boot away from him as he was going out. Evidently Mrs. True could answer to the name of “School-master.”

Miss Minerva Willoughby in the summers of 1817 and 1818, taught school in what is known as the Willoughby District. She received fifty cents a week and boarded herself. Money being scarce, she took her pay from a store in Fredonia. She accepted a wheel-head, a pair of cards—for preparing flax for spinning—and a bake-kettle, all of which she found useful after her marriage to Joseph Van Vleit, which occurred in 1819. Their daughter, now Mrs. S. V. Barton of Westfield, taught a school at Wright's Corners in this county in 1853, receiving one dollar and a half a week, and boarded around, an increase in wages of over two hundred per cent. in thirty-five years.

Educationally considered, the second epoch in our history is the Red School-house Period, extending from 1825 to the present time. The first little red school-house erected in Chautauqua County was built in the Bowdish District in the Town of Portland in 1817. The name of the first teacher was Luke Drury. As these people's colleges were as near “alike as two peas,” a description of one of them built in 1821 will be sufficient and incidentally give an insight into the way the proprietors attended to the work before them. The specifications were “the building to be twenty-four by twenty feet, framed with good lumber, studded and braced; posts ten feet long; to be sided with good white pine siding; floor to be double, the upper part of white ash; to be ceiled on the inside up to the windows; arched

overhead; to be lathed and plastered; chimney to be built of brick; six twelve lighted windows, glass eight by ten inches, and four panes of glass over the outside door; an entry way and closet on the other side of the chimney; covered with pine shingles; to be underpinned with stone, a ditch dug to the hard pan to lay stone in, the wall to be laid in mortar and to be pointed with lime above the ground.” The inside was to be finished after plans furnished, which provided for a row of desks and seats made from pine boards extend-



AN IDEAL RED SCHOOL HOUSE.

Located in District No. 13, Town of Hanover—Only remaining red school house in Chautauqua County.

ing along three sides of the room. In front of the desk was a low seat for the small pupils. There was a cross-legged pine top table for the teacher's use. The contract price for the building was two hundred thirty-nine dollars, to be paid in black salts of lye at the selling price, one-half on the first day of September, 1821, and the remainder the year following.

In 1824, the plate, box or Franklin stove made its appearance in the school-rooms, doing away with the fire-place with andirons. Blackboards “were discovered” and placed on the wall back of the teacher's desk, in 1830. In 1838 the library money became available. A librarian was appointed, who, with the three School Trustees constituted the board to make the selection of books to form the school district library. In those days newspapers were scarce and

magazines unknown. The home collection of books in an intelligent and well-regulated family, consisted of a copy of the Bible, hymn-book, Shakespeare, Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, The Pilgrim's Progress, Aesop's Fables and Young's Night Thoughts, while in many these were not to be found. With these conditions facing the book committee there was small demand for theory in the discharge of their duty. The time spent in making a wise—or otherwise—selection of books was no "continuous round of pleasure" or season of "smiles and buttered parsnips." The result of their labors is told in the following list of books selected: Hume's History of England; Rawling's Ancient History, Erskine's Speeches, Life of Patrick Henry, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Life of Benjamin Franklin, Life of Francis Marion and Pope's Essay on Man.

These books and others of like character added each year, furnished the intellectual food to the people of Chautauqua County for a quarter of a century. Not till after 1850 was the newspaper available to the common people as a medium of information and education.

The result of this condition was the development of a race of moral and intellectual giants. Our common schools have been the foundation stone on which has been built our entire school edifice. They have been to society what the root is to the tree. They have been the source of our moral, social and intellectual life. It is an inspiration to see them bearing their wealth of honors in the glorious sunlight of this generation.

The text books in use in the early days of the Red School-house Period, were the English Reader, Columbian Spelling Book, Daboll and Adams's Arith-

metic, Olney's Atlas and Geography, Murray, Kirkham, Bullion and Smith's Grammars, soon followed by Webster's and Cobb's Speller. Many of the "old boys and girls" remember "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man"; "I am monarch of all I survey;" "The Lord my pasture shall prepare and feed me with a shepherd's care," and other choice selections from the English Reader, and never forgetting the picture in the Spelling Book, and the words of the old man, who is made to say: "Well! Well! If neither words nor tufts of grass will do, I will try what virtue there is in stone! Whereupon he pelted the young saucebox until he was glad to hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon." In 1845 Town's Elementary Chart was placed in the school-room.

Town's and Sander's series of Readers and Spellers, Robinson's and Davies's series of Arithmetics, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Morse's New Edition of Geography, Brown's Grammar, Olmstead's Philosophy and Young's Science of Government followed for a series of years. These made way—and incidentally trouble to teacher—for the Union and Parker and Watson's series of Readers and Spellers, Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, Covell, Weld and Clark's Grammars—the latter with its varied supply of sausage-link diagrams. This mixed and unsatisfactory combination was in use in the schools until 1866, when an effort was made by the most experienced teachers in the county, to secure a uniformity of text books for all the schools. The books selected were the Union Series of Readers and Spellers, Robinson's Course of Mathematics, Monteith and McNally's series of Geographies, Kerl's Grammar, Quackenbos's United States History, Dalton's Physiology, Wells's Philosophy, Townsend's Civil Government,

Spencerian Copy Books and Webster's Dictionary.

Later changes have been made to meet the demands required in the development of the arts and sciences, but the system of text books is now practically uniform in all the public schools of the county. The net result of this uniformity may be seen in the following comparison. In the years from 1835 to 1865 in a school of fifty pupils, there were not less than thirty-six classes, while in 1902, the number of classes or periods, is less than twenty. As an object lesson illustrating the great changes that have been made, I quote from a letter written by the late Hon. Henry C. Lake:

"In the year 1843 I taught a school four months, and had an average attendance of one hundred and six pupils with no assistant, with scholars from their letters to philosophy, chemistry and algebra. It was horrid! and the wonder was, I had the reputation of teaching a good school. Now, in the same territory they have a Union School, with not much larger attendance, where they employ eight teachers."

With the increase of population in the cities and villages of the county, the red school-house gave place to more pretentious buildings, in which were organized graded District Schools of two, three or more departments, known as primary, intermediate and higher. These were the advance guard of school progress during the years extending from 1840 to 1855.

Much as I would like to do so, it is outside the range of reasonable possibilities for me to give the names of the earnest and painstaking teachers who did work in our schools during the little red school-house period. The list would be a directory of a large portion of the intelligent men and women who

have lived in our county in the last seventy-five years. The records have been secured which will furnish the names of this army of educators, should they be desired.

The saying "Facts are stubborn things" was entirely true when lodged in the hearts and brains of the settlers, or proprietors, as they were then called. It must not be thought that the organization of schools, the selection and removal of school sites, and the building of school-houses were accomplished without friction, caused always, almost always, by an honest difference of opinion; that school officers rested on beds of roses during their term of office. The Holland Land Company was liberal to church and school. Any land, to the extent of one-fourth of an acre, required for school purposes was given, provided the site required had not been "articled" to a settler. If this had been done it was not a difficult task to arrange with the settler to move his fence back and sell to the district a small patch of land on which a school-house could be built.

To change the location of a site, when once occupied, was an entirely different proposition. Each settler wished the school in his immediate vicinity, and an effort to make a change was the cause of contests that were sharp, severe and sometimes long continued. It became a saying, which was true in letter and spirit, "it is easier to move a burying ground than to change the site for a school-house." I am permitted to quote the words of Dr. H. C. Taylor in his excellent history of the Town of Portland, relating to the location of school-houses. What was true of one is true of all the towns. He says:

"In searching the various school records in the town, a large amount of shrewdness is seen to have existed and

sharp practice resorted to, in determining the sites of their houses that might have been no discredit, as far as ability was concerned, to the titled representatives of the same rural constituency."

While this was true as regards location of a site, the time to discover "blood on the moon" was when an effort was made to change the site. To the credit of the proprietors be it said, "the majority ruled," and recourse to law, always an expensive luxury, to prevent the carrying out the will of the majority, "fairly expressed," was seldom known; but, it was wonderful what possibilities for discussion and difference of opinion clustered around the words: "Fairly expressed." With this point settled all else was harmonious.

From the time of the organization of our schools in 1814 to 1841, their supervision was by Town Commissioners and Inspectors. In the latter year a Deputy Superintendent for the county was elected by the Board of Supervisors. In 1843 a County Superintendent of Schools was elected by the Board, and a Town Superintendent for each town, by the electors at Town Meeting. The list of names of Superintendents elected in the several towns of the county is: Arkwright, Isaac C. Cole; Busti, Hiram E. Knapp; Carroll, David Boyd; Charlotte, Ransom Burnell; Chautauqua, Oliver P. Harwood; Cherry Creek, Jarvis Nash; Clymer, Artemas Ross; Ellery, George W. Griffith; Ellicott, Rufus Jones; Ellington, Harris Aldrich; French Creek, David L. Gleason; Gerry, Hiram Sears; Hanover, Amos K. Avery; Harmony, Abner Lewis, Mina, Orvis Mann; Poland, Jarius Briggs; Pomfret, George Lathrop; Portland, Joseph Corell; Ripley, Albert Dickson; Sheridan, Newel Gould; Sherman, Richard Buss; Stockton, Judge L. Bugbee; Villenova, Oren S. Harmon; Westfield, C. C. Burch.

In the year 1856 the office of School Commissioner was created, one being elected in each Assembly District. The names of those holding the office in this county are: First District, Amasa Moses, George W. Putnam, Charles Hathaway, Phin M. Miller, Alonzo C. Pickard, Henry Q. Ames, Thomas J. Pratt, Charles H. Wicks.

Second District—Orasmus A. White, Lucius Hurlbut, Andrew P. White, James McNaughton, Wellington Woodward, Lucius M. Robertson, J. Ebenezer Almy, Emmons J. Swift. Chapter two hundred sixty-three of the Laws of 1885 reorganized the School Commissioner Districts, making the number three, in the county. The names of Commissioners since the re-organization are:

First District—Charles H. Wicks, Clyde C. Hill, Grant E. Neill, Pratt J. Marshall.

Second District—Emmons J. Swift, Winfield A. Holcomb.

Third District—James R. Flagg, James S. Wright.

The first Teachers' Institute in Chautauqua County was held at Mayville in October, 1846. The officers were Worthy Putnam, County Superintendent; Darwin A. Eaton, Principal; John C. Moses, Ebenezer Curtice, First Assistants; Stephen H. Shaw, Fordyce A. Allen, John Phetteplace, W. S. Bradley, George G. Blanchard, Richmond Putnam, Mary R. Terry and Adaline Muzzy, Second Assistants. There were one hundred twenty-four teachers in attendance. In 1847, the state having made an appropriation for the support of Institutes, the session was held at Mayville with same Superintendent, Principal and First Assistants. The Second Assistants were Emerson W. Keyes, George H. Collier, F. A. Allen, H. S. Bradley, Loren B. Sessions, Mary R. Terry, Catharine Terry, Adaline

Muzzy and Clarissa Harris. The lecturers were David P. Page and Darwin A. Eaton of the Albany Normal School; L. M. Curtice and Victor M. Rice of Buffalo; Worthy Putnam and James Parker of Chautauqua. There were one hundred sixty-six teachers enrolled.

The abolishing of the office of County Superintendent in 1847 left the educational interests without a recognized head in separate counties until 1856, when the office of School Commissioner was created. Soon after, County Institutes were organized; a corps of competent instructors was provided by the state department and the teachers of the county were in attendance. The number in 1863 was five hundred eighty-three; in 1868 was five hundred two; in 1873 was three hundred six; in 1878 was one hundred sixty-two; and in 1883 was two hundred sixty-seven. During these years—until 1873—the institutes were in session for ten days. Attendance was voluntary and they were the largest institutes held in the state. Following this County Institutes were held for five days until 1885. Since that date District Institutes have been held until 1901, when a joint institute of the three districts, and the Cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, was held for a term of five days. The number of teachers and members of training classes in attendance was four hundred eighty-eight.

The Chautauqua County Teachers' Association was organized at Stockton, Chautauqua County, during the holiday week of 1861 and 1862. Teachers from Westfield and Fredonia walked to Stockton to attend the meeting; among these were Charles Hathaway, H. B. Rolfe of Westfield and R. E. Post of Fredonia. Sinclairville, Mayville and Jamestown teachers being over the ridge, had the benefit of the snowfall and

sleighing. The association was organized and has held annual and semi-annual meetings to the present time.

Fredonia Academy, the first organized in Chautauqua County, was incorporated November 25, 1824. It was opened to pupils October 4, 1826, and continuously maintained until 1867, when it was succeeded by the Academic Department of the Fredonia State Normal and Training School. February 23, 1830, it was placed on the roll of the Regents. The original Trustees were Gen. Leverett Barker, President; Samuel Marsh, Isaac Harmon, Carlton Todd, Henry Bosworth, Walter Smith, Elijah Risley, Jr., Charles Burrett, Gilbert Douglass, Elisha Shepard, Orrin McClure, Daniel Gurnsey, Philo Orton, Thomas G. Abell, Squire White, John Crane, Secretary, and James Mullett, Jr.

The first instructors were Austin Smith, Preceptor; George Porter, Assistant. The attendance during the first year was one hundred thirty-four, of which seventy-nine were male and fifty-five female. These were from thirteen towns in the county, seven counties in the state, and four states. During the forty-two years of its educational life, more than ten thousand pupils, representing nearly every state and territory, the provinces of England and lands beyond the sea, were in attendance. The list of principals during the time is: Hon. Austin Smith, Joseph E. Eastman, Rev. Mr. Bradley, Henry Chaney, Charles H. Palmer, F. A. Redington, Charles A. Seely, David H. Cochran, Daniel J. Pratt and Homer T. Fuller.

Mayville Academy was incorporated April 24, 1834, and placed on the Regents' roll February 5, 1839. The first Trustees were William Peacock, Benjamin Evans, William Green, Martin Prendergast, Samuel Willing, William T. Howell, Ebenezer P. Upham, Jabez B. Burrows, Hezekiah Tinkcom,

Anselm Potter and William Smith. The names of the Principals are William L. Stuart, D. C. Thum, W. H. Marsh, Jesse Elliott, P. P. Kidder, William Learned, George W. Lawton, Alanson Wedge

One in 1863. The people of Jamestown accepted the trust and the Academy was made a portion of the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute.

Westfield Academy was incorporated



JAMESTOWN ACADEMY, 1836.

and F. A. Hall. On May 15, 1868, the Trustees of the Academy conveyed the property to the Mayville Union School which was organized in 1867 and Mayville Academy became the Academic Department of the Mayville Union High School.

Jamestown Academy was incorporated April 16, 1836, and placed on the Regents' roll February 5, 1839. The first Trustees were Hon. Elial T. Foote, Samuel A. Brown, Abner Lewis, Samuel Barrett, Abner Hazeltine, W. W. Chandler, Judson Southland, Rufus Pier, Nathaniel A. Lowry, Adolphus Fletcher and Horace Allen. The principals were Lysander Farrar, George W. Parker, Charles G. Hazeltine, Edward A. Dickinson, Rufus King. In 1866 the Trustees voted to unite the Academy with the Union School which was established under the name of Union Free School District Number

May 5, 1837, and placed on the Regents' roll February 5, 1839. The first Trustees were Jonathan Cass, Joel Bradley, William H. Seward, Abram Dixon, Joshua R. Babcock, William W.



WESTFIELD ACADEMY, 1837.

Cowden, James McClurg, Gideon Goodrich, A. W. Baldwin, Brown Blair, Austin Smith, Erastus D. Dean, Samuel Budlong, John N. Reynolds and Hugh

W. Lowery. The names of its Principals during its period of history are John M. Keep, Theodore Gay, Lorenzo Parsons, Alexander Montgomery, J. E. Pillsbury, Edward M. Johnson, John C. Donaldson, Theodore Beard, S. Gerard Nye, Charles H. Brown, John C. Long, Charles E. Lane and Abram Brown.

In 1868 the Academy passed into the possession of the Board of Education of the Union School as the Academic Department of the Westfield High School.

Ellington Academy was organized March 30, 1851. The Trustees were

fering the Academy property to Union School District Number Two, of the Town of Ellington, and it became the Academic Department of the Ellington High School.

Dunkirk Academy was incorporated May 1, 1837, with the following Trustees: Ezra Williams, Ernest Mullett, James VanBuren, George H. French, David McDonald, Horace Pemberton, Levi Parsons, Timothy Stillman, Walter Smith, William Mellen, Walter Chester and C. H. S. Williams. The names of the principals are Abner Taylor, Ebenezer R. Thompson, Timothy Stillman



WESTFIELD ACADEMY, 1868.

Jeremiah Baldwin, John F. Farnham, Hosea Felt, Charles B. Green, Benjamin Barnard, Myron Walden, John M. Farnham, Seth W. Chandler, Mason D. Hatch, Cary Briggs, Jeremiah Ellsworth and Andrew P. White. It was placed on the Regents' roll February 11, 1853. Names of Principals are W. C. J. Hall, A. Marsh, John C. Long, Hiram Ward, A. C. Moon, Miss M. Smith, Ruggles E. Post and W. E. Stevenson.

March 23, 1871, the Board of Trustees under section seventeen of Chapter four hundred thirty-three of the Laws of 1853, passed a resolution trans-

Boutelle, Clapp, Nichols, James Boutwell.

In the year 1859, the Academy property was conveyed to the Union School District and became the Academic Department of the same.

Under the law of 1841, the Board of Supervisors elected Alonzo Parsons Deputy Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Parsons was born in the Town of Otisco, Onondaga County, New York, in 1806. He prepared for college at the Homer Academy and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1833. He engaged in teaching at Springville, Erie

County, New York, afterward at Westfield, where he resided while Superintendent of Schools. He was a man of ability, a thorough teacher, and did good work in the educational field. He died in Westfield in 1868.

The law of 1843 abolished the offices of Town Commissioner and Inspector, and created the offices of Town and County Superintendent, the former to be elected by the voters of the several towns; the latter by the Board of Supervisors.

During the years 1842 and 1843, there appeared a bright particular star in the



WORTHY PUTNAM

First County Superintendent of Schools.

educational firmament which attracted the attention of all. It was "the star in the east," the token of better things! The herald bearing glad tidings to the common people; the educational Moses of Chautauqua County, who in the face of opposition—from those who saw as through a glass, darkly—fought a good fight, the results of which we are enjoying today. Worthy Putnam was elected County Superintendent in 1843. To him, more than to any other person, living or dead, Chautauqua County owes

a debt of love and gratitude for honest effort, intelligent and progressive action, which resulted in developing a healthy sentiment throughout the county, in favor of popular and universal education. The educational life and work of this man is so much a part of our school history that it calls for extended notice.

Worthy Putnam, son of Andrew and Azuba (Stanhope) Putnam, was the youngest of a family of ten children. He was born in Brookfield, Madison County, New York, October 11, 1811. He was of the Putnam and Stanhope stock of Old and New England. In 1817 he removed with his father to Stockton, New York. In 1847 he married Nancy Sinclair, who died in 1855. He married Mary E. Dalrymple in 1856 who died September 17, 1901. He died April 10, 1887, at Berrian Springs, Berrian County, Michigan, and is buried there. Like Abraham Lincoln, he came from the lower walks of life. He was in many ways a self-made man. His youth was passed among the logs and stumps of his father's farm. He was a graduate of the red school-house, and later of the Cassadaga Swamp. Later in life he placed himself under the special instruction of noted masters of oratory.

In my early years, my father tried to keep me out of mischief, by having me with an axe on my shoulder, follow him on his trips down the Cassadaga Creek to the "Forks," thence up the Bear Creek, along the line of his trapping trail. On lot seventeen of the IV Township and XII Range, near the "Forks" and at least half a mile from any clearing, there was a bunch of hemlock trees standing close together. Up among the limbs of three of these trees there was a platform made of slabs, resting on poles which reached from limb to limb. This was the "High School and Uni-

versity" from which Worthy Putnam graduated—and with honors. Here, in the stillness of the woods, he forged out of his brain a complete system of elocution and oratory, and demonstrated from this platform, the beauty, strength and use of it. He was one of the most finished and perfect platform speakers America has ever produced. The result of his labor in the woods he placed in manuscript and gave to the world in 1854, under the title of "Putnam's Elocution and Oratory." It is a book of four hundred pages and has furnished the ideas, theories and systems which have since been placed before the public. It has received the commendation of leading educators everywhere, and today there is no work more complete and practical than this. After his school work had closed he took a full course in medicine. Later, he began the study of law, and in 1859 was admitted to practice in all the courts of this state. In 1860 he removed to Valparaiso, Indiana where he followed the profession of law until called to the chair of elocution and oratory in a leading college in the west. The remaining years of his life were spent among the teachers, clergymen and professors in the High Schools and Colleges of Ohio, Iowa and Michigan until 1868, when he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial District of Michigan.

In October, 1843, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and his salary was fixed at five hundred dollars a year. He was continued in this office until 1847 when the office was abolished. Upon taking the office, he published and distributed an address to all of the people of the county. The following are points in his own words: "First. In the execution of my duties, I shall advise with the parent and show how he may save money and the service of his child by having a good school in his dis-

trict. Second. The construction of school-houses will claim my particular exertions with a view to public credit for neatness and taste, convenience and durability, and the preservation of the health of the school. Third. To convince teachers that it is their duty and interest to make their profession honorable; that they should thoroughly understand the sciences required to be taught; that they should be masters of the science—how to teach; that their remuneration for their services and reputations should depend upon their merits. Fourth. I will endeavor to be to all the scholars, an inspector, instructor and friend; to animate them with a noble emulation, not to rise above one another, but above ignorance and dishonorable feelings. The young and generous nature of scholars needs but to be encouraged and stimulated, and it is 'on fire for action'." His conclusion is: "Fellow citizens! who of us does not feel an ardent desire for the honor and prosperity of Chautauqua County? Our soil is rich by nature, rich by cultivation and rich in production. Let us then make our country rich in the cultivation of mind. Let us foster our common schools with peculiar care. They are the dawns of a future day; the conditions of a future age. Let us make that dawning brilliant and promising. Let us raise the conditions of our common schools, so that their influence will pass our county lines and extend to state and nation. Who does not desire to make our county an educational beacon light to the world? Let us adopt for it 'more elevated' the noble motto of New York. Let us educate our youth in such a manner, that when they are abroad, they may say with an honest pride, they were teachers, or were taught, in Chautauqua County."

During the winter term of 1843-4, there were three hundred three schools

in this county. Mr. Putnam visited two hundred of these in a period of sixteen weeks; one hundred sixty-six had male teachers; the average price of wages a month—for twenty-four days—was twelve dollars and sixty-three cents. The highest price paid was twenty-five dollars, the lowest was five dollars a month. Thirty-four schools had female teachers; the average salary paid them was six dollars a month; the highest was ten dollars, the lowest four dollars a month. The age of the oldest male teacher was forty-five years; of the youngest fifteen years; the oldest female teacher was twenty-nine; the youngest sixteen years; the best school-house in the county was in District Number Sixteen, Town of Hanover. The whole number of schools visited during the year was three hundred sixty-six; number of different schools visited two hundred eighty-four; number visited twice thirty-two; number not visited during the year thirty-one; number not in session at the time of visitation, twenty-one; number in session not reached during year, ten; number of schools visited with the Town Superintendent, two hundred six; number of common schools in the county three hundred fifteen; number of frame school-houses, two hundred fifty-six; log, forty; brick, fourteen; stone, five; number with one school-room, three hundred six; number with two or more rooms, nine; number of children of school age in the county, eighteen thousand two hundred sixty-seven. Teachers' classes were formed at a central point in each town for drill each year, conducted by the county and town Superintendents. Town celebrations were held in each town, at which the several schools entered the lists in friendly competition to excel. These were attended by the County Superin-

tendent. This is an outline of the work performed by him.

It was during these years that there appeared in bold characters, written by Mr. Putnam on the walls over the door and windows inside the school-room those mottoes which all the old boys and girls remember with pleasure. They were: "Thou God seest me," "A time and place for everything in school," "Love to God and man," "Take fast hold of instruction," "Get wisdom—get understanding—forget it not," "Virtue and intelligence are the safe-guards of the nation," "Order is Heaven's first law," "A kind word costs nothing," "When another speaks, give attention," "Knowledge is power," "Become learned and virtuous and you will be great; Love God and serve Him and you will be happy." I am old-fashioned enough to wish that some of these mottoes might find a place on the walls of our school-rooms in 1902—but—I am not here to speak treason.

Mr. Putnam was a strong force in the educational gatherings of the state. Horace Mann, known as one of the world's greatest educators, in a letter written by him July 27, 1846, says:

"You bespeak my sympathy and counsel in behalf of your children, for yours I must call them; that sympathy and counsel are spontaneously ready for you. The highly commendatory account which you gave of them at the late convention of County Superintendents at Albany—where I had the pleasure of meeting you—and the beautiful specimen writing books prepared by them, which you exhibited, could not fail to make the schools of your county conspicuous objects of attention, and to command my praise, as I believe they did that of every other beholder. I have since mentioned those admirably executed books to school children in

Massachusetts to incite them to greater diligence and effort."

The written address of Horace Mann addressed to the children of Chautauqua County, is one of the gems of literary thought, covering the philosophy of educational development. The opening sentence is: "My dear children and friends, scholars in the schools of Chautauqua County." This address of nearly five twenty-inch columns of solid matter, was printed and placed in each school-room and district library in the county. At its head, in great primer type, were these words: "One copy of this address to be substantially put up in every school-room in the county. Parents will read it to their children; teachers to their pupils."

Here we find America's greatest school-master joining hands with Chautauqua in a labor of love. This was indeed "praise from Sir Rupert." Horace Mann was an admirer and loyal friend of Worthy Putnam, who for five years gave his time, brain and energy to the schools of our county. Our language shows its poverty of words in an attempt fairly to express the magnitude of Chautauqua County's debt of gratitude to Worthy Putnam for deeds well performed in the cause of popular education.

The "red school-house" teachers in the early days received from six to twenty dollars a month, of twenty-four and later twenty-two days, and boarded around the district. Later the pay was increased, and the teacher secured a home in one place, doing away with the unhealthful custom of sleeping in all the "spare beds" in the district, and the other well-meant privilege, of sleeping with the children, as a preventive of home-sickness, on the part of the teacher. The saying "Teacher, our folks are going to kill hogs next week, and they

want you to come there and board," has become obsolete.

Amasa Cassius Moses was the first School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was appointed to the office under the provisions of an act of Legislature passed April 12, 1856. His term of office expired December 31, 1857. He was born at Ticonderoga, New York, August 22, 1826. The name of his father was Hiram, of his mother Betsey Campbell Moses. He received his early education in the common schools until 1844 when he attended the Westfield Academy, his parents having removed to the now Town of French Creek in 1842. He began teaching at an early age. After the close of his term of office he was engaged in teaching in the High School in Erie, Pennsylvania. Later he was appointed Assessor of the United States internal revenue in this county. In 1871 he removed to Great Bend, Barton County, Kansas, where he died February 9, 1887. I quote the words of another who says: "One of the most conspicuous features of Mr. Moses was faithfulness. He was always generous, painstaking and self-sacrificing."

Orsamus Alexander White was the first School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was appointed to the office under the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed April 12, 1856. His term of office expired December 31, 1857. He was born at Brookfield, Madison County, New York, October 4, 1819. The name of his father was Abel, of his mother, Polly Warren White. At an early age his parents removed to the now Town of Gerry in Chautauqua County. Educated in the schools of the county he began the work of teaching when seventeen years old. He was an Inspector and Town Superintendent of

Schools in Gerry. After the close of his term of office he removed to the city of Norwalk, Ohio, and accepted the position of Principal of the High School. In 1867 he was elected Mayor of the city; re-elected in 1869 and again in 1876. For many years he was associated with others in the publication of the Norwalk Daily Reflector. He died December 21, 1894. The press in speaking of him said "A typical American citizen has departed, mourned by the whole city but full of years and honor. Peace be to his ashes."

George Washington Putnam was the second School Commissioner in the first district of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1858, and ending December 31, 1860. Mr. Putnam was born in Manchester, Vermont, July 7, 1818. He was the youngest child and son of Jacob Putnam and Mary Burton Putnam, who had a family of fourteen children. In 1831 his father moved to Chautauqua County and settled near Volusia in the Town of Westfield. He was educated at a New England fireside, in the log school-house and at Mayville and Westfield Academies. He taught several terms of school in this county. In the years 1845-6 he was engaged in lecturing in the states of Ohio and Michigan on electricity and Morse's telegraph. In 1847 he married Alpa Ann Van Vleit. After the close of his term of office as Commissioner in 1861 he was appointed mail agent on the then Buffalo and Erie Railroad. In the years of development of the railway mail service he has kept pace with the onward movement as shown by frequent promotions and is still actively engaged, having been in continuous service over forty-one years. He is the oldest, in years of service, postal clerk in the United States. Mr. Putnam is in the tenth generation a direct descendant from the

Salem Putnams of 1630. Evidently his is a case where "blood tells." May he live to "work his case" and "tie out his mail" for many years.

Lucius Hurlbut was the second School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1858, and ending December 31, 1860. He was born in Paulet, Vermont, in 1816. The name of his father was Ashbel Hurlbut; of his mother, Lucy Blin Hurlbut. He was a graduate of Norwich University. He was a teacher of mathematics in Fredonia Academy until his election to the office of School Commissioner. He was a Justice of the Peace in Pomfret and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the county for several years. He was identified and closely associated with the organizing and development of Forest Hill Cemetery, giving to it much time and intelligent service. Later he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was engaged in banking. Following this he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he was one of the city Assessors. He died there in November, 1896. He was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery at Fredonia, New York.

Richard Dow Vrooman was the third School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1861, and ending December 31, 1863. He was the son of Jacob and Hannah Dow Vrooman. He was born in the town of Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y., November 2, 1827. When five years old his parents moved to Clymer. He was educated in the log school-house and at the family fireside. When eighteen years old he was licensed to teach. He earned money enough to enable him to attend the Westfield Academy where he took a sort of post graduate course in surveying, civil engineering

and the advanced sciences. He was an early Town Superintendent of Schools in Clymer. In the fall of 1863 he resigned the office of school commissioner and enlisted as a volunteer in Co. G., Fifteenth Regiment of New York Engineers and served until the close of the war. He married in 1865. After the close of the Civil War he returned to the teachers' ranks and was a successful teacher for many years. He died May 11, 1895, and was buried on Clymer Hill, adjoining the school-house lot where he taught his first school. He



ANDREW P. WHITE.

was a worthy product of the early common school system of education in Chautauqua County.

Andrew Proudfit White was the third School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1861, and ending December 31, 1863. He was the son of John N. and Margaret White. He was born in Washington County, New York, July 30, 1806. His education was secured in the schools of his native county. In

early manhood he removed to Genesee County and in 1834 to Ellington where he resided at the time of his death in 1878. He engaged in teaching for a number of years; was elected Town Superintendent of Schools and Inspector in Ellington. In 1855-56 he was employed in the educational department of the Secretary of State in Albany. In 1864 he accepted a position in the Auditor's Department of the United States Treasury at Washington where he remained for a series of years. He was buried at Ellington. In the various departments of public life to which he was called he was an honored and faithful servant of the people.

Charles Hathaway was the Fourth School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1864 and ending December 31, 1866. He was born in Canandaigua, New York, April 28, 1823. The name of his father was Rufus, the name of his mother Catherine Reed Hathaway. He was educated in the schools of Ontario County, and at the age of twenty-one removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was principal of the Conneaut Academy. Later he removed to Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he was principal of the Springfield Academy. Following this he settled in Westfield where he was engaged in teaching when he was elected School Commissioner. He was an earnest worker in the organization of the present Union School in Westfield. He removed to Cortland, from there to Horseheads, Chemung County, where he was elected School Commissioner in 1878, which office he held at the time of his death which occurred December 26, 1880. He was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery at Horseheads, New York. The friends of education in Chautauqua County are debtors to him to the extent of grateful

remembrance for earnest work intelligently done.

James McNaughton was the fourth School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1864, and ending December 31, 1866. He was re-elected in November, 1866, for the term ending December 31, 1869. He was born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua County, February 8, 1837. The name of his father was John, of his mother, Maria Parsons McNaughton. He was educated in the vil-



JAMES McNAUGHTON.

lage school and Ellington Academy, where he prepared for college. He began teaching at an early age in the district schools of Charlotte. He entered Allegheny College in 1854. He was graduated with honors and in 1856 engaged in teaching in Kentucky for three years. In 1860 he attended Michigan University. Later he returned to Kentucky and took charge of Bath Seminary at Owingsville until after the beginning of the Civil War. He received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Allegheny College, also from Illinois Wesleyan University. He studied law in the office of the Hon. George Barker of Fredonia. He re-

signed the office of School Commissioner October 16, 1869, and was elected Superintendent of the schools of Corry, Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Minnesota where he was Superintendent of the schools of Northfield, Faribault and Winona; also at Council Bluffs and Cedar Falls, Iowa. In 1892 he organized the State Normal School at Mayville, Dakota, (North). Later he was at the head of the faculty of the Normal School of Arizona. From this position he was called to the Presidency of the State Normal School at San Jose, California, where he did successful work until July, 1900, and is now enjoying the rest his failing health demanded. He is living at Pasadena, California.

Phin M. Miller was the fifth School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was appointed by the Hon. Orsel Cook in February, 1865, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Hathaway. In 1865 he was elected and re-elected for the term beginning January 1, 1867, and ending December 31, 1869. He was born in Stockton, New York, December 11, 1839. The name of his father was Isaac J., of his mother, Polly Shepard Miller. He attended the district school, Mayville and Fredonia Academies. He began teaching in 1856, closed in Ripley, March 14, 1865, to take the office of Commissioner. He resigned the office October 16, 1869, and entered the service of Harper & Brothers in the interest of their school and college text books. He continued in this work till 1882, when he became associated with the Buffalo Express; was manager of the Matthews-Northrup Railway Guide till 1888; was editor and manager of the Lockport Daily Express from 1888 to 1891 when he entered the service of the legal department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rail-

way Company as real estate, tax and claim agent, where he is now engaged. In 1901 he was requested by the Centennial Committee of the Chautauqua County Historical Society to prepare a sketch of the schools and education in Chautauqua County from 1802 to 1902. He was a resident of "The Corners" in Stockton, New York, till 1887, when he removed to Buffalo, New York. The son of a farmer, brought up on the farm, his father thought him a fairly good worker, who was at his best while driving oxen.

Wellington Jared Woodward was the fifth School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was appointed by the Hon. Orsel Cook, County Judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James McNaughton October 18, 1869. At the election held in November, 1869, he was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1870, and ending December 31, 1872. He was born in the Town of Ellicott, New York, January 20, 1821. The name of his father was Reuben J., of his mother, Sally Dunbar Woodward. He was educated in the district schools and Jamestown Academy. For many years he was a successful teacher in the district schools of Southern Chautauqua, both before and after the expiration of his term as Commissioner. In 1882 he entered the service of the government in the Customs House at New York. Later he returned to his old home in Kiantone where his services were sought as the trusted agent of others in the settlement of estates, in which capacity he was faithful to all. He was closely identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he had a peculiar interest. He was a member of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society and for several years its presiding officer. He died at his home in Kiantone January 12, 1885. All who

knew him will join with me in repeating: "A good man and an angel; these between, how thin the barrier."

Alonzo Christopher Pickard was appointed School Commissioner October 18, 1869, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Phin M. Miller. In November of the same year he was elected for full term. For a detailed sketch see Jamestown section, this volume.

Lucius Mortimer Robertson was the sixth School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1873, and ending December 31, 1875. In November of the latter year he was re-elected for the term ending December 31, 1878. He was born in Jamestown, New York, April 2, 1836. The name of his father was Schuyler, of his mother, Polly Foster Clark Robertson. When two years of age his parents removed to the Town of Carroll where he grew to manhood. He attended the common and select schools of the town. Chautauqua has raised but few more thoroughly educated men than was Mr. Robertson. Always a student, he worked intelligently and with satisfactory results. While not a "graduate" he was a past master in the philosophy of educational development. He mastered the science of surveying and civil engineering; began the study of law, which he was forced to abandon on account of ill health. As a School Commissioner he was deservedly popular with the people. After the close of his term as Commissioner he received an appointment in the United States customs service; here he received three substantial promotions based upon merit and proved himself one of the government's most reliable and trusted servants. Death relieved him from service November 9, 1901. He was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery at Frewsburg, New York.

Henry Quincy Ames was the seventh School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1873, and ending December 31, 1875. He was born in the Town of Cameron, Steuben County, New York, May 28, 1828. The name of his father was David, of his mother Sally Hardy Ames. His parents removed to Charlotte, Chautauqua County, New York, when Henry was a lad. It was there he gained his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, the select school at Sinclairville and the Fredonia



HENRY Q. AMES.

Academy. For many years he was a successful teacher in the village schools of Central Chautauqua. Later he removed to the Town of Mina where he resided at the time of his election as Commissioner. After the close of his term of office he engaged in teaching. In 1879 he was employed in the New York Customs House where he remained for several years. Later in life he returned to Sherman where he lived until the death of his wife in 1894. Four months later he died at the home of his daughter in Brooklyn on September 10,

1894. He was buried at Sherman, New York.

J. Ebenezer Almy was the seventh School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1879, and ending December 31, 1881. He was born in the Town of Gerry, New York, August 20, 1844. The name of his father was Humphrey, of his mother, Ruth Austin Almy. He was educated in the district schools in Ellington and at the Westfield Academy. He prepared for college in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He received his college training in Genesee College and Syracuse University. He engaged in teaching in Livingston County and was instructor in ancient and modern history in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. After the close of his term as Commissioner he was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College. He is now practicing his profession in Jamestown, New York.

Thomas Jefferson Pratt was the eighth School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1876, and ending December 31, 1878. He was born in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, February 9, 1843. The name of his father was Rufus, of his mother, Jane Gallo-way Pratt. His father was a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church whose early field of labor was in the eastern portion of the state. Later he removed to Chautauqua County. His son received his preliminary education in the schools of the various towns and villages where his father was located. His advanced education was secured at the Nassau Institute and Mayville Academy. He began teaching in Chautauqua County at an early age. Outside the district schools where he taught his principal work was done at

Sinclairville, Mayville and Falconer. He was for eleven years the principal of the Mayville Union School. Of slender body and frail physique he possessed a bright brain and a will like that of Martin Luther, which won success where others would have failed. Later in life he was for one year the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Leon, Cattaraugus County. Failing health compelled him to retire from teaching. His valuable services have always been in demand. He is now in charge of the office work, as clerk of the Fredonia State Normal and Training School.

Charles Henry Wicks was the ninth School Commissioner in the First District. He was elected in November, 1878, re-elected in '81, '84, '87. For a detailed sketch see Busti section, this volume.

James Randall Flagg was the first School Commissioner in the Third District of Chautauqua County. Under the provisions of the act establishing the district he was appointed Commissioner on December 13, 1886. In 1887 he was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1888, and ending December 31, 1890. He was re-elected in '90, '93, '96 and '99, and is now serving his fifth term of election. He was born in Glade Township, Warren County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1849. The name of his father was Madison, of his mother, Angeline Putnam Flagg. He was educated at the "town line"—now Centralia—district school in the Town of Stockton, New York, at the Busti graded school and the Fredonia State Normal and Training School. Prior to 1886 he was for ten years the Principal of the Frewsburg Union School. I quote from his letter furnishing material for this sketch; he says: "Perhaps the most important feature of my work as Commissioner has been in classifying

and systematizing the work of the schools. When I entered upon the work only three schools in the district had a regular course of study. My first effort in this direction was to establish a course of study in each of the village schools and having succeeded in this I undertook the same work in the district schools. It was a long and tedious work but the plan proved successful and today the same systematic work is being done in the district schools as is being accomplished in the lower grades



JAMES R. FLAGG.

of the union school." Mr. Flagg resides in Frewsburg, New York.

Pratt E. Marshall was born at Clymer Center, New York, April 10, 1861. His father was Ira Marshall, and his mother Sarah Pratt. His ancestors are numbered among those who took an early and prominent part in the affairs of Chautauqua County. His grandfather, Enoch Marshall, settled at Clymer Center in 1830, while his maternal grandfather, James Pratt, built his home at Nettle Hill in 1829.

The parents of Mr. Marshall appreciated the advantage of an education to a young man in achieving success in life. Mr. Marshall attended the district

school at Sherman Center until fourteen years old. He spent three years at the Sherman High School, and a similar period at the Fredonia Normal School, and he has had the advantage of twelve years training through the Chautauqua College.

Having made no inconsiderable preparation, Mr. Marshall commenced teaching at Waits' Corners in 1897, and continued in district schools for four years; subsequently he attended the higher institution of learning, and reentered his profession three years later as Principal of the Sugar Grove School. Two years was spent as Principal in Dayton; seven years devoted to work in Frewsburg as Principal and another six years as Principal in the schools of Brocton. He was elected School Commissioner of the First Chautauqua District in 1903.

The training and experience secured by Mr. Marshall, have been invaluable in making him one of the leading educators of Chautauqua County.

Although Mr. Marshall has taught in various schools, as a resident of Sherman since 1869, he has regarded that place as his home. He was married on August 7, 1889, to Emma B. Skinner, who died during January of 1891. His second marriage occurred on July 7, 1894, to Isadore A. Blandon. Mr. Marshall is the father of five children; Linda, born June 7, 1890; Jay Blanden, born September 21, 1896; Ray Esmond, born June 7, 1898, Gladys Aliene, born March 8, 1900, and Marjorie Esther, born September 17, 1903.

In addition to his other duties, Mr. Marshall finds time to take an active part in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is also a prominent member of the Grange in which he takes much interest, being at the present time Master of that order, and is a member of the Congregational Church.

Winfield A. Holcomb was the ninth School Commissioner in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1891, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term, covering a period of fifteen years. His term will expire on December 31, 1905. He was born in Norwich, Chenango County, New York, January 23, 1862. The name of his father was Robert A., of his mother, Abbie A. Holcomb. In 1869 his parents removed to Ripley, New York. For twelve years he attended the district school. At the age of fifteen he attended the Ripley Union School and secured a certificate from the Commissioner which had written across its face the sad words, "Too young to teach." The following year he had a "little older grown" and at the age of sixteen he began work as a teacher in District Number Six of Ripley. In 1882 he entered the Fredonia Normal School and was graduated from the Classical Department in 1886. He was at once elected Principal of the Ripley Union School by the unanimous vote of the Board and continued as its Principal till January 1, 1891, when he resigned to fill the office of School Commissioner.

Mr. Holcomb has been actively interested in educational work and at one time was the only School Commissioner in the State on the Board of Examiners for the Department of Public Instruction, in reviewing papers for State Certificates. He is at the present time President of the State Association of School Commissioners and Superintendents, and also of the Chautauqua County Teachers' Association.

He married Miss Catherine C. Lombard, daughter of Lucius Lombard of Ripley, N. Y., August 6, 1890. They have five children: Ruth and Catherine,



PRATT E. MARSHALL.



WINFIELD A. HOLCOMB.



JUDSON S. WRIGHT.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

twin daughters, and three sons, Albert, Frederick and Edward.

In August, 1894, Mr. Holcomb moved from Ripley to Fredonia, New York, where he now resides. He is one of the largest stockholders and President of the Gleason Grape Juice Company of that village, which is the second largest unfermented grape juice company, in its output, in the United States.

Judson S. Wright.—It is a pleasure at this juncture to present a sketch and excellent likeness of Professor Judson S. Wright of Falconer. The subject of this sketch was born in Villenova, September 14, 1868. His grandfather, James Wright, is recorded in the annals of the township as one of the earliest settlers of Wright's Corners. His father was Daniel Wright, who is also remembered as among the energetic settlers in this township of Chautauqua County.

A brief glance at the career of Professor Wright shows that he is a man of energy and determination. He entered the common schools at Wright's Corners, and later during the year 1884-5 he attended the Gowanda Academy. Believing that a more extended education was necessary to a man, who desired success in modern life, Professor Wright entered the Fredonia Normal School and there he completed a classical course in the spring of 1892.

In the fall of that year he took up his residence in Falconer and in recognition of his ability as an educator, the Trustees of the village made him the Principal of the Falconer High School. Mr. Wright was the executive head of the schools of Falconer for practically a decade, and during the period mentioned the institution of the village adjacent to Jamestown, received recognition as being among the best of the kind in the State. Professor Wright was an active factor in the

social and intellectual life of the community, and regret was expressed by the residents of the village when he decided in 1902, in response to the solicitation of a large number of friends, to become a candidate for office of school commissioner. In the course of things Mr. Wright was opposed by other ambitious men, but his popularity was evidenced in his triumph in the caucusses of the Republican party. In November of the same year, the people of the Third Commissioner district of Chautauqua County ratified the nomination made during the previous June, by electing Professor Wright by a gratifying majority. He entered upon the duties upon the first day of January, 1903, and the ability which he has displayed in the conduct of his office makes it certain that his services will be appreciated by the parents of the District. This School Commissioner District is one of the most important in Western New York, and certainly it is an honor to any man to acceptably occupy the position mentioned.

It is the fortune of many young men to succeed in one line of work, but few are active in more than one field of endeavor with credit to themselves. Not only has Professor Wright gained a position as one of the leading educators of the County, but has taken a part in the business affairs of his community. In the spring of 1900, the Falconer Milling Company was incorporated, Mr. Wright being made the President of the corporation. In addition, he is the executive head of the Falconer Pad Company, and he is a director of the First National Bank of Falconer.

In connection with the positions mentioned, it is of importance to know that Mr. Wright is a leading member of Chadakoin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He has served as the President of the Principals' Association of the Third Commissioner District of Chautauqua County. In May, 1904, he was elected President of the Chautauqua County Teacher's Association and in these several positions Professor Wright has manifested those traits that early gave him prominence in his profession.

The subject of this article was married to Miss Effa Manley at Forestville, New York, on June 22, 1893. They have two daughters, and at the time of this writing, the family continues to reside in Falconer.

Emmons Joseph Swift faithfully served in the capacity of School Commissioner in the Second District for three consecutive terms, covering the period from January 1, 1882, to December 31, 1890. For biographical sketch see Hanover section, this volume.

Clyde E. Hill was the tenth School Commissioner in the First District of Chautauqua County. He was elected for the term beginning January 1, 1891, and ending December 31, 1893; he was re-elected in 1893 for the term ending December 31, 1896. He was born in the Town of Clymer January 16, 1865. The name of his father was James, of his mother, Aurelia S. Hill. He was educated at the Clymer Union School and the Fredonia State Normal and Training School, from which he was graduated in the classical course in the class of 1888. He was engaged in teaching for several terms and at the time of his election as Commissioner was Principal of the Ellington Academy. Since the close of his term of office as Commissioner he has removed to North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania, where he holds the position of engineer of the boro. He is engaged in the insurance business.

Grant Earle Neil was elected School

Commissioner of the Second District in 1896 and re-elected in 1899. For detailed sketch see Harmony section, this volume.

The first Union Free School under the act of 1853 organized in this county, was at Forestville in the Town of Hanover, in 1855. Hon. Cyrus D. Angell was then Town Superintendent of Hanover. To him is due the credit and honor of being the leader of this pioneer movement. It was a long and stubborn fight which required watchful attention, even after the victory for a Union School was won, lest the opposition should be successful in overturning the good work accomplished. The men and



**FORESTVILLE UNION FREE SCHOOL
BUILDING**

The first Union Free School organized in Chautauqua County

women of Forestville who enlisted in this war in favor of advanced methods in education are entitled to honorable mention. The following were the first members of the Board of Education: Dr. A. P. Parsons, Daniel Sherman, Elias Baker, Abram Sexton and A. M. Potter. The names of Principals are Abbie Sexton, Henry M. Allen, H. J. Sherill, J. O. Wright, J. C. Carter, J. A. Parsons, John Dole, D. W. Blanchard, T. L. Griswold, B. E. Whipple, L. D. Miller, O. E. Branch, M. W. Darling, S. H. Albro, H. A. Balcom, John T. Cothran, Henry W. Calahan, Alanson Wedge, G. W. Ellis, F. H. Hall, F. S. Thorp, G. W. Gurnee, A. C. Anderson.

There are seven teachers employed. The attendance two hundred seventy-five. For nearly half a century it has been among the best High Schools of the state.

Anson Crosby Anderson.—The youngest son of Edwin Anderson, Anson Crosby Anderson, was born in the township of Ellington, on August 19, 1865. The latter is a descendant of a pioneer family who were active in the early annals of the county. His grandfather, George Anderson, a native of



ANSON C. ANDERSON.

Keith, Scotland, emigrated to Massachusetts, where he married Phoebe Green, and later they settled in the Town of Ellington in 1824.

Edwin Anderson, the third son of George Anderson, was born in Ellington in 1830; he married Catherine Crosby of that town in 1857, and they are now living in the village where they were married.

Stimulated by this excellent family

stock, the subject of this sketch found employment on his father's farm during the summer, and during the winter season he attended the Ellington Academy. At seventeen he united with the Congregational Church in the Village of Ellington. At eighteen he taught a term in the district school of Waterboro District; two and one-half years were occupied in teaching in the Thomas Orphan Asylum school at Versailles. Mr. Anderson entered the Fredonia Normal School when twenty-one years of age, and in June, 1890, he completed the classical course in that institution. He re-entered the profession as a teacher in September of that year, as Principal of the Smethport, Pennsylvania, Graded School. He resigned his place the following summer, and accepted the Principalship of the Forestville High School. During the interval Professor Anderson has attended several sessions of the Cornell Summer School at the University, and at Harvard College, together with the Chautauqua Institution; and thus with his experience and training, he has given universal satisfaction as the head of the Forestville schools during the past twelve years.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Inez E. Shannon June 28, 1894. Edgar Shannon, born November 9, 1897; Richard James, who was born August 31, 1899, are their children.

Few men enjoy the universal respect and confidence of a community as fully as does Mr. Anderson of that in which he lives.

On March 17, 1858, was passed an act authorizing a Union School in the Village of Dunkirk, then in the Town of Pomfret. The act provided that School District Number Nine in the Town of Pomfret shall form the district, and shall not be subject to alteration except in the manner provided by law. The names of the members of

the Board of Education provided by the act were Ebenezer R. Thompson, Samuel Hillard, Joseph Mileham, James H. Van Buren, Julien T. Williams and Otis E. Tiffany. The names of Principals are Charles W. Case, Westwood W. Case, James M. Cassety, Luther Harmon, David Beattie, James Sheward, A. H. Lewis, David H. Carver, William Harkins, John B. Babcock, Miss E. Frances Chapman, Charles Walsch, Albert Leonard, J. Edward Massey, John Hurlburt, Eliphalet E. Scribner, Evans S. Parker. In 1885, the

people of District Number One accepted the trust and the school took the name of Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. The names of the Presidents of the Board of Education to date are: William H. Tew, Sylvester S. Cady, Simeon W. Parks, John M. Farnham, Josephus H. Clark, Lewis Hall, Sidney Jones and Frederick A. Fuller. The names of the Principals are: Samuel G. Love, Samuel H. Albro, A. Frank Jenks, William H. Truesdell, Rovillus R. Rogers, Frank S. Thorp, Almon N. Taylor, Milton J.

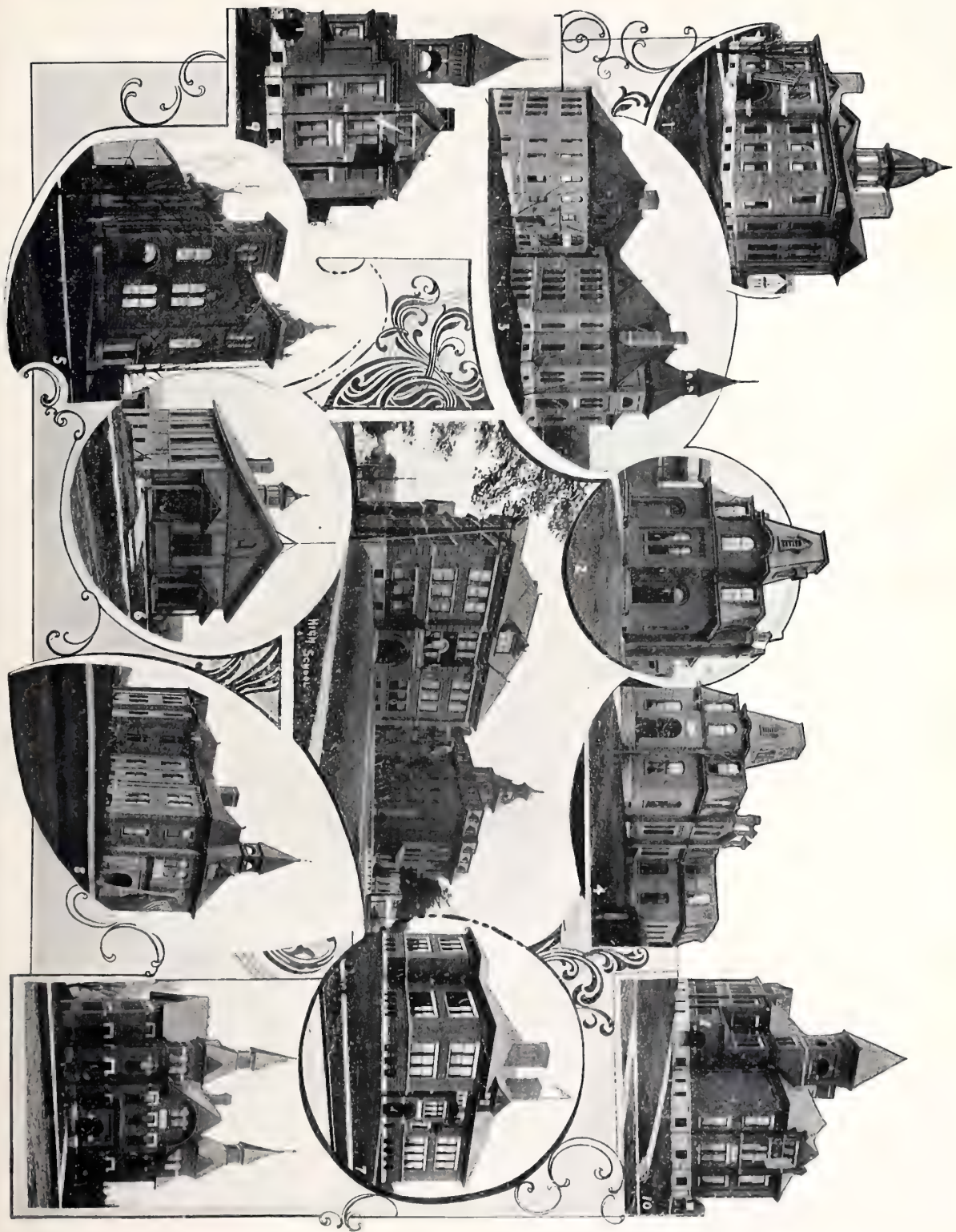


DUNKIRK HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

office of City Superintendent was created. The Superintendents are John B. Babcock, E. E. Scribner. There were employed during the school year ending July 31, 1901, fifty-six teachers. The attendance was seventeen hundred fifty. There are three parochial schools employing fifteen teachers, with an attendance of eight hundred thirty-five.

Union Free School District Number One of the Town of Ellicott, was organized in 1863. In 1868 the Trustees of the Jamestown Academy voted to unite the Academy with the Union School. The

Fletcher. The City School system was organized in 1888 with Samuel G. Love as City Superintendent, who served till 1890. The present Superintendent is Rovillus R. Rogers. The city has twelve school buildings, eleven brick, one frame. Number of teachers employed, one hundred eighteen. Attendance, four thousand four hundred and fourteen. There are eleven grammar or district schools and one High school. There are two private schools with an attendance of two hundred and eighty. During the year ending July



A GROUP OF JAMESTOWN SCHOOLS.

31, 1901, the city received from the state for schools, \$16,383.73. Amount raised by tax and other sources \$75,938.28.

The Westfield Union School was organized February 10th, 1868, by the consolidation of School Districts Num-

bering all departments from kindergarten to academic, inclusive. The attendance is six hundred seventeen.

The Mayville Union School was organized October 21, 1867. May 15, 1868, it succeeded to the property of the



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. WESTFIELD, 1902.

bers One, Two, Seven and Eleven, of the Town of Westfield. Following this action was taken by the Trustees of the Westfield Academy whereby the Union School accepted it and it became the Academic Department of the Union School. The members of the first Board of Education were Hon. Austin Smith, President; Charles Hathaway, H. B. Rolfe, S. G. McEwin, Almon Abbott, E. H. Skinner, T. O. Guild, Allen Wright and T. D. Strong. During their term of service a school building was erected at a cost of sixty thousand dollars and within the last year another equally expensive and up-to-date High School building has been provided. The names of the Principals are John S. Fosdick, Henry A. Balcam, S. J. Sonberger, Lewillan M. Glidden, Almon N. Taylor and Preston K. Pattison. There are eighteen teachers employed, main-

Mayville Academy and the Academic Department of the Union School was established. The members of the first



MAYVILLE UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

Board of Education were Matthew P. Bemus, William P. Whiteside, John F. Phelps, George W. Gifford, Milton

Smith, Hiram A. Pratt, Anson H. Godard and Amos K. Warren. The Principals of the school are Thomas J. Pratt, A. J. Crandall, F. Ullry, W. H. Benedict, P. K. Pattison, E. L. Blanchard, D. E. Batcheller, Elmon Monroe, W. M. Pierce, T. E. Lockhart, D. B. Albert. There are seven teachers employed. Attendance two hundred eighteen.

The Sherman Union School is the outgrowth of a log house roofed with bark built in 1830. In 1836 a frame house was erected. In 1844 this gave place to a larger building which was enlarged in 1860. In December, 1867, a Union School was organized. The Board of Education were S. H. Myrick, S. D. Adams, J. T. Green, S. B. Miller, D. C. Sheldon, W. F. Green, B. J. Coffin, James Fenner, H. W. Sperry. In November, 1869, the school opened in a new building costing eight thousand dollars. The names of Principals are C. W. Mead, Alice Gibbs, C. Hannum, Walter Crosby, J. Barnes, J. T. Spencer, Miss E. Clothier, Miss J. Merchant, J. Brown, J. H. Selden, F. H. Hall, A. W. Onthank, A. N. Taylor, S. S. Travis. It is now a High School, well equipped with apparatus and library; eight teachers employed. Attendance two hundred twelve.

Clymer Union School was organized in 1869. It has nine members of Board of Education. Last report in County Clerk's office shows three teachers. Attendance one hundred twenty-one.

The Ellington Union School was organized and succeeded to the property of the Ellington Academy March 23, 1871. October 3, 1899, it was advanced to the grade of High School. The names of the first Board of Education are Norman M. Carpenter, Dr. James Brooks, John Shaw, Joel Slater, Nathaniel P. Main, Frank E. Case, Junius F. Potwin, Jarvis Nye, Harvey Torrey.

The list of principals are P. F. Burke, H. P. Spring, R. R. Rogers, John J. McAndrews, D. D. Van Allen, Frank W. Crossfield, Fred C. Wilcox, J. Howard Russell, Clyde G. Hill, A. H. Hiller, George L. Hanley, Ellis W. Storms, Francis J. Flagg, Edward C. Hawley, Ernest B. Luce. Six teachers are employed. Attendance one hundred forty-seven.

The Silver Creek Union School was organized April 8th, 1879, taking the place of the Graded School Number Eight, Hanover and Sheridan. The members of the first Board of Education were A. P. Holcomb, George P. Gaston, Norman Babcock, A. Heine,



ELLINGTON UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

Smith Clark, James M. Berran, C. P. Howes. The names of the Principals are J. W. Babcock, F. K. Pattison, W. H. Benedict, A. M. Preston, J. M. McKee, J. L. Walthart, E. J. Howe. The faculty consists of a principal and fourteen assistant teachers. Instruction is given in all grades from Kindergarten to Academic, inclusive. The school has two buildings. Attendance five hundred seventy-six.

The Sinclairville Union School was organized on May 17, 1879. The new building costing six thousand dollars was dedicated January 10, 1881. The names of the first Board of Education are Alonzo Langworthy, B. W. Field,

Henry Reynolds, B. E. Sheldon, E. B. Crissey and H. A. Kirk. The names of the Principals are E. M. Wood, F. H. Hall, Charles T. Brace, J. H. Selden, W. E. Bunten, F. L. Hannum, Samuel F. Moran. In June, 1897, a new charter was granted by the Regents and the school was placed on the list of High Schools. The faculty consists of six teachers. Attendance one hundred fifty-two. The organization and great success of this school is largely due to the intelligent efforts of Obed Edson, which have been approved by all.

The Ripley Union School was organized December 19, 1882, by a union

graded school. It became a Junior Regent School in 1889 and was raised to the grade of High School in 1896. The members of the first Board of Education were T. C. Moss, Augustus Blood, Charles O. Furman, J. A. Skinner and E. C. Edmunds. The school has a faculty of nine teachers, with seven departments, including Kindergarten. The names of Principals are F. W. Plato, E. J. Cobb, R. M. Fitch, George Hanley, John McGilles and P. E. Marshall. Attendance five hundred seventy-four.

The Falconer Union School was organized in 1893 from Graded School



FALCONER UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

of the graded and high school interests, which for many years had done excellent service in the educational field. The members of the first Board of Education were Dr. E. L. Ellis, George Mason, F. B. Brockway, T. H. Morris and Lyman Bennett. In October, 1901, it was raised to a High School. The faculty consists of six teachers. Attendance two hundred twenty-one. Principals, D. E. Batcheller, D. A. Preston, C. H. Brundage, H. A. Holcomb, C. U. Bishop, F. M. Markham, H. J. Baldwin.

The Brocton Union School was organized in 1887, taking the place of the

Number Six, Ellicott. The names of the first Board of Education are E. W. Fenton, T. J. Pratt, J. L. Davis, F. T. Merriam, J. H. Tiffany, W. O. Smith. The names of Principals are M. A. Eastman, E. O. Nugent, H. C. Bryant, Miss Carrie Wood, T. J. Pratt, C. L. Pierce, J. S. Wright, George R. Raynor. Eight teachers employed. Attendance two hundred fifty-four.

George R. Raynor, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hartfield, on April 11, 1871. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Chautauqua County. It is recalled that his grandfather, John Raynor, settled in the

town of Chautauqua, on the shores of the famous lake by the same name, during the year 1835. In fact his arrival was on the same day that Damon, one of the earliest murderers in the chronicles of the county, was executed. Early in life George R. Raynor secured the foundations for the liberal education which later in his career was to prove to be invaluable. He commenced his education in the Pleasantville District school in 1877, and after securing the elementary studies, he entered the

School and for three years he pursued a classical course in that well-known institution. After graduating from the latter, he was placed in charge of the Union School at Corfu, N. Y. For six years he resided in Frewsburg where he acted as the efficient Principal of the schools of that village.

Mr. Raynor was elected to the principalship of the Falconer schools and entered upon his duties there in September, 1903. This is the present field of his educational work.

At Dewittville, on January 9, 1902, George R. Raynor and Grace J. Kirkland were united in marriage. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Raynor is a prominent member of the Methodist church, he is identified with the N. P. L., the I. O. O. F., and Masonic order. Both as a citizen and as an educator he has the respect of the community in which he lives.

Fredonia Union School was organized from Graded School Number Eight, Pomfret, August 11, 1894. The first Board of Education was E. J. Crissey, H. M. Wilson and Mrs. Emily Johnson. During its life "District Number Eight" was one of the leading graded schools in the county. R. E. Post, Alanson Wedge, George H. Stowitts and James W. Barker were among its Principals. The Union School since its organization has been in the charge of Miss Mary F. Lord as Principal. There are sixteen teachers employed. Attendance five hundred sixty-five.

The Lakewood Union School was organized in District Number One, Busti, in 1893. The first Board of Education consisted of one member, Charles H. Wicks. The names of Principals employed to date are Grant E. Neil, William Blaisdell, Alton Appleby, George A. Persell. There are four teachers. Attendance one hundred thirty-three.



GEORGE R. RAYNOR.

Mayville High School, remaining in that institution from 1884 until 1889. The five years spent in the latter school were preparatory to more useful work in the educational field.

In the meantime Mr. Raynor gained some practical experience by teaching two years in the schools of his native village. Entering the University of Rochester in 1889, he remained there for one year. Subsequently, in 1892, he was admitted to the Fredonia Normal

The Panama Union School was organized in 1895 taking the place of the graded school organized in 1868. The members of the first Board of Education were John Dean, Loren B. Sessions, W. L. Eddy, John Newhouse, J. J. Sternberg, G. A. Davis, Mrs. Walter L. Sessions, Mrs. Mary Smith, Eliza M. Sweet. The names of Principals are C. J. Rice, John M. Crofoot, Seward M. Travis, C. B. Persell. The faculty consists of five teachers. Attendance one hundred eleven.

The Frewsburg Union School, as shown by report on file in County

Board of Education were C. A. Mount, G. F. Lapham, C. L. Edwards, C. H. Martin, H. J. Shepardson. The school was placed on the list of High Schools in 1900. The faculty consists of six teachers. Attendance two hundred twenty-nine. Principal, J. N. Crofoot. For many years prior to 1897 the Cherry Creek Graded School did good work under the Principalships of R. W. Parsons, E. A. Hayes, E. J. Swift, Warren B. Hooker, George H. Frost, R. A. Hall and others.

The Chautauqua Union School was organized in 1900. The members of



FREWSBURG UNION SCHOOL BUILDING.

Clerk's office has six teachers. Attendance one hundred sixty-nine. Number of members of Board of Education six, names not given.

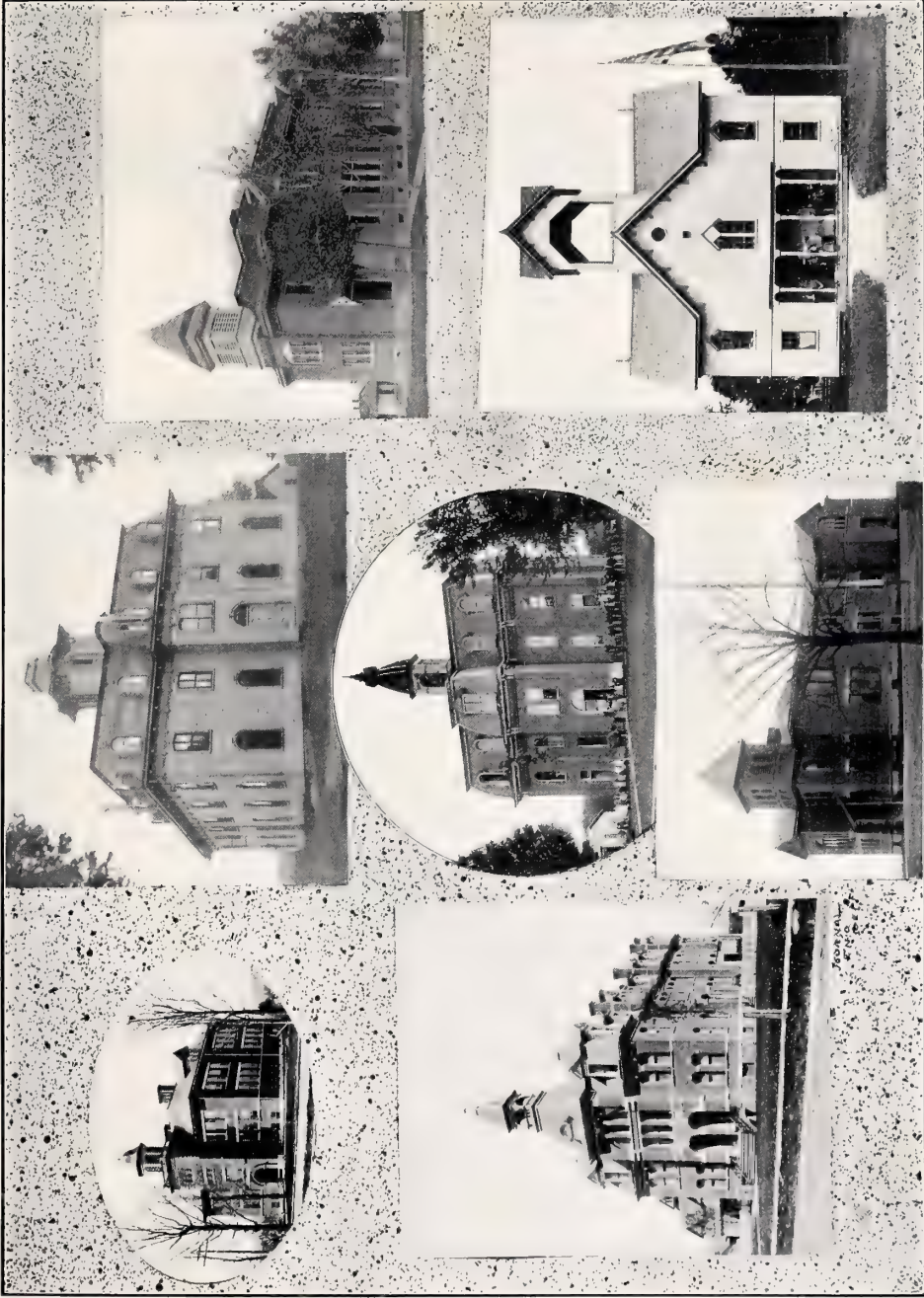
The Stockton Union School was organized November 18, 1896, taking the place of Graded School of District Number Three. The members of the first Board of Education were S. M. Crissey, G. T. Putnam, L. C. Miller, C. D. Payne, N. E. Bogue, J. D. Crissey. There are four teachers employed. Attendance one hundred fifteen. Principals R. D. Eddy, O. C. Presler.

The Cherry Creek Union School was organized August 4, 1897. The first

the first Board of Education are N. S. Morey, D. E. Rice, A. G. Hardenburg, G. A. Taylor, W. A. Cornell. There are four teachers. Attendance one hundred forty-one. Principal, Phillip J. McEvoy.

The Irving Union School was organized March 26, 1901. The names of the members of the Board of Education are B. L. Newton, A. D. Burmaster, Jr., G. W. Parks, G. W. Smith. Name of Principal, B. A. Matthewson; two teachers. Attendance sixty.

The Cassadaga Union School was organized July 1, 1901. Members of Board of Education are C. S. Putnam



BROCTON.
STOCKTON.

SHERMAN.
SINCLAIRVILLE.
RIPLEY.

CHERRY CREEK.
SILVER CREEK.

W. B. Waite, L. M. Smith, T. S. Alden, J. E. Pierpont, L. Knott, E. W. Phillips, L. S. Bradford, Secretary. There are three teachers employed. Attendance one hundred six.

The Busti Graded School has two teachers. Attendance, seventy-six. Principal, J. A. Darrow.

The Ashville Graded School has three teachers. Attendance, eighty. Principal, F. L. Darrow.

The Findley's Lake Graded School has three teachers. Attendance, one hundred ten.

The Kennedy Graded School has



WILLIAM VORCE

Who did much for the Schools of Westfield, Chautauqua and Ellery

four teachers. Attendance one hundred thirty-one. Principal, D. M. Ruttenbur.

The Hamlet Graded School has two teachers. Attendance sixty-five. Principal, F. M. Hammond.

The Watts Flats Graded School has three teachers. Attendance, fifty-four. Principal, Charles W. Hurlburt.

The Gerry Graded School has four teachers. Attendance, one hundred twenty-five. Principal, Robert G. Widrig.

The Mina Graded School has two

teachers. Attendance, forty-seven. Principal, Benjamin Buslink.

The Clark Graded School has two teachers. Attendance, forty. Principal, David Clark, Jr.

The Ellery Graded School, District Number Four, two teachers. Attendance fifty-two. Principal, Bertha E. Smiley.

The Portland Graded School has two teachers. Attendance twenty-seven. Principal, Hayes M. Morse.

The Pomfret Graded School, District Number Four, has two teachers. Attendance, eighty-three. Principal, Hannah Sullivan.

The Hanover Graded School, District Number Six, has two teachers. Attendance thirty-nine. Principal, Herbert E. Everhart.

The Celoron Graded School, District Number Three, Ellicott, two teachers. Attendance eighty. Principal, Charles L. Larder.

The Parochial Schools of the county located in Dunkirk and Jamestown are doing a good work. They are well organized; in charge of competent and painstaking instructors, and form an important part of our educational system. In the City of Dunkirk there are over one thousand pupils in attendance at the church schools. The first school was organized in 1865. Those in attendance have the benefits of well-equipped school-rooms, modern methods and superior instruction. The results attained as shown by the reports of examinations—including Regents—taken by the pupils are satisfactory. Rev. Joseph M. Theis, having general supervision, is a thorough and earnest teacher, whose objective point is to promote the best interests of education. Under his intelligent management the schools are very successful, and deservedly popular with the people who patronize them.

During the century there have been

many private schools organized in the county which have accomplished much good. They were a necessity of the period; which has passed as our system of education became developed, and have given place to our Kindergarten and High Schools. The children's school. The Quaker School for young ladies, organized in Jamestown in 1833. The Salem Academy, a private enterprise organized in the Town of Portland in 1832. The Quincy High School at Ripley. The Percival School for boys. The Deaf Mute School in Dunkirk. The several select schools in nearly every town in the county, were the workshops where the children of the early settlers received instruction in the higher branches of education. A large number of the better class of teachers were prepared for their work in these schools. They were the dawns of better days, the advance guard of educational progress.

Forty years ago Luther Harmon taught a select school of thirty pupils at a four corners midway between the Villages of Mayville and Sherman—now known as Summerdale. Twenty-three of these pupils became successful teachers in our public schools.

A sketch of the origin, change and growth of a school district, during the last century will enable us to mark its progress. Being acquainted with the conditions, I give this as a specimen brick taken from our educational structure. What is true of one is true of all in a greater or less degree. School District Number Three of the Town of Stockton, then the Town of Chautauqua, was organized in 1817 and a log school-house built. In 1820 there were thirty-nine pupils in attendance with Jedidiah Post as teacher. In 1840 a red school-house had been built. The attendance was eighty pupils with William D. Jennings as teacher. In 1860

a white school-house had been provided. Attendance one hundred three pupils taught by Phin M. Miller. In 1866 there was a union of two districts, and a graded three-quota school organized. In 1880 there were three teachers employed; the attendance was one hundred twenty. In 1896 a Union School was organized with four teachers. In 1902 there are four teachers employed with an attendance of one hundred fifteen. The salary paid for teacher in 1820 was eighteen dollars for twenty-four days. In 1840 it was twenty-four dollars for twenty-four days. In 1860 the pay was thirty-five dollars for twenty-two days. In 1880 it was ninety-six dollars for twenty days, three teachers being employed. In 1902 there are four teachers at a salary of one hundred sixty-three dollars for twenty days. In each of these periods of school, the teachers furnished their own board. In 1820 and 1840, the pay was part cash and part produce; in 1860 and 1880, cash after close of term; in 1902, monthly payment.

Under the law of 1812, Town Commissioners were authorized to form school districts, call meetings and attend to the financial affairs of schools. The Town Inspectors visited the schools, advised with teachers and trustees. The granting of certificates to teach was by joint action, three constituting a quorum. The former were selected from the level-headed, hard fisted, practical proprietors; the latter from the better educated ones. It was this combination of practical common sense and educational intelligence, that the would-be teacher had to face in an examination for a license. It is told that in one of the towns—call it Stockton—in the long ago, an applicant appeared for examination. The only members of the board present were three of the Commissioners. It was an

unusual condition—none of the Inspectors being there to take charge of the examination—but not sufficient to disconcert the Commissioners. They proceeded with the examination of the applicant. After the would-be teacher had read the "African Chief" the examination was as follows: "Where are you going to teach?" "In the Deer Lick District." "What do the Trustees agree to pay you?" "Five shillings for six days and board around." "What do you have to eat at home?" "Corn bread, pork, potatoes and pumpkin sauce!" "Do you know a sure cure for the itch?" "Yes sir. Itch Ointment." "How is it made?" "One part lard, two parts sulphur." "Do you wrestle at March meeting?" "Yes sir!" The examination being very satisfactory, the license was granted. Later the law was amended giving to the Inspectors sole power to license teachers.

The Fredonia Normal and Training School was organized under the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed April 7, 1866, and known as Chapter four hundred sixty-six, entitled "An Act in regard to Normal Schools." Section I provided that the Governor, Lieutenant - Governor, Secretary of State, the Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, should constitute a commission to receive proposals in writing in regard to establishing four normal and training schools. The names of the members of the commission who voted in favor of locating one of these schools at Fredonia are Reuben E. Fenton, Stewart L. Woodford, Thomas Hillhouse and Victor M. Rice. The people of Fredonia raised one hundred thousand dollars. The academy authorities turned over the library, apparatus and other movable property to the state. To Hon. Willard McKinstry and Hon.

Oscar W. Johnson much credit is due for their earnest and well-directed efforts in securing the location of the school. The Normal School was opened in the Academy building in December, 1867, with Normal, Academic and two Practice Departments. The new building was occupied in September, 1868. That building was burned December 14, 1900. A new building is being completed at a cost of two hundred fifty thousand dollars. The school has been in continuous session during each school year since 1867. Over one



DR. J. W. ARMSTRONG

thousand persons have been graduated from the Normal department and more than two hundred pupils from the Academic department. The names of the members of the local Board appointed by Victor M. Rice are Oscar W. Johnson, Willard McKinstry, George Barker, Horace White, Almond Z. Madison, Spencer S. Bailey, Addison C. Cushing, Stephen M. Clement, Orson Stiles, Albert Haywood, Henry C. Lake, Simeon Savage, Lucius Hurlbut and Albert H. Judson. The Legislature of 1869 passed an act relieving the

Board from further service and placed the management of the school in the hands of the State Superintendent. In 1874 the following local Board was appointed: Lorenzo Morris, Philo H. Stevens, Louis McKinstry, Franklin Burritt, George D. Hinckley, C. E. Benton and Alva Colburn. The names of Principals are: Joseph A. Allen, John W. Armstrong, James H. Hoose and Francis B. Palmer.

The Chautauqua Assembly and Summer School was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and has been in active, progressive existence for twenty-eight years. It is a summer school, college and university combined. Its course of study covers the wide range of language, art, science, music, politics, economics, morals and religion. The Chautauqua Course has more than fifty separate and distinct departments and classes, all of which are in flourishing condition—and the end is not yet.

Since its organization in 1874, more than three million dollars has been expended in its development. The regular attendance of scholars each year is counted in the thousands, while those availing themselves of the educational advantages offered for home study must be numbered in the millions. More than this! The Chautauquas that have been organized everywhere, in this and nearly every state; in England; on the Continent; in Asia and Africa, are the children of our own Chautauqua. The intelligent men, women and children of the best county, in the grandest state, of the most glorious nation on the earth, unite in saying: All praise and honor to Chautauqua's originators, projectors, founders, builders, conductors and teachers—past, present and in the century before us!

There are two hundred eighty-one school districts in the county. Of these

twenty are Union, two hundred sixty-one Common Schools. During the year ending July 31, 1901, five hundred eighty-seven teachers were employed for one hundred sixty or more days. The number of pupils in attendance was seventeen thousand one. The average attendance was twelve thousand three hundred twenty-five. The number of children of school age in the county, nineteen thousand two hundred ten. Number of private schools, eight; attendance twelve hundred ninety. There are two hundred sixty-two frame and forty-two brick school buildings. Value of school houses five hundred eighty-one thousand seventy-eight dollars. Value of sites one hundred seventy-eight thousand two hundred seventy-seven dollars. Amount of money received from the state seventy-five thousand eight hundred sixty-three dollars and ninety-six cents. Amount raised by tax, tuition and other sources two hundred forty thousand seven hundred three dollars and eighty cents. Of this amount two hundred seven thousand eight hundred forty-nine dollars forty-six cents was paid for teachers' wages; one hundred seventeen thousand three hundred seven dollars and ninety-eight cents was paid for school-houses, sites repairs, furniture, books, apparatus and incidentals. Number of male teachers employed, one hundred twenty-four; female, five hundred seventy. Number of inspections made by Commissioners, three hundred ninety-seven. Average annual salary paid to teachers three hundred fifty-four dollars and nine cents; cost per pupil for the year nineteen dollars and thirteen cents. Chautauqua County in 1844 had eighteen thousand two hundred sixty-seven children of school age, between five and fifteen. In 1902 there are nineteen thousand two hundred ten, between five and twenty-one, an increase of nine hun-

dred forty-three in fifty-eight years.

These have been and are the workshops of the people for the enlightenment and education of the masses; the mills to grind to dust ignorance and superstition; to smelt, solidify and properly develop the raw material of the brain; to separate the dross of immorality and vice from the fine gold of honesty, purity and truth; to make plain the lessons of a better life, and develop the grand truth of unselfishness.

It is not a proposition of intelligence alone, for that is only an element of power. The discarded angels were possessed of that. The great question—"Is intelligence a blessing or a curse?" is answered by the moral sentiments of the masses. Our schools are the great workshops for diffusing intelligence and morality in this republic. The open door calls to all. The child of poverty stands at the threshold with all the rights and privileges of that of any other. The royal purple goes to the brave hearts who win in the contest where all are started on an equal footing. Here may be found light for every soul. They are the nurseries which generate and send life and energy into society. They furnish the moral, mental and physical strength, which, properly directed, shall keep and preserve us a nation. May we all measure the words: The decline of public and private virtue sounds the death knell of the republic.

When Cineas returned from his mission, he was asked how the Roman Senate appeared? His answer was "Like an assembly of Kings." History repeats itself as we take from the educational record of the past, the names of Anna Eaton, Squire White, Abner Hazeltine, Abner Lewis, Richard Smith, George Leonard, Delos Rider, Chauncey Tucker, Emerson W. Keyes, Elias H. Jenner, James Parker, Lucius M.

Robertson, Madison Burnell, Henry C. Lake, Glenni Scofield, Adelaide A. Gleason, R. D. Vrooman, Mary Terry Sessions, P. P. Kidder, Ebenezer R. Thompson, Charles G. Maples, Calvin Cheney, Calista S. Jones, Samuel G. Love, Edward A. Dickinson, William S. Rice, Emily Trask, Jarius Handy, Calvin Kingsley, Jesse Smith, John Steward, Orsel Cook, Adaline Muzzy, Sarah Griswold, Emory F. Warren, Darwin Eaton, George A. Watson, Betsey Batcheller, William Lamont, Philip S. Cottle, Lizzie Richardson, Charles Hathaway, Judge L. Bugbee, Thomas Jones, Nancy Lyon, Polly Shepard, Andrew P. White, Lorenzo Parsons, Helen Wright, Mary Leonard Crissey, Hannah Johnson Henderson, Worthy Putnam. Had we the space and time this list could be oft-repeated with other equally deserving names, all of whom will be remembered as successful teachers in our public schools.

The descendants of Solomon Jones, Sr., and Susannah Jones Hazeltine show fifty-nine to have been successful teachers in this county. Who will say "successful teachers are not born?"

The following fact shows the veneration and love the "old boys and girls" had for their teachers. In the beautiful cemetery in the Village of Silver Creek may be seen a modest, substantial monument bearing this inscription: "Miss Emily Trask—afterward the wife of Russell W. Fisk—born April 26th, 1808. Died April 26th, 1886. Erected to her memory by her former pupils."

An attempt even to outline our educational history, omitting to mention the name of Hon. Austin Smith, would mark the effort a failure. During an active, useful and long life he has been closely identified with the cause of education. He was the first principal of the first academy in the county, beginning his work in Fredonia in 1826. In 1830

he settled in Westfield. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of Westfield Academy organized in 1837 and ever its warm and earnest friend. In 1868 when the Union High School succeeded the Academy he was elected President of the Board of Education. For more than sixty years he was an active, intelligent educational force doing good work for the cause in which he had a peculiar interest. His name has always been the synonym of all that is pure and true. Recollections of him will bring "music at midnight" to all who have known Austin Smith.*

Calista S. Jones, for more than half a century, was identified with active



CALISTA S. JONES.

school and educational work in Chautauqua County. She was a worker, teacher, advocate and executive officer in every department of education. Ellcott and Jamestown owe more to her than to any other person their great success in all their educational undertakings. Her influence was not confined to the limits of her home town and city. For a quarter of a century she was the intelligent adviser of the school officials of the county. She was the fearless sergeant in command of the

educational picket line in the struggle to subdue ignorance and vice. We honor ourselves when we sing her praise.

Squire White was the first college graduate to engage in school teaching in Chautauqua County. His school was in the now Town of Sheridan, at a place known as Roberts Corners—about three miles east of Fredonia. The School Trustees were John Walker, Richard Douglass and William Gould. They made a conditional bargain with Mr. White, who was a physician. The terms were: For him to teach the school—but if he had a call to practice his profession, school might be closed, to be resumed after the call was made. This school was in session during the winter of 1808 and 1809. In the spring of 1809 he moved to Canadaway, now Fredonia, where he passed a long and useful life devoted to his profession and the cause of education.

Alanson Wedge was born in North Leverett, Massachusetts, May 1, 1822. He was graduated from Brown University in 1848. For forty years he was a teacher in academies and high schools, a large portion of this time in Chautauqua County. He was one of the most thorough and painstaking teachers in the land. In speaking upon the subject of reviews in school, he was asked how often reviews should be had? His answer was "Perfection may be the end of a review!" Continuing, he said, "I would recommend a review, a re-review, a re-re-review, and if necessary, a thorough review back of all these." In the class room, in methods and thoroughness, he was a past master. All honor and praise to the worth and work of this grand and good man.

Oscar W. Jonhson was born in Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, September 8, 1823. He removed to Pomfret, Chautauqua County, in 1838, where he attended the Fredonia Acad-

*[For portrait of Austin Smith see Westfield section this volume.]

emy, taught school and began the practice of law. Every advance step in educational progress had an earnest advocate in Mr. Johnson. He was the faithful friend of the common schools. During a series of years extending from 1865 to 1876 he was employed by the State Department as a lecturer before Teachers' Institutes in the state. During the last forty years of his life, he was the educational historian of our county. In education, the Oscar was a passport to the highest and estimation. He was a grand production of our splendid system of education. Knowing what this educational sketch is, realizing what it might have been, in his hands, I am able to estimate his worth. It is the difference between night and day; the change from a halting paralytic to the strong man ready to run a race.



OSCAR W. JOHNSON.

Victor M. Rice was born in Mayville, Chautauqua County, New York, April 5, 1818. At an early age he removed to the then Town of Clymer, now the Town of French Creek, where he grew to manhood. His early education was gained in the log school-house and at the family fireside. In 1841 he graduated from Allegheny College. He at once began the work of teaching and was in the public schools of Buffalo from 1848 to 1854 as Principal and Superintendent. He was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1854 for a term of three years. In 1860 he was again elected and served for two terms, being re-elected in 1863. During his terms of office may be found the golden years of improvement in our

educational history. He was a thoroughly practical man; an earnest teacher; a statesman with all the virtues of a Chautauqua politician, he was well equipped for the work at hand. It was he who organized our present system of school supervision; who drafted the law giving us Union Schools; who increased the number of our Normal and Training Schools; who gave to the state free schools. It may be said "The time had come for these things!" The fact still stands, that Heaven inspired this man with courage to undertake this glorious work. Measured by results



VICTOR M. RICE.

his is the grandest name in the educational history of our state. He was ever loyal to his native county. He was the first to suggest a Normal School for our county. With his advice, assistance and vote was secured the location of the school at Fredonia. Within six hours after the bill was signed, giving four additional Normal Schools to the state, he had secured the necessary votes to locate one in Chautauqua County, all else being equal. As long as our gardens, fields and woodlands are clothed in verdure and flowers in

their season; as long as our sparkling brooks wind their way unmolested to the sea, so long may the people of Chautauqua County in each succeeding generation honor the name of Victor M. Rice.

Finally! Let us avoid the day when the people neglect their duty to the common schools; when there shall be certificates of excellence secured without labor; when it shall be the fashion to misspell common words; when pupils are carried on a pillow to the top of the educational mountains; when boys and girls show signs of rottenness before ripeness. Let us dot our country with school-houses as the stars dot the heavens at night; let us place therein thoroughly competent and painstaking teachers. Let us box our educational compass; take our reckoning, and select a safe course for the future of our public schools, based upon the propositions: The strength and stability of our nation is derived from the morality and intelligence of the common people. The staircases of truth in morals, science and art, reaching from the darkness of earth to the sunlight of Heaven, are scaled by systematic industry and patient investigation. Honest toil and severe discipline are the keys opening the doors leading to wisdom and happiness. An hundred children are ruined by weak and superficial instruction where one is injured by thoroughness; the rule governing physical labor should be the standard—a task is finished when completed in all its parts. Giants are not made by sympathy and tears. The sunlight of happiness is reached by a

triumph over difficulties; by faith, hope and self-reliance. The brain that earns wisdom, is the only one to receive it. A lack of thoroughness in labor is the radical, and often the fatal defect of life. It is by discipline that the physical and moral laws of the Universe are enforced. The mountain trembled when the Lord descended upon Mount Sinai. Amid thunder, the Mosaic law with its penalties was proclaimed to man. "God has come to prove you that His fear may be upon you that you sin not" are the words of Moses to the terror-stricken people. In the majesty of power and amid the convulsions of nature the law was proclaimed by the Almighty. Authority, human or divine, will receive scant attention and observance from the one who has failed to respect the authority of parent or teacher. Most scholars are obedient; a majority of citizens respect and obey the law. There are, there always will be, exceptions. These must be controlled, or virtue ends and a reign of terror begins. Should the teacher be asked to control without punishment when no other human power can? The philosophy of the physical and moral world teaches that it is an impossibility.

Deserving, may the teachers of our schools during the coming century receive the protecting care of all that is pure and true. That their bended bows of promise may be thickly clustered with all that helps to make men and women great and good, is the earnest prayer of the friends of education in Chautauqua County.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDONIA.

Delivered at the Dedication of the new Normal School Building, in Fredonia, June 29, 1903, by Louis McKinstry.

Eighty-two years ago last March, in the year 1821, a subscription paper was started in this village to establish the Fredonia Academy. When we consid-

er that here was only a little hamlet of a few hundred people, from which a view in every direction took in a region covered with the primeval forest, except where the settlers had made clearings around their log cabins, and that money was almost an unknown quantity in commercial transactions, the ambition of those pioneers to found an institution where classical studies could be pursued seems as wonderful as was their courage.

On that subscription paper, which is preserved properly framed in the Darwin R. Barker Library, was ruled a column for money contributions, one for produce and materials, one for labor. In all, one thousand twenty-two dollars was raised, but only seventy-five dollars of the total was to be paid in cash. General Leverett Barker, father of the founder of our free public library, made the largest cash subscription—twenty-five dollars. John Crane gave ten dollars, Henry Bosworth ten dollars, Dr. Squire White ten dollars, and the rest of the seventy-five dollars was in smaller amounts. These men and others also subscribed products and materials.

A day's labor then meant a long, hard day's work, and the materials and products subscribed were inventoried at very low prices, so the same subscription in these days would amount to full three thousand dollars. It was planned to erect a building in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and when the building finally was erected two or three years later, on the site of our present Village Hall, that church occupied the upper story and the Academy the ground floor. Fredonia Academy was incorporated in 1824, and opened for students October 4, 1826.

From the files of the Fredonia Censor in the Barker Library, I have copied

the first advertisement of Fredonia Academy as follows:

FREDONIA ACADEMY.

The Fredonia Academy was this day opened for the reception of students under the tuition and direction of Austin Smith, lately graduated at Hamilton College. Mr. Smith comes recommended by the President of that College to be a gentleman of fair moral character, and high literary attainments. So far as the prosperity of the institution depends upon his classical acquirements, aptness to teach, and personal exertions, high expectations are entertained.

The Academy is situated in a pleasant village, surrounded by an excellent agricultural country; and it is believed that nothing is now necessary to the success of this infant seminary but the



FREDONIA ACADEMY.

countenance and support of an intelligent community. If it flourishes, the benefits resulting from it to this section of country cannot be sufficiently appreciated.

The students will be instructed in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elocution, Mathematics, Logic, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the French, Latin and Greek languages.

Strict attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of the students.

The tuition will be three dollars per quarter. Board in private families can be obtained at one dollar per week.

Dated, Fredonia, Oct. 4, 1826.

L. BARKER, President.
J. CRANE, Secretary.

It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Austin Smith, first introduced to Chautauqua County in the foregoing advertise-

ment, is still living, an honored resident of the neighboring Village of Westfield in the one hundredth year of his age.

Thus was established that grand institution here on the verge of civilization, no other like it in all the vast region westward to the Pacific Ocean. While its first purpose was to educate the young people of this vicinity, it grew to be a beacon light of knowledge whose rays brightened the lives of many in distant localities, and upon its rolls were entered at one time and another the names of students from nearly every State in the Union and also from Canada.

Among those names were a considerable number that became famous in our National and State history.

The ambition for higher education which became characteristic of Fredonia, through the influence of the Academy, led to the munificent contribution which secured the location here of a State Normal School.

Therefore we say of this grand temple which we dedicate today, as Hon. O. Stiles said of its predecessor, "This is the legitimate offspring of that venerable parent institution. We have this because we had that."

As Hon. Oscar W. Johnson said at the final reunion of Fredonia Academy scholars, in March, 1867:

"So we see the Academy does not die, it only assumes a new, a more comprehensive and glorious life. It goes into a nobler temple, graced with a higher beauty, to be sustained through the ages by the strong arm of the Empire State."

Who first promulgated the suggestion that Fredonia might secure one of the four Normal Schools authorized by Act of the Legislature of 1866, has been disputed. I had supposed it was Mr. Willard McKinstry, who was publishing the session laws in the *Censor* that year, and on reading the Act mention-

ed, quietly called the attention of a number of citizens to it and suggested that action be taken. He noted that the Governor of the State, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, was a citizen of this county and a former student in Fredonia Academy, that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Victor M. Rice, was also from Chautauqua County, and he said: "Now is Fredonia's opportunity." Since then it has transpired that Hon. Henry C. Lake was moved by the same considerations in the same direction, and Phin M. Miller, a former student here, residing in Stockton, also took in the situation and came from Albany to Fredonia and called upon Oscar W. Johnson and W. McKinstry, urging similar action. The result was a conference in the office of Hurlbut & Madison, attended by nine citizens, all of whom have since passed away except Dr. Fuller, who was the last Principal of the Academy. Those present were: Hon. H. C. Lake, O. W. Johnson, A. Z. Madison, Lucius Hurlbut, Rufus Haywood, Homer T. Fuller, Albert Haywood, G. D. Hinckley and W. McKinstry. They decided to circulate a call for a public meeting. That call was signed by one hundred and nineteen citizens, and the result was the large meeting held in Concert Hall, Friday evening, September 28, 1866, "to consider the establishment of a State Normal School in this village."

Our village government at that time was constituted as follows: President A. C. Cushing; Clerk, A. H. Judson; Trustees, O. W. Johnson, A. Haywood, C. M. Ball, Nelson Palmer, L. L. Pratt.

The Legislative Act mentioned called for bids from all the localities that might desire one of the four Normal Schools authorized.

At the public meeting referred to, the Village Trustees were authorized

to go on and secure the location of one of these schools, tendering whatever donation might be necessary.

The cost to the village was far more than was originally expected. Other villages had assistance from their respective counties. Fredonia alone offered to donate a site and erect a suitable building, and when the State Architects, Wilcox & Porter, produced their plans, it was found that an expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars was required. But not a taxpayer recanted. Although the sum was at that time a tenth of all we possessed, the total assessed valuation of the village being only about a million dollars, and our population less than twenty-five hundred, the bonds were promptly ordered after the passage of the enabling act of March 30, 1867, and the whole issue was sold to the people of this region by the efficient aid of Fredonia National Bank. Those bonds bore seven per cent. interest, making the interest account as great as would be required for two hundred thousand dollars of bonds now, but every payment was promptly made and the whole one hundred thousand dollars and interest was paid off in twenty years. That record established the financial credit of this village.

The school being located here, and this site where we are assembled having been selected by Superintendent Rice, the first Local Board of Managers was appointed September 5, 1867. The members were:

Oscar W. Johnson, Stephen M. Clement, George Barker, Orson Stiles, Horace White, Albert Haywood, Willard McKinstry, Henry C. Lake, Almond Z. Madison, Levi L. Pratt, Spencer L. Bailey, Simeon Savage, Addison C. Cushing, Lucius Hurlbut, Albert H. Judson.

Of these fifteen citizens, all engaged

in active business here thirty-six years ago, only three are now living: Hon. George Barker, who remains an honored resident of our village, L. L. Pratt of Watertown, New York, and A. H. Judson of Los Angeles, California.

Hon. George Barker, the first President, resigned December 6, 1867, on account of having been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, and James J. Humason was appointed in his place as member, and S. M. Clement succeeded to the Presidency. A. Z. Madison was the painstaking and able Secretary, from whose record I should be glad to copy many quaint and entertaining notes did time permit.

The Normal School building was erected under charge of the same Village Trustees I have named, the entire Board having been unanimously re-elected. Robert Wolfers was the contractor. The corner stone was laid August 8, 1867, with imposing civic and Masonic ceremonies. From ten to fifteen thousand people were present, and it was an occasion long to be remembered.

The first Local Board above enumerated was composed of able and patriotic citizens, representative business men of the village and vicinity, but unfortunately they disagreed over the choice of Principal, and there was fierce contention. Finally all came to regard fifteen as a number fatal to anything like unanimity, and the Legislature came to the same opinion, and on February 16, 1869, passed an act abolishing all Normal School Boards composed of over thirteen members. Ours was the only Board composed of over thirteen, and thus according to the quaint record of Secretary Madison, "was the first Local Board of the Fredonia Normal and Training School very politely and gently let down, and each and all of its fif-

téen members suddenly became as other men."

The first Local Board conducted a Normal School under charge of Joseph A. Allen, Principal, for about a year and a half, opening in the old Academy building in December, 1867, and occupying the new Normal School building half of the succeeding school year. Mr. Allen was a man of experience in common school management, but lacking a collegiate education such as had always been insisted upon in the old Academy, the community did not have the confidence in him as an educator necessary to insure success, and after considerable discord the school was closed for nearly a year.

On the 8th of September, 1869, the school was again opened under charge of Dr. J. W. Armstrong, who had acquired an eminent reputation as a Professor in Oswego Normal School. He remained the respected Principal until his death in August, 1878.

During the first five years of Dr. Armstrong's administration, the State Superintendent, Hon. A. B. Weaver, took entire financial charge of the school, and the second Local Board was not appointed until March 23, 1874. Upon that date Superintendent Weaver appointed the following Local Board of Managers:

Lorenzo Morris, George D. Hinckley, Philo H. Stevens, Charles E. Benton, Louis McKinstry, Alva Colburn, Franklin Burritt.

Louis McKinstry was elected Secretary and Treasurer when this Board organized and served twenty-seven years, until December, 1901, when he resigned.

Of this Board only Hon. Lorenzo Morris remains. He has been the honored President of the Board since he was elected at its first meeting, a period of twenty-nine years. It is regretted that ill health prevents his presence here

today. We trust that he may long remain with us. The other members of the present Board have been appointed to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation as they have occurred. In the order of seniority the present Board stands as follows:

Hon. Lorenzo Morris, Charles L. Mark, Dr. M. M. Fenner, Frank C. Chatsey, Frederick R. Green, Arthur R. Moore.

Mr. Moore is the efficient Secretary and Treasurer.

As I stated in my historical review, prepared for the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in 1894, it can still be said that without indulging in any self-glorification, this Board, including all its members, deceased, resigned and present, can at least say—"We have kept the peace." No question has been fought over after it had been settled by a majority vote. Many improvements have been made in the school and school property during their administration, and the pleasant relations that have ever existed between the members of the Board, and between the Board and Faculty, are a source of satisfaction to all.

Dr. J. H. Hoose of Cortland Normal School was sent here by Superintendent Gilmour to take charge at the beginning of the school year after the death of Dr. Armstrong, and continued until the election of the present Principal, Dr. Francis B. Palmer, October 24, 1878. The Board had requested the State Superintendent to select a Principal and when, after considerable research, he named Dr. Palmer, the selection was promptly ratified unanimously. Dr. Palmer has now been in charge for nearly twenty-five years, and has, with the aid of his able Faculty, given us a first-class school for the training of teachers.

Wherever the graduates of this



Miss F. Florelle Hovey
Miss Jessie E. Hillman

Mrs. J. B. Carruth
Dr. F. B. Palmer, Prin.

Prof. F. N. Jewett
Miss Elizabeth
Richardson

Miss Nellie F. Palmer
Prof. A. Y. Freeman

Prof. Theo. C. Burgess
Miss Minnie Archibald

Miss J. nnie Kingsman
Miss Mary Bemus

Prof. M. T. Dana
Miss Georgine Dewey
Clothier

Miss Anna McLaury
Miss Minnie B. Blair
Reynolds

school have gone they have as a rule done excellent work. In scholarship, which in my view is the strong point in any school, many have excelled. While our students were allowed to compete for appointment to Cornell University, they always won or stood high on the list. A graduate of this school who is an army officer in the Philippines, won his appointment to West Point by competitive examination against all the other aspirants in this Congressional District, and he graduated with high honor from the United States Military Academy.

Another of our students obtained his appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis by the same kind of competition and passing highest in the examination held to decide whom our Congressman would recommend. At one of the entrance examinations for Harvard University last year, in a class of about one hundred, only eight were admitted unconditioned, and of the eight who were thus distinguished, two were Fredonia Normal School graduates. These facts speak louder than words as to the work done here under the administration of Dr. Palmer and his able assistants.

Of the destruction of our first Normal School building and the loss of seven lives by the fire of December 14, 1900, there is no occasion to speak at length. It was an event which will be the source of never ending sorrow to all who were connected with the school at that time.

There was eighty thousand dollars insurance on the building and contents and the policies were so perfectly in accord that the amount was readily collected without the aid of an adjuster.

Would the state rebuild? was the question which many of us pondered anxiously; for evidences that other lo-

calities were seeking to take this school from Fredonia began to multiply. At this juncture Hon. Samuel Frederick Nixon came here, met the Local Board and assured us that he would stand by Fredonia, although his own village of Westfield would very much like the school to be rebuilt there. Mr. Nixon appreciated the large contribution of one hundred thousand dollars which this village had made to secure the school and with his keen sense of justice he promptly decided that we should keep it. Then we felt strong, for no district in the state has a representative in the Assembly so influential as our Member, now serving his fifth term as Speaker of that body.

The members of the Local Board and Faculty in those trying days will never forget their obligation and the obligation of this community to Speaker Nixon for his prompt assurance of support. We also had the valuable sympathy of Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the important co-operation of Hon. Francis W. Higgins, then our Senator, now Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Soon, through the influence of these gentlemen, the State Architect, G. L. Heins, appeared in Fredonia, and consulted Dr. Palmer as to the arrangement of rooms for a new building of larger capacity than its predecessor. Mr. Heins made every effort to please the Faculty in convenient arrangement and size of rooms, and his success is now apparent.

The exterior of the building was the creation of the architect, and since its completion it meets with general approval.

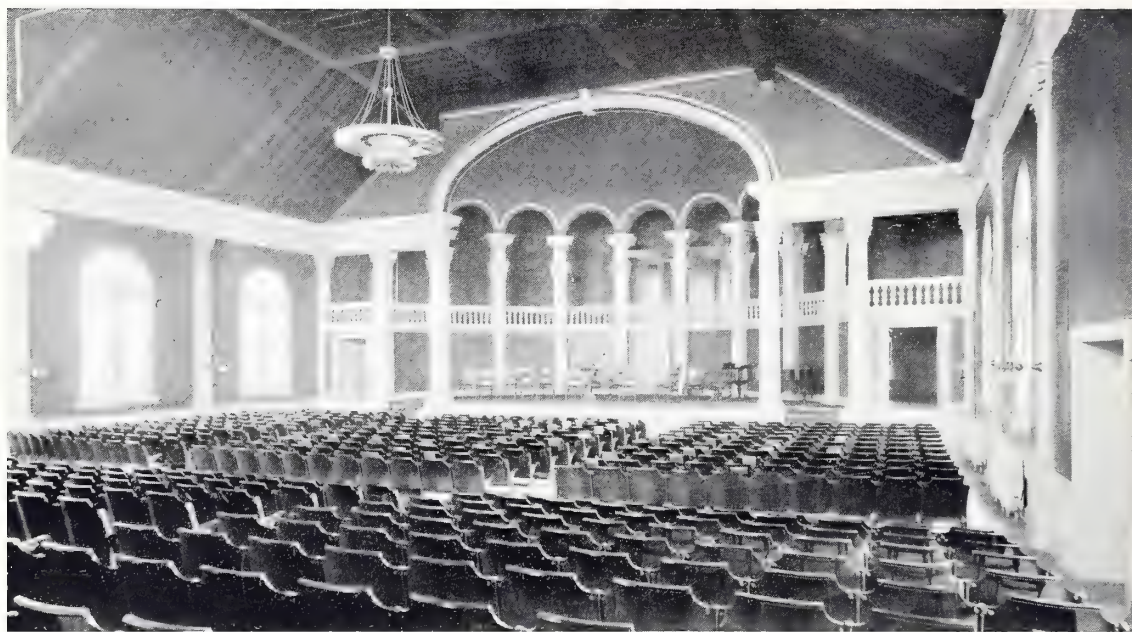
It is massive and imposing, was thoroughly built by Contractors Whalen & Sons of Ogdensburg, and is viewed with pride by residents and visitors. A val-

uable feature is the construction of both school room floors with steel joists and cement so they are fire proof.

The plans made, the next problem was to secure the necessary appropriation. The architect made a careful estimate, and announced that two hundred fifty thousand dollars would be required to complete and furnish the building. Governor Odell was seeking to abolish the direct state tax, and was discouraging all large appropriations, but he was known to be a strong friend of our pub-

and give them such a building as they ought to have," replied Mr. Heins. "I can cut down the plans and make a cheaper building," he added, "but this building will cost two hundred fifty thousand dollars, and this is the building I would like to place there." "All right," said the Governor, "go ahead and introduce your bill for that amount."

As we came away from the Executive Chamber, Mr. Heins said something like "Chautauqua County seems to have



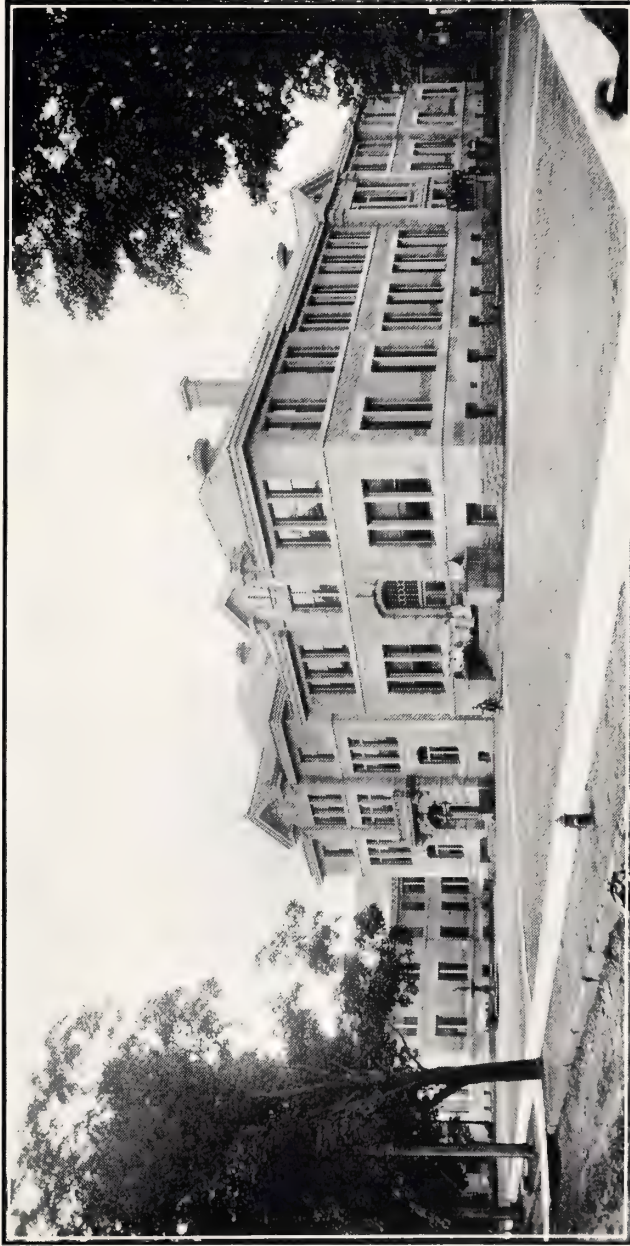
INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT FREDONIA.

lic school system. It was thought best to lay the matter before him before deciding upon the amount to be asked for.

I had the honor of accompanying Speaker Nixon, Senator Higgins, Superintendent Skinner and Architect Heins, to interview the Governor. Mr. Heins spread his plans on the table and explained them. "How much will it cost?" asked Governor Odell. The Architect stated the amount required. "Could you get along with less?" "Not

a cinch," and Superintendent Skinner impressively remarked: "Gentlemen, that is the largest appropriation ever made by the State of New York for a school building."

With Speaker Nixon in the Assembly, and Senator Higgins Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, it did not take long to get the bill passed through both houses. Governor Odell signed it March 1, 1901. The bill appropriated one hundred seventy thousand dollars in addition to the insur-



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT FREDONIA.

ance money—two hundred fifty thousand dollars in all.

Thus was assured this grand new building which we dedicate today. No event so important in the history of our village has occurred since the dedication of the original building, the corner stone of which was laid thirty-six years ago. As O. W. Johnson said in his eloquent address on that occasion, we can fervently repeat now:

“May this day’s work, this scene of beauty, leave a pleasant memory in thousands of souls, and when all rest in the grave, may the happy faces of youth still look from the windows of this temple upon the beauty which is no more for us, and may the voice of gladness long echo in its halls.”

And thus we meet today with thank-

ful hearts—grateful to Governor Odell, Speaker Nixon, Superintendent Skinner and all the others who have brought about this joyful consummation for us, grateful also to the enterprising citizens who in the year 1866 by their liberality, courage and public spirit secured the location of a State Normal School in Fredonia; and in our joy let us not forget to revere the noble pioneers of 1826, who founded Fredonia Academy; who manifested that grand New England trait of counting no sacrifice too great to make in the cause of education—who determined that regardless of their poverty, of the hard labor and self denial and even privation that might be required, they would raise their children to a condition better than their own.



FREDONIA COMMON IN 1835—SHOWING THE OLD ACADEMY.

LIBRARIES.

SINCLAIRVILLE FREE LIBRARY.

BY OBED EDSON.

There were few books and no libraries in the county during the early years of its settlement. The pioneer had limited opportunities to gain the general information and mental culture that books afford. But few newspapers reached this then distant frontier and those often weeks after their publication. Sometimes a single newspaper was taken in a whole settlement; usually by some citizen in better circumstances or possessed of a stronger desire for information than his neighbors. This newspaper often answered for the whole community. For many years the only newspaper received in the Town of Charlotte was the Albany Gazette, taken by Maj. Samuel Sinclear, the founder of Sinclairville.

This paper was regarded as the common property of the settlers of the vicinity, and its arrival at the postoffice in Fredonia was watched with interest. When it came it was eagerly perused or publicly read by some young man assigned to that duty, for the benefit of his more illiterate hearers. This single sheet brought to the settlers all that they knew of what was transpiring without the wilderness. From it they learned of the principal events of the last war with England and of the wonderful campaigns of Napoleon, which then excited in this backwoods region the same interest and astonishment that his remarkable career did elsewhere. With such limited facilities for mental improvement, without school and books,

the early pioneers received only the rough schooling of the forest, which proved, however, of more value to them and their successors who enjoy the fruits of their labor, than the discipline of books and schools.

There were, however, among the pioneers not a few that had a knowledge of books and a love for learning. Even some of those early men and women were well educated and had a taste for literature, and were often the owners of small collections of well selected books that they thoroughly read and freely loaned to such of their neighbors as had a like taste. About the year 1824 or 1825 book agents made their appearance in the county and sold what were then new publications, usually good and useful books. Reading matter began to be more plenty but far less in volume, however, than it was fifty years later. Small libraries usually of excellent books were established for a while in many places in the county by the lovers of good literature. The books of these little libraries had comparatively few readers but were more carefully read than are the books at the present time. The readers often made a thorough study of the few but excellent books within their reach, and received a greater mental benefit from reading then than does the omnivorous reader of the light literature of modern times.

In the Town of Charlotte previous to the organization of the Sinclairville

Library Association there had existed several of these library societies, which in their day were well patronized and rendered valuable service in forming the taste of the people of the locality—filling their minds with valuable information. About the year 1832 a circulating library was founded at Charlotte Center called the Charlotte Center Private Library Association. It contained two hundred or three hundred volumes of good books and continued in existence until about the year 1842, when the library was dissolved and the books distributed among its members. About the year 1840 a circulating library was formed at Sinclairville. It contained seventy-five or one hundred volumes but was not in existence long. About the year 1856 the Farmers' Club of Sinclairville founded a small library of Agricultural works which had but a short existence.

In 1838, school district libraries were established by law. No public appropriation involving so little outlay has been productive of so much mental and moral benefit as that for school district libraries. These libraries consisted of excellent standard books of history, travel and philosophy written by the best authors. They were the sources from whence many thinking young men and women were able to store their minds in country neighborhoods. Many a youth has derived his taste for study and reading solely from these books. His habits and his whole life were influenced by them. The benefits that these school district libraries gave to the young were not at all appreciated at the time by the most of the parents. They were, however, by very many of their children who, when grown to manhood, remembered with gratitude the value that they had been to them in establishing their mental tastes and character.

The Sinclairville Library Association was founded February 4, 1870, by Rev. E. P. McElroy, by the donation of his private library of one hundred eighty-five volumes and of twenty-five dollars in money for that purpose, and it is now the oldest public circulating library in the County of Chautauqua.

When it was founded there was no general law in the state which made it practicable for the incorporation of libraries in the country counties and outside of the larger cities. This condition continued to exist when the Barker Library at Fredonia was founded. Obed Edson was then a member of the Legislature from Chautauqua County. In 1875, he drew, presented to the Assembly and procured the passage of the first act in the state authorizing the incorporation of country private libraries. This act continued to be the only law that had practical application to the country districts for many years. Under it a great number of libraries sprung up in all parts of the state.

In the deed of trust Mr. McElroy designated the following named persons: Alonzo Langworthy, B. W. Field, Nelson Mitchell, Obed Edson, W. W. Henderson, H. H. Allen, John H. Pearson, Edwin L. Husted, William Johnson, John F. Phelps and A. A. Stevens, Jr., and their successors as Trustees of the Sinclairville Library Association who were to have and hold the same forever, as a public library for general circulation among the people of Sinclairville and vicinity.

This library was instituted for no class but for all the men, women and children alike in the vicinity. In the deed of trust the purpose of such donation was declared to be, "to encourage the youth of Sinclairville and vicinity to form good habits, and a taste for reading, and to promote the mental improvement of all in said place."

The library so founded has been now in existence over a third of a century and during this period has always been opened and constantly patronized. It has been liberally supported by the community. The ladies of Sinclairville and vicinity early organized an Aid Society, and by means of festivals, dime societies and socials have at all times during its history, given it a substantial support. Among its principal donors were Mrs. B. W. Field, Mrs. Dora Eldridge and the Sinclairville Dramatic Societies.

Since the organization of the society the following persons have been its Presidents in the order in which they are named: Alonzo Langworthy, John F. Phelps and John Dingley. Obed Edson has been its Secretary during its existence; the following named persons have been Librarians in the order in which they are named: Fanny A. Edson, C. W. Hedges, Edwin L. Husted, A. L. Staples, John M. Edson, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Heywood) Fife, William Hinchliffe, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (H.) Fife. During a long period, sixteen years in all, Mrs. Fife has rendered faithful and valuable service as Librarian to the society. In 1903 she was succeeded by Will C. Scott, Mrs. Abbie (Scott) Doty being the present acting Librarian.

The library was first kept in the law office of Obed Edson on the north side of Main street west of the hotel; then in the building west of the Grange building, at the dwelling house of Obed Edson, at the dwelling now occupied by William Spear, in the Grange building, in the dwelling house for over thirteen years of the late C. J. Allen and now at the building of Will C. Scott on the street west of the public common.

December 12, 1894, it was chartered a free library under the State Board

of Regents by the name of "Sinclairville Free Library." It is the second free library that has been established in the county, being only preceded by the Prendergast Library of Jamestown.

There are now seventeen hundred eighty-eight bound volumes, besides pamphlets and documents in the library. Books have been selected with reference to their real value and the healthy demand of the reading public. Besides a liberal number of works of fiction, there are many excellent books of history, travel, poetry, science and general literature.

During the thirty-three years of its existence the library has always had a large patronage of readers in Sinclairville and the country around it. It is estimated that many more than the number of volumes that now compose the library have been worn out by its readers in the natural, careful and legitimate use of the books. More than one thousand books have been taken from the library by readers during the last six months.

The present officers of the Sinclairville Free Library are John Dingley, President; George Montague, Vice President; John H. Cummings, Treasurer; Obed Edson, Secretary; Will C. Scott, John F. Phelps, Royal E. Sheldon, Mrs. Lellie (Cotton) Putnam, Obed Edson, George Montague, John Dingley, Dr. Charles Cleland, William N. Spear, Ben T. Sheldon, Dr. George F. Smith and William C. Scott, Trustees. Mrs. Minnie (Dorsett) Smith, Alice (Young) Briggs, Rose (Mascal) Scott, Ida (Irvin) Cleland, Minnie (Morris) Dennison, Mary (Reed) Cummings, Clara (Coveny) Ferguson, Ella (Coleman) Spear, Mary (Wood) Dingley, Committee of Ways and Means of which Mrs. Alice Briggs is the Chairman.

PATTERSON LIBRARY OF WESTFIELD.

In the history of Chautauqua County there are no names more honored than those of Lieut. Gov. George W. Patterson and his gentle, stately wife, Hannah W. (Dickey) Patterson.

In a long life, spent largely in the service of the state in its Legislature and of the nation in Congress, Mr. Patterson always showed a deep interest in all good causes, but no cause was dearer to his heart than that of public education. Knowing this, his devoted daughter, Hannah W. Patterson, felt

Library. A charter for the library was granted March 19, 1896, by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, with the following incorporators: George W. Patterson, Frances D. Patterson, Catharine L. Crandall, George W. Patterson, Jr., Hannah W. Forbes, Frances T. Faust, Frank William Crandall, Merib Rowley Patterson, Harry F. Forbes, William H. Faust and Margaret G. McNeill. Of these the officers were George W. Patterson, President; George W. Patterson, Jr., Vice



TEMPORARY BUILDING PATTERSON LIBRARY, WESTFIELD, N. Y.

that no memorial of her parents could be more fitting than a public library to furnish to all within its reach the possibilities of knowledge, culture and recreation. In making this bequest Miss Patterson had no thought that the library would also stand as a memorial of her own unostentatious life of kind and generous deeds.

At her death in 1894 she left to her brother, George W. Patterson, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to carry out her plans for the Memorial

President; Catharine L. Crandall, Secretary; Frank William Crandall, Treasurer; Frances D. Patterson, Librarian.

These officers have been annually re-elected and have worked hard and faithfully for the success of the library. The finances have been so well administered that not only has the public had the benefit of a liberal selection of the best literature, but a fund has accumulated for a permanent library building without encroachment upon the original endowment.

George W. Patterson, recently deceased, enlarged a dwelling house on South Portage Street and generously gave the use of it for temporary quarters. He also deeded to the library centrally located property where a handsome library building, with all modern appliances will soon be erected.

On July 1st, 1897, the library with six thousand three hundred twenty volumes was quietly opened to the public without ceremony. The books, numbering over thirteen thousand in 1904, are classified by the decimal system, with an analytical card catalogue. A finding list was issued in 1900 followed by a supplement in 1903.

The reference department contains five hundred thirty-two unusually well chosen books and the reading rooms are supplied with sixty periodicals. The

Associate Librarian at the opening of the library was Miss Katharine M. Mack, graduate of Pratt Institute, who continued in charge until 1898. Her successor is Miss Sarah H. Ames of the Albany Library School. The assistants have been Miss Bertha Royce, J. Thayer Fenner, Miss Emma W. Piehl, and Miss Ruth E. Thompson.

The free use of the library which is open daily, Sundays excepted, is extended to the neighboring towns. The annual circulation of books is twenty-three thousand one hundred fifty-eight, which is remarkably high for a village of twenty-five hundred inhabitants. The library co-operates with the schools and clubs in all educational and literary work and aims to advance the intellectual life of the community.

[For portrait and biography of Hannah W. Patterson, see Westfield section this volume.]

D. R. BARKER LIBRARY, FREDONIA.

BY JNO. E. SANFORD.



JNO. E. SANFORD.

D. R. Barker Library of Fredonia is a monument to the public spirit of the men and women of that village, exhibited both in liberal gifts and constant care and planning for over a quarter of a century.

It had its beginning in a free public reading room opened in 1874 by the same people who founded the W. C. T. U., for the purpose of forming a counter attraction to the saloon and affording a meeting place for the men and women of the village. Through diligent effort the institution was maintained for several years, when it was succeeded by the Fredonia Library Association, a subscription organization. The first books

were a set of sixteen of the works of Mark Twain, given by the author, who had taken a kindly interest in the affairs of the village. The management was largely by the same capable men and women who are giving their efforts for the institution today, a wing of the present building being used for the purpose.

In 1883 Mr. Darwin R. Barker, son of General Leverett Barker, one of the highly respected early residents, purchased the family mansion and a lot 60x100 feet at the corner of Main and Day streets, and presented it to the village for the purpose of maintaining a public library, to be known as the D. R. Barker Library Association, for the use and benefit of the village.

Under act of the legislature the control of the library was vested in a self-

perpetuating board of nine directors, consisting of Darwin R. Barker, John S. Lambert, Benjamin F. Skinner, Louis McKinstry, Clarence M. Howard, Leverett B. Greene, John Miller, Heman D. M. Miner and Festus Day, who appointed a Board of Lady Managers who have taken the direct work of maintaining and engineering the library's affairs.

With the magnificent act of Mr. Barker and a fund of \$1,000 created by Mr.



D. R. BARKER LIBRARY BUILDING.
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Charles L. Mark, together with many other beneficences, and painstaking efforts skillfully directed, the library grew steadily in usefulness.

Its shelves contained in 1895 nearly four thousand volumes which were accessible for a small annual fee, while its reference department was free. The hall on the second floor was the meeting place for several literary and art societies that were a strong educative factor, and in the same room a valuable historical collection was maintained. It remained for Hon. Louis McKinstry to secure the measure which was needed to make it the valuable public institution of today by securing an appropriation from the Village Board of 1896 which would enable the management to do away with the fee system and make the library free to residents of the village. The first appropriation was three hundred fifty dollars, which has since been increased to five hundred dollars.

The last annual report showed the possession of six thousand nine hundred fifty-five books, with an annual circulation of thirty thousand six hundred eighteen. The building which seemed ample for all needs at the time of its generous bestowal in 1882, is already becoming too small, and it is believed that whole-hearted citizens would donate funds for a fire-proof annex if the permission of the heirs of Mr. Barker can be secured to slightly stretching the provisions of his gift in a way which it is felt he would approve were he alive. Only one heir stands out for the letter of the deed, and from correspondence it appears that her zeal for her uncle Leverett's wishes is subject to change for a consideration, which has not yet been offered her. Correspondence has also been held which may possibly result in a Carnegie library being located in Fredonia. An amendment to the village charter permitting the village to appropriate three thousand dollars for the site for any building so given passed the Legislature in 1902. Nothing, however will ever be done by Fredonia's citizens to cast in the shade the names of those who have already done so much for the branch of the "people's university" located in their midst.

The present Board of Directors is composed as follows: President, Hon. John S. Lambert; Vice President, Benj. F. Skinner; Secretary, Leverett B. Greene; Treasurer, Winfield A. Holcomb; Charles L. Mark, John Miller, Festus Day, Dr. M. M. Fenner, Hon. Louis McKinstry. Board of Lady Managers, Mrs. B. F. Skinner, President; Mrs. George G. Miner, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. L. B. Greene, Librarian; Mrs. W. B. Cushing, Chairman Historical Room Committee; Mrs. Louis McKinstry, Mrs. W. P. Barnum, Mrs. E. A. Curtis, Miss M. J. Prescott, Mrs. J. C. Frisbee, Mrs. E. H. Barker,

Miss L. C. Barker, Mrs. Franklin Burritt.

Probably no one person has done more to make the library a success than the gracious librarian, Mrs. L. B. Greene. She is capable and painstaking,

and has been of especial help to the younger people in shaping their reading tastes. She is ably assisted by Miss Josephine Teller and Miss Helen G. Atwood.

BROOKS MEMORIAL LIBRARY OF DUNKIRK.

BY LEE C. ROBERTSON.



LEE C. ROBERTSON.

The public library of Dunkirk has been in existence for more than three decades, during which time it has exerted a powerful influence for good among all classes. Prior to 1872 Dunkirk had no public library and reading room and its absence was most keenly felt. It happened one day in 1871 that Mrs. Henry Ruggles of Fourth street and Mr. and Mrs. William Bookstaver were out driving. At that time Mrs. Ruggles remarked: "Dunkirk ought to have a public library." Mrs. Bookstaver was favorably impressed and set about to plan for one. The time was ripe for such an undertaking so it was an easy matter to get the people of the city interested. Public meetings were called and largely attended by the most prominent people of the place. One was held in the Nelson Opera House and the other in the basement of the First Baptist Church. These gatherings of the people crystallized in the formation of the Dunkirk Library Association as a stock company on January 13, 1872. The constitution was adopted January 15, 1872, having for its object the formation of a public library and reading room with such additional objects of a literary character as might from time to time be decided upon by the mem-

bers. A glance at a partial list of the stockholders in the formative period of the institution shows the solid backing it had.

The twenty-five hundred dollars originally subscribed in stock was taken in the main by these persons:

Truman R. Colman, E. S. Colman, H. G. Brooks, L. G. Risley, B. W. Clarke, A. J. Avery, Oron Monroe, George Foggan, J. H. Van Buren, Walter Finkel, M. L. Hinman, H. J. Howe, Frank May, W. T. Colman, Mrs. Mary A. L. Bookstaver, S. J. Gifford, William Zimmermann, F. W. Ames, Dr. Julien T. Williams, H. J. D. Miner, Dr. Byron Rathbun, W. B. O'Connell, J. C. Smith, Richard L. Cary, George P. Isham, Tracy W. Niles, David Blackham, Daniel O'Donnell, Michael J. O'Donnell, Charles Blood, Charles Grosvenor, Eugene Cary, Richard Mulholland, P. J. Mulholland, L. K. Fullagar, A. E. Pattison, Mrs. Julia A. Brooks, Daniel W. Abell, William A. Fox, John T. McDonough, James M. Cassety, William R. Morgan, Francis S. Edwards, Robert Nelson, Charles E. Hequembourg, Dr. George E. Blackham and many others who subscribed smaller amounts.

In May, 1872, the preliminary organization was effected and the library opened to the public in the Monroe block over Casper K. Abell's bookstore

with Mrs. M. Elizabeth Burcher as Librarian. A tax of two dollars a year was required to enjoy the benefits of the institution. Although nominal, even this small sum deterred many who needed the library and reading room, from drawing books. In time the collection of books was moved to City Hall where it remained until the Women's Educational and Industrial Union completed the fine structure near the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue, when it was moved to that building where it was located for several years.

On May 9, 1898, a new era dawned for the library which had a full realization in January, 1899, when the effects were moved to the home of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Brooks. On the first mentioned date Frederick H. Stevens, a son-in-law of Mr. Brooks, sent a letter to the Young Men's Association as follows:

"For some time past I have watched with interest the effort the members of our association were putting forth to erect a building in which the young men of Dunkirk could find a permanent home and receive the benefits of a library, debating society, manual training rooms, etc., and have realized it would mean months before a fund for this purpose would be sufficient for them to feel justified in beginning the erection of this building.

"While in Los Angeles this winter I discussed the subject of our future plans with Mrs. Solano and Mrs. Stevens, and found they entertained the same interest in your work that I have felt, and were willing to assist you in a substantial manner towards acquiring a building, thereby allowing you to continue your unselfish work in the public's interest. They have authorized me, therefore, to offer you the homestead property on Central Avenue, Sixth and Eagle Streets, the building on Eagle Street for a permanent home for the Young Men's Association, and the residence for a hospital or free library, or both, in the memory of their father and mother. The only stipulation in connection with this gift is that in the event of the association surrendering its charter or failure to use the property for such purposes as above mentioned, it shall revert to the estate."

Two thousand volumes were turned over to the Young Men's Association



BROOKS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND LIBRARY BUILDING, DUNKIRK, N. Y.

by the Dunkirk Library Association and five hundred volumes were immediately purchased. In the summer of 1899 the books were carefully catalogued by the Dewey system so it is an easy matter for any person to ascertain the contents. The annual issue of books will approach thirty-five thousand volumes, while under the original fee system the annual issue was on an average two hundred eighty volumes.

At the close of 1902 the library numbered five thousand two hundred sixty volumes with twenty-three hundred ninety classified as works of fiction, less than one-half of the entire number. Besides allowing the privilege of drawing books free, the library is much used for reference by all classes of the city.

The certificate of registry of the Brooks Memorial Library with the Public Libraries Department is dated January 20, 1899, having at that time

these directors: Harry C. Hequem-bourg, George E. Blackham, Alfred J. Lunt, Hasard P. Monroe, Adelbert W. Cummings, Elton Dean Warner, Frederick F. Jewell, James A. Holstein and William P. Heyl.

Under an amendment to the charter the City of Dunkirk appropriates twelve hundred fifty dollars annually to its maintenance. Miss Carrie M. Monchow has been its Librarian for several years, assuming the place soon after the institution came under the control of the Young Men's Association. There is persistent talk of providing a new building for the library as it is overcrowded, the room at hand being limited owing to the fact that the Brooks Memorial Hospital also occupies the greater portion of the Brooks home.

On June 1, 1904, the name of the Brooks Memorial Library was changed to that of the Dunkirk Free Library.

THE JAMES PRENDERGAST FREE LIBRARY.

BY MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.



MARY E. HAZELTINE.

When James Prendergast died in 1879, aged only thirty-one, a most promising career was seemingly ended. At that time his friends could not see beyond the shock and grief of his death, to the institution that was to bear his name and do his work in the community that was his home. Although all had recognized that by birth, education and equipment James Prendergast was destined to fill a conspicuous place, yet few realized his true strength until it was revealed by death. Among his private papers his parents found memoranda for a will containing among other items, one de-

voting the income from the Prendergast building, a fine business block erected by him in 1876, to a fund for a free public library in Jamestown. The free library movement, potent throughout the land today, was then only in its infancy and because James Prendergast planned a free library twenty-five years ago has he revealed himself a humanitarian and a prophet.

The vision of the library that James Prendergast saw his parents at once prepared to make real, and on January 29th, 1880, only a month after his death, they transferred to the James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown, New York, which had been incorporated under a charter prepared by Eleazer

Green and passed, as a special act of the Legislature (Laws of 1880, Chapter III), the Prendergast building, the property to be held inviolate as an endowment for a library. The charter named as Trustees of this association, Robert Newland, William C. J. Hall, Frank E. Gifford, Eleazer Green, Jr., Solomon Jones, Lucius B. Warner and William H. Proudfit, chosen for this office by Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast because they had been either warm personal friends or trusted advisers of their son.

After a few years the father and mother found a site that pleased them,



JAMES PRENDERGAST
FOUNDER OF THE JAMES PRENDERGAST FREE
LIBRARY.

an open square on the crest of a hill, a fitting location for a library building, and this was placed in the hands of the Trustees. Then, eager to see this memorial to their son completed before the last summons came to them, the Trustees were empowered to erect a fire-proof stone building on the site already provided. Before the foundations were laid, Alexander T. Prendergast had joined his son, and the task of personal supervision fell to the mother alone. It was her dearest wish to live

to see the library completed and in use, but this was not granted her, and the building, a memorial to James Prendergast, is also a monument to the father and mother who so munificently carried out his wishes. The vision was his, the task theirs, while the benefits belong to their fellow townsmen to the end of time.

The library building, an imposing structure of Medina stone, was completed, furnished and decorated under the supervision of the Trustees, with funds provided by Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast. The Trustees purchased the books for the circulating department, and organized and equipped the library from the accrued funds of their trust. Alexander T. Prendergast willed all his property to Mrs. Prendergast who bequeathed the association twenty-five thousand dollars to be expended for paintings for the art gallery, and five thousand dollars for books for the reference department. Thus richly equipped the library was dedicated with fitting ceremonies on December 1st, 1891, and on the following day was thrown open to the public.

The work of the library since that opening day has been to carry out the ideals of the founders, to make it a center of education, culture and inspiration for every citizen of Jamestown. The broad policy adopted by the Trustees when the library was organized has enabled it to keep abreast of all modern methods and thought, and always to make this gift of the Prendergast family of the highest use to the city through the circulating and reference books, the reading room and art gallery.

The circulating and reference departments are organized after the approved modern system of classification, with a dictionary card catalogue and other technical aids for readers. The reading

room is well equipped with current periodicals and newspapers. The reference department of ten thousand volumes is unusually strong because of the special sum given by Mrs. Prendergast for its inception, and the addition of the Prendergast private library. Its greatest strength is in books for general reference, in full sets of American magazines, in American history, especially the colonial and revolutionary periods, and in genealogy, though other classes of learning are not neglected.

The art gallery is the unique feature

honor in the gallery, and will show to coming generations the noble faces of those who have done so much for Jamestown. American art is further represented by a marine from the brush of Richards, a landscape by Cropsey, a sheep canvas by A. Bryan Wall and "After the Hunt" by Walter Gay. One of Perrault's famous pictures of child life, typical canvases by Haquette, Boldini, Alfred Stevens, Vibert, Mauve, Rico, Robie, LeFebvre, Berne-Bellecour and others—tell briefly the value and merit of the collection and the foreign schools represented. The selection



JAMES PRENDERGAST FREE LIBRARY.

of the library, for there are few libraries in the country that can offer the culture and joy to be gained from the works of great artists, as the Prendergast library is enabled to do, because of the special provision of its founders. The gallery occupies one wing of the building, and upon its walls are representative canvases of the leading artists of the modern schools. Portraits of the Prendergast family, the work of the eminent American portrait painter, Daniel Huntington, occupy the place of

of this collection fell to the executors of Mrs. Prendergast's will, Robert N. Marvin and Willis O. Benedict, and great credit is due them for the admirable selection of the thirty-one choice pictures. The gallery is a source of enjoyment to many visitors every year, strangers as well as citizens sharing in its beauties. The statistics show that an average of five thousand people have annually visited the gallery.

During the years that the library has been open to the public, there has been

a steady increase in its use; beginning with a circulation of thirty-eight thousand and seven hundred twenty-seven volumes, the thirteenth annual report, for the year ending May 31st, 1904, gives a circulation of seventy-four thousand one hundred eighty-four volumes, nearly double the use in the first years. From a small number of readers in the reading room, the attendance has averaged fifteen thousand annually during

and the children. It is the policy of the library not only to provide the books needed, but to insure that everyone who seeks any information whatever shall have the personal attention and help of the staff. The library further aims by its bulletins, book lists and book exhibits to suggest to its patrons books that might be overlooked, and in every way possible to create a taste and desire for the best books.



ENTRANCE TO THE JAMES PRENDERGAST FREE LIBRARY.

the last five years, while eighteen hundred students have come annually to study in the well appointed reference department. The circulating department of twelve thousand volumes supplies not only books for recreative reading, but for study also. It aims especially to meet the needs of those engaged in the many industries of Jamestown, the various study clubs,

James Prendergast builded better than he knew when he planned a free public library for Jamestown, and his parents in carrying out his plans, erected not only a monument to their son, but endowed an institution that will enrich and enoble the life of the whole community. The career that was seemingly ended when James Prendergast died, was in truth only begun, for his

work is being done every day through the library, and his influence goes into every home where a library book goes, and reaches out to everyone that comes to the library to read or study or view the paintings. The James Prendergast free library is a noble memorial of a



COAT-OF-ARMS, PRENDERGAST FAMILY.
BOOK PLATE OF THE JAMES PRENDER-
GAST FREE LIBRARY.

noble man, one who loved his fellow-men and wished to serve them.

The Board of Trustees selected by Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast has changed since 1880, as several of its members have died. It is a self-perpetrating body, the members serving for life. William C. J. Hall, the first President of the Board, died in October, 1887, and Robert N. Marvin was elected a member in his stead. Solomon Jones was chosen second President of the trustees, which position he filled until his death in November 1901. Lucius B. Warner was elected president after the death of Mr. Jones, while Elliot C. Hall was chosen to fill the vacancy in the membership on the Board. Eleazer Green has served as Secretary since the organization of the Trustees

in 1880. Robert Newland was the first Treasurer, an office which he filled until his death in 1891. Daniel H. Post was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Newland and was also made Treasurer. The present officers of the Board are: President, Lucius B. Warner; Vice-President, Robert N. Marvin; Secretary, Eleazer Green; Treasurer, Daniel H. Post. The Trustees administer the property that is held inviolate as endowment for the library and the library property, and through their standing committees, the association, library and book committees, direct the policy of the library.

The first Librarian was Samuel G. Love, who died in November, 1893. He was succeeded by Mary Emogene Hazeltine, who has served as Librarian since December, 1893. The Assistants are Ella W. Green, Cataloger and Reference Librarian, Hattie B. Love, in charge of the circulating department, and Eline Ljungberg, Assistant.

The library has been represented at all the meetings of the American Library Association since 1894. In 1898 when the Association met at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, the library was the host, making all the local arrangements. The library has had a share also in the work of the New York Library Association, carrying always the message of its founder to communities that have not yet a library, and the liberal policy of its Trustees to libraries not fully understanding their opportunities and their work for humanity.

[For a history of the Stockton Library see Stockton section this volume.]



THE PRESS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

ITS BEGINNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

BY LOUIS MCKINSTRY.

It is said of our New England ancestors that as they moved west to settle up the country they carried in one hand a Bible and in the other a spelling book, and on those two elements of civilization they laid the foundations broad and deep of the grand empire that has extended farther and farther westward until it took in the Pacific coast and finally dominates in distant islands of the sea.

In every New England settlement the church and school were early features, and soon afterward came the newspaper. The latter was the co-worker with the former institutions, and while tributes of gratitude are paid on this occasion to the pioneer preachers and school teachers, the pioneer printers who established the early newspapers in Chautauqua County, and, through much hardship and privation, maintained them, should not be forgotten.

And with our honors to those men who began the enlightenment and advertisement of Chautauqua County by means of the old Ramage press, let us not forget their noble wives, whose courage, industry, economy and devotion to high ideals, aided so much to make those newspapers successful and creditable to the communities where they were published. Not only did the editor's wife perform all the domestic duties of her large family, which included the hands in the office, but she

folded book forms, stitched pamphlets, made selections of copy, and followed the business as closely as her husband. In truth it was absolutely necessary that the early publisher should marry to get along at all. Matrimony was not a matter of money with him but was made necessary by the absence of money. Nearly all of his subscriptions were paid in farm products. Storekeepers would advertise if they could pay in trade, but not otherwise. Cash was seldom received (came mostly from legal notices) and it must be religiously saved to buy paper and pay for the materials which had been bought on credit. Hence there was very little money for the hands or for the family. The proprietor always boarded his help, consisting of one journeyman and three or four apprentices, and the farm products paid in on subscription were taken home where the good wife converted them into food for the hungry boys and the journeyman and the editor. Besides their board the boys received small pay, generally thirty dollars for the first year and five dollars additional each year afterward, till three years of apprenticeship had been served. The fourth year brought ten dollars raise. The thirty to fifty dollars annual salary was paid chiefly in orders upon the storekeepers who advertised. Thus it will be seen how much depended on the hardworking wife who boarded the hands and

3 CENTS
A COPY

The Evening Journal.

12 CENTS
A WEEK

VOL. XXXIII
JANESBORO, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902
NO. 253
GERMANY BLAMED
THEIR PAY DIVIDED
W. C. A. REPORTS
HOWE'S PICTURES

The Gredonia Censor.

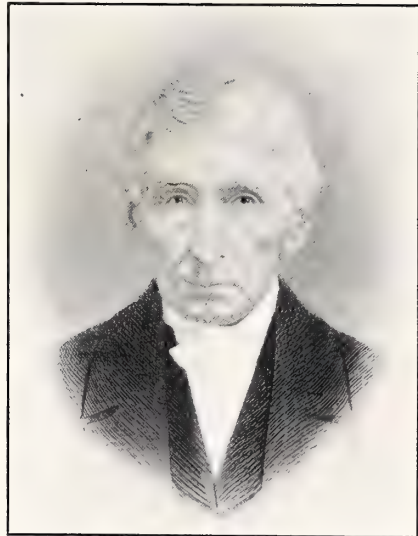


became in many instances a second mother to the apprentice boys, mending their clothes, caring for them in sickness, and encouraging them to read and improve their minds so that they might also in time be fitted to be editors and publishers. Many a boy who began in that way did become noted and successful, and in his heart ever carried a tender spot, filled with love and affection and gratitude to his first employer and his wife, whose care and wise counsel started him on the right road to success. In these days of changed relations between the employer and his help in the printing business, the parental feeling for the boys in the old time publisher's family can hardly be realized, and its disappearance is a distinct loss to many of the rising generation.

The first newspaper established in Chautauqua County was the Chautauqua Gazette, in January, 1817. It was printed in Fredonia by James Percival. The little hamlet had been called Canadaway, but whether the name originated with the Indians or the white people I am not informed. The creek through the village is called the Canadaway, I have always supposed because it flows toward Canada.

With the advent of the newspaper man the people became more ambitious and a meeting was called to select a new name. Various names were written upon ballots, but finally Fredonia was chosen. Jacob Houghton, the first lawyer, is said to have cast the first ballot for that name. Fredonia had been urged at one time as a good title for the whole United States, and Judge Houghton evidently thought it too pleasing a name to be lost entirely. So the first number of the Chautauqua Gazette was dated at Fredonia. It was twelve years afterward, in 1829, before the village was incorporated and legally christened.

Mr. Percival had been induced to establish his paper in Fredonia by advance subscriptions of from ten dollars to thirty dollars each, by leading citizens, and that money all went into material. With his best subscribers all paid years in advance and no money for current expenses, Mr. Percival's plight may be readily perceived. It was like that of some churches where the subscribers bought pews and all the money went into the building with nothing left to pay the preacher. There was only one solution of that difficulty. The advance



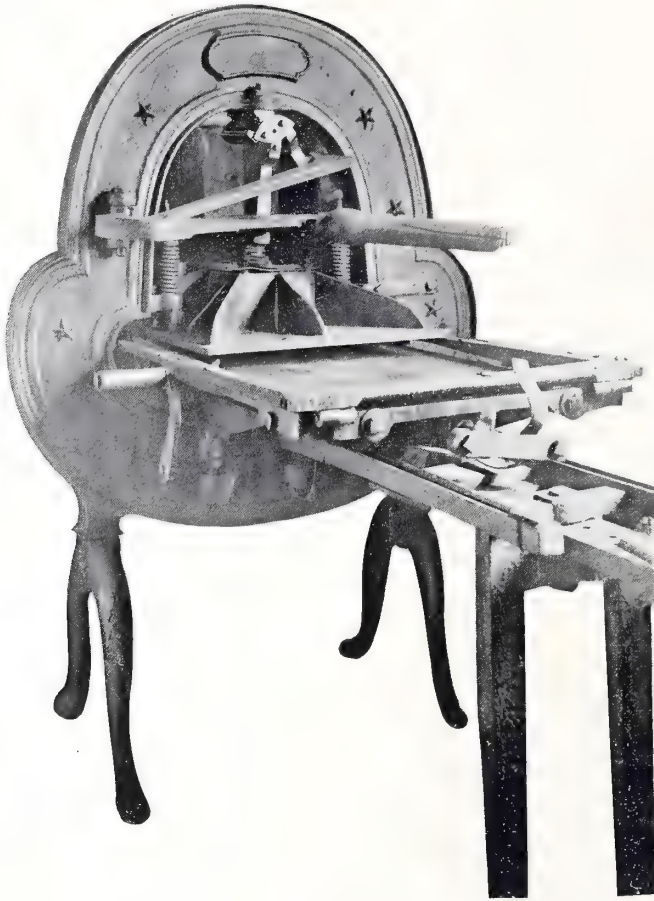
JACOB HOUGHTON
WHO SUGGESTED THE NAME OF FREDONIA.

subscriptions were called donations and everybody was called upon for an annual payment, and even then Mr. Percival survived only one year as publisher. He sold out to Carpenter & Hull, and afterwards Mr. James Hull became sole proprietor and continued the publication successfully about seven years.

Meanwhile Mr. Hull spent part of his time on the limits in Mayville, having been consigned to jail for debt. His devoted wife with the aid of the apprentices got out the paper, Mr. Hull coming home every Sunday to look after matters. Many a debtor on the limits

those days availed himself of the exemption from legal process on Sunday, to visit his family and look after his business. One Sunday Mr. Hull, being out of ink, had procured some of the Chautauqua Eagle at Mayville, and started for Fredonia with it in a cutter. Coming down a hill in Portland the cutter overturned and out went the prec-

without any handshakes. Probably the scene impressed upon some of them the ridiculous injustice of trying to force a man to pay his debts by confining him where he had no chance to earn a dollar. Yet that law imposing imprisonment for debt was repealed only after considerable opposition. One man came to my father and argued that publishers



FIRST PRINTING PRESS BROUGHT INTO CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

NOW THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE R. DEAN WHERE IT IS STORED IN A CELLAR AT MAYVILLE.

ious ink into the snow, just as the congregation were coming out of a neighboring church. Mr. Hull realized that it was a matter of life or death that week for his paper, whether that ink was saved or not. He jumped into the snow, scooped up the ink in his hands and replaced it in the keg. The congregation came around to sympathize orally, but

having so many in debt to them on newspaper subscription account, would be the greatest losers by the repeal of the law for imprisonment, but father, having heard Mr. Hull narrate his experience, allowed that the law was a more alarming menace to him than to his subscribers, and he was in favor of the repeal. He preferred to suffer some

losses rather than hazard the chance of being landed in jail himself by some relentless creditor.

Henry C. Frisbee was an apprentice boy under James Hull, and before he was twenty-one years of age resolved to have a paper of his own. He got in touch with some eastern politicians and found he could rent the material of an abandoned paper in Buffalo, owned by Smith Salisbury. I have that old lease in my safe. The result of the negotiation was that Mr. Frisbee drove to Buffalo with a team and wagon and a day or two afterward drove into Fre-



E. R. THOMPSON.

donia a proud young man, for loaded on his wagon were the press, type and other materials with which he established the Fredonia Censor in April, 1821. The Chautauqua Eagle had meanwhile been established in 1818 by Robert J. Curtis, at Mayville, but it and the Gazette long ago disappeared, so the Censor is now the oldest surviving paper in the county. The Chautauqua Eagle at one time printed a paper for the City of Erie, called the Erie Reflector, and sent the edition there by Willard W. Brigham on horseback.

The Jamestown Journal is the next

oldest surviving paper. It was established in 1826 by Adolphus Fletcher and has now the most costly plant in the county. The daily edition is now in its thirty-third year. Westfield, Dunkirk and Forestville also had papers that were short-lived. The Dunkirk Beacon, which might be called the ancestor of the Dunkirk Journal and the Daily Observer, was published by E. R. Thompson, a very intelligent and courtly gentleman, father-in-law of Dr. J. T. Williams, editor of the Dunkirk Observer.

The Western Democrat and Literary Inquirer was an ambitious sheet published for a time by leading Democrats in Fredonia, including Benjamin Randall, E. A. Lester and Deacon May. It was established in 1835, and when Van Buren on Lake Erie was laid out to be a city the material was taken there to print the VanBuren Times. After the VanBuren bubble burst the material went to Erie. When it was printed there were stores, a brick hotel, a warehouse and dock at VanBuren, all of which have disappeared.

The Mayville Sentinel began in 1833 and was a staunch upholder of Democratic doctrines until about twelve years ago. John F. Phelps was longest connected with it and he now sleeps in the beautiful cemetery at the foot of the hill by the railroad junction. The late Beman Brockway, publisher of the Watertown Times, published the Sentinel eleven years and was the means of getting his cousin, the late Willard McKinstry, to come to Chautauqua County in 1839. They were apprentice boys together in the Courier office at Northampton, Massachusetts. Another apprentice with them was L. L. Pratt, a long time publisher of the Fredonia Advertiser. Mr. Pratt works now on the Watertown Times, although eighty-seven years of age.

The Frontier Express, established in Fredonia in 1846 by Cutler, Cottle & Perham, became afterward the Fredonia Express, then the Chautauqua Union, and finally in 1851 the Fredonia Advertiser, which paper is still published in connection with the Dunkirk Daily Herald. It was called the Advertiser and Union after it was consolidated with the Dunkirk Union nearly thirty years ago. The late Charles E. Benton did much to build up the Advertiser and Union and worked very hard at it until his death twenty-five years ago.

The Westfield Republican is the next oldest paper now published. It was established by Martin C. Rice April 25, 1855. He continued to be editor and proprietor till 1873, then F. A. Hall had it ten years and Alired E. Rose six years. It has been under the control of the present editor and proprietor, H. W. Thompson, since 1889.

The first paper established in Westfield was called the Western Star, Harvey Newcomb, proprietor. The date of its beginning is not given, but it was prior to 1831, for after changing to the Chautauqua Phoenix, it became the Chautauqua Eagle, and was published under that title by George W. Newcomb from 1831 to 1838. C. J. J. and T. Ingersoll published the Westfield Messenger from 1848 to 1851. There were some other short lived sheets but all have expired except the Republican.

Two marked characters in newspaper work in this county were Colman E. Bishop and Davis H. Waite. Mr. Bishop was a very vigorous writer, and edited the Jamestown Evening Journal when it was established, in 1870, the first daily paper in the county. He was succeeded by Mr. Waite, who edited the paper during the Grant campaign of 1872. Mr. Waite was a witty, pungent writer, and a genial companion. He had been put in charge of the paper by

Governor Fenton and his friends, who were quite disappointed when Waite decided to support General Grant. On being reproached for flouting his backers, Waite announced that it was true they had endorsed his notes, and he appreciated it, and was willing to reciprocate. "Come around any time," he announced to the complainants, "and I will endorse your notes to the same amount." Afterwards Mr. Waite published a paper at Aspen, Colorado, and during the populist excitement he was elected Governor of Colorado. It was during that period that he attended a free silver convention in Chicago, and declared that the people of Colorado, before they would submit to being deprived of the silver dollar of their fathers, would ride through blood up to their horses' bridles. This gave him the popular soubriquet of "Bloody Bridles Waite."

John A. Hall, father of the present principal proprietor of the Jamestown Journal, was also a very vigorous writer.

Hon. Benjamin S. Dean, afterwards delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, edited the Jamestown Morning News for a period, and made it a power in the county, but the paper was financially unprofitable, and expired after Mr. Dean left it.

Many newspapers, about one hundred, have been established in Chautauqua County, and there are now twenty-two surviving, including four dailies, the Evening Journal and Morning Post published in Jamestown and the Daily Observer and Daily Herald published in Dunkirk.

This paper, as I understand it, was especially desired to commemorate the pioneer publishers and the work they did to make Chautauqua County the glorious county that it is. There is not so much personal controversy be-

tween the papers of the county as there was thirty to fifty years ago, and in that respect as well as in news gathering the papers of the present are an improvement. As a rule the early publishers were conscientious, laborious workers, who stood well in the communities where they lived. It is hard to estimate the influence of a newspaper read continuously in a family during the formative period of the lives of the children, and therefore the editor of a country paper taken and read thoroughly for its home news and opinions, has a position of great responsibility. He may make or mar the principles and prospects of many lives.

The pioneer printers witnessed wonderful changes in this county. My father, the late Willard McKinstry, in his *Editorial Recollections* published in 1894, when he was eighty years old, gave some striking features of the changes during his recollection, as follows:

When I came to this county in 1839, it is safe to say that more than half the land was mortgaged to the Holland Land Company, and the remainder had but recently been purchased by William H. Seward and two partners. The hardy pioneers had in large part come from New England by teams and on foot, to found homes in the Holland purchase. They had but little money, and on their way had stopped at Batavia, then the county seat of Genesee County, of which Chautauqua was a part, and taken articles of land to become homes for themselves and their families which were to grow up around them. The land had been surveyed into townships and lots, and the early arrivals found their allotments by marked trees in the wilderness. Within thirty years from the time of our arrival here, the mortgages given to the company of Hollanders had all been paid, and the people had mostly be-

come the owners of their homes without incumbrance. They had a struggle which their successors little realize.

When I came to Fredonia, the village was the largest in the county, and contained only twelve hundred to fifteen hundred population. The road to the nearest village, Dunkirk, was a considerable part of the way through woods, and made passable in spring and fall through the swamp intervening by a corduroy road.

Chautauqua Lake was mostly surrounded by dense forest.

Not a railroad existed within three hundred miles of us, and that of a most primitive kind; laid with flat bar rails on longitudinal timbers.

There were no friction matches here then, and the embers of the huge back log were buried in the ashes to preserve the fire over night, and if it failed, one of the boys was sent to the nearest neighbor to obtain fire with which to cook the morning meal, or else the flint, steel and tinder box, or the flint gun lock, were called into requisition to supply the needed fire.

Then the scythe and sickle were used to cut the grass and grain and the neighbors for long distances joined to roll up the logs for the construction of their log houses.

No ocean steamer had then crossed the Atlantic, and some four weeks were required to cross from Europe to America.

Fifty years ago the wagons of the emigrants to the "New Connecticut" in Ohio, covered with white canvas and loaded with household goods and women and children, passed daily through our village, occupying three or four weeks in their journey to their Western home. Now the railroad takes the emigrant and his goods a thousand miles farther west in as few hours as he then occupied days in transit.

Then droves of cattle, sheep and swine passed over our main road by thousands almost daily, to the eastern market. Now many more already slaughtered, packed in refrigerator cars, are brought ready for use to the families of the eastern states.

Then there was scarcely any manufacturing done in this county, but now two cities have grown up in our midst, one supplying textile fabrics to millions of people in the country, and the other locomotives which traverse with the speed of birds of passage from ocean to ocean.

Then not an electric telegraph had conveyed information to the nation or individual, and the mail by the stage coaches was the most expeditious method of communicating between friends or doing business.

We are lost in wonder at the progress which has been made in the last fifty years. Machinery has taken the place of hard labor, and the loom and spinning wheel which were in the dwellings of the pioneers, have gone into desuetude, or are found stored away in the garret as curiosities of the olden time.

Mr. McKinstry concluded with a sentiment which I heartily endorse and I have felt it more than ever during this glorious celebration. He said:

In view of the progress made in our country, and especially in Chautauqua County, no pestilential pessimist has a moral right to live here. A kind Providence has blessed our land above every other land.

In all the progress noted, the business of publishing newspapers has kept pace. The old time hand press could be worked to a speed of about two hundred an hour. Now every paper in the county has some kind of a cylinder press, and in Jamestown and Dunkirk are found the best, which easily print ten thousand copies per hour and deliv-

er the papers all folded. The Jamestown Evening Journal and Morning Post offices also have linotype machines by which one man does the work of five or more old time hand compositors.

Yet there was a charm about the old time printing office with its democratic ways and paternal management, its ambitions and hopes and joys, which the modern establishment filled with clanging machinery conspicuously lacks. A fine description of such a printing office was given by a prince of poets, the late Benjamin F. Taylor, at one of our state press meetings. My father used it in closing an article he wrote on The Pioneer Press (from which I have obtained many facts), and he vouched for the accuracy of the description. I beg the privilege of closing my essay with the same quotation:

Ah, as fine and as fair as the sunlit vignette
Is the office whence came the Black River
Gazette.

And the editor, printer and pressman are
dead,

And the devil, withal—I have seen his low
bed

Where the Lombardies sweep the clear sky
of the cloud.

As in life the one jacket could button them
round,

And with one hat at once they could all be
crowned,

So in death they were laid in one coffin and
shroud.

I stood in that room when a roundabout boy,
All my pockets a jumble with jewsharp and
joy,

With small nibbles of sugar and fish hooks
and strings,

A new Barlow knife, alley marbles and
things,

But my heart gave a tremble and I gave a
start,

At the grim iron Prince of that house of
black art;

At the Ethiop press with one elbow acrook,
And its rigid round arm and its sinister look;
And its hand organ crank and its firedogs
of legs,

And its rations of ink in a couple of kegs;
And the eagle that caught its brass claws
in the thing,

And, made captive for life, could never take wing.

Tallow candles stood round, lank, languid and limp,
Too dim for an angel, too light for an imp;
Maps of regions of darkness benighted the place,
But it shows through the past with an exquisite grace,
And the boy gazed about in silent surprise,
For nothing was white save the whites of his eyes.

And the arm of the printer was dingy and long,
And the arm of the pressman was shaded and strong;
How that press came to life, if I only could tell,
But whoever drew up in the bucket the star
That he leaned on the curb and saw shine in the well
When the hour was high noon and the night was afar?

Give the roller a run and the play was begun;
Up with frisket and tympan and on with the sheet,
Down with frisket and tympan, dead words to repeat,
Then a turn at the rounce and two pulls at the bar,
And the platen comes down on the face of the page
With its lines in relief like the wrinkles of age;
Then a whirl at the crank and a groan and a clank,
And the words regimental in justified rank
To a late resurrection reluctantly rise,
And stand before men in their eloquent guise.

Then the sturdy legged desk where the editor sat
With his hand in his hair and his mail in his hat,
And the ink stand beplumed as with ferns in a fen,
As if he raised geese from the slip—of the pen.

But the toil and the moil were brightened and past,
For he made a man Member of Congress at last,
And honors were easy—the member made him,
And he said in his heart that dipped candles were dim,
And he bought him a lamp, hired a "devil" to light it,

And discovered a wrong and wrote "leaders" to right it.

Oh, dear old Gazette, not good night, but good morn,
For I hear in the twang of thy carrier's horn
The prelude to bugles right royally blown,
That proclaim for the Press an Estate of its own.

A. Winthrop McKinstry, youngest brother of Willard McKinstry, came from the old homestead in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and joined his brother Willard in Fredonia in June, 1844. As apprentice and afterwards as associate editor and partner, he was connected with the Censor, except one winter in Albany and Boston, for twenty-one years. In November, 1865, he went to Faribault, Minnesota, and purchased the Faribault Republican, in which publication he has continued as editor and proprietor till the present time, nearly thirty-seven years.

One of the most unique characters ever connected with Chautauqua County journalism was Albert H. Hilton, who learned the printing trade in the Fredonia Advertiser office and spent most of his life with that paper either as employe or partner. He was found dead in his office in Fredonia, October 5, 1899, sitting in his large rocking chair, on the arm of which was the last local item that he ever wrote. He had completed the item, dropped the pen upon the floor, leaned back in the chair and died without any apparent struggle. Mr. Hilton was well known throughout the county. Wherever he went he was the center of a group that never wearied of his terse and original observations. If he could have transferred to his columns with his pen half the wit that came spontaneously in his conversation, he would have been famous from New York to San Francisco.

Charles J. Shults started the Pine Valley News when he was fifteen years

old, ran it two years and then moved to Cherry Creek where he bought the Monitor of that village and consolidated the two papers under the name of the Cherry Creek News. He made a success of the News for fourteen years, part of the time publishing the Gowan-da Herald. Mr. Shults sold his business in 1897.

At Jamestown in 1828 Morgan Bates began the publication of the Chautauqua "Republican." It was published in Jamestown for five years and then removed to Mayville, the name being changed to the "Republican Banner."

In 1829 Lewis Todd started at Jamestown a Universalist paper called "The Genius of Liberty," which had an existence of about two years.

In 1847 Harvey H. Smith established an anti-slavery paper named "The Liberty Star." This paper was subsequently purchased by Adolphus Fletcher, who changed the name to the "Northern Citizen." In 1855 J. W. Fletcher became the proprietor, giving it the name of "Chautauqua Democrat." In 1860 A. B. Fletcher became one of its proprietors, eventually becoming sole owner. In 1872 a daily was begun and continued until 1879, when the daily was sold to the "Journal," the weekly being continued until 1892, when that was merged with the "Journal."

In 1852 Dr. Asaph Rhodes began the publication of the "Jamestown Herald," which a year later he sold to J. B. Nes-sle, who removed the paper to Ellington.

At Jamestown in 1858 J. Leslie Randolph began the issue of a paper in the interests of the "Know Nothing" or American question in politics. It was short lived, and called "The Constitution."

A Democratic paper called the "Chautauqua County Press" was established in 1867 at Jamestown by James T.

Henry, which survived but a few years. In October, 1879, the "Jamestown Standard" was started by P. K. Shankland and E. A. Brooks. During the campaign of 1882 a daily was also published. The Weekly "Standard" was merged with the Jamestown "Sun" in 1886.

In 1879, at Jamestown, Simeon C. Davis published a Greenback paper called the "People's Press;" after a few months a stock company was formed and issued the paper under the name of the "National Record." This had an existence of about a year.

In 1880 the publication of a Sunday paper called "The Leader" was begun at Jamestown by John A. McCann. It was purchased by J. H. Monroe and continued for a brief time.

At Jamestown "The Daily Messenger" was begun in 1881 by Blodget & Dean, who conducted it three months and sold to Lyman J. Woodward, and after an existence of about a year was known no more.

"The Morning Dispatch," a daily, was put forth in 1884, at Jamestown, by J. L. White, with A. F. Jenks as editor, Its life was of short duration.

In April, 1875, the "Weekly Grange" was started by D. H. Waite. In 1880 C. E. Bishop began the publication of "The Countryside." Both were agricultural papers of a brief length of life.

The "Sunday Sun" was established by L. F. Camp and Guy H. Fuller, June 29, 1884, at Jamestown. In May, 1886, they purchased of P. K. Shankland the "Jamestown Standard," and then issued a weekly and Sunday paper. In 1891 Mr. Fuller purchased the interest of Mr. Camp and in 1894 he sold out to George C. VanDusen, under whose administration the papers were discontinued.

"The Morning News," a daily, was started at Jamestown in October, 1885,

by W. S. Crosby, with Benjamin S. Dean, as editor. Mr. Dean subsequently became sole proprietor. In 1888 George S. Bright purchased an interest. In 1890 the paper became the property of the News Publishing Co., and was discontinued in 1897.

In 1887 Lyman J. Woodward began the publication of a labor reform paper called "Every Saturday." The paper was purchased by P. K. Shankland in 1890 and published as a Democratic paper, being known as the "Saturday Times."

In September, 1891, a semi-weekly independent paper called "The All" was established by M. Geo. Martyn at Jamestown. In December of the same year it was made a daily. On December 12, 1893, it passed into the hands of Bowen Brothers. The "Saturday Times" was also purchased by them of P. K. Shankland, and published as a weekly in connection with their daily. On June 27, 1898, the plant was purchased by George G. Brownell. On February 14, 1899, he changed the name of the "All" to the "Daily Times" and began the publication of a tri-weekly. He continued until July 19, 1900, when the business was suspended.

The "Sunday Telegram" was established in 1894 by Vaughn Brothers and George B. Smith. Discontinued in fall of 1895.

The "Jamestown Herald," a weekly Democratic paper established in 1898, is published by E. E. Sprague. The "Union Advocate" devoted to the interest of organized labor, established in 1900, is issued from the same office.

In October, 1898, at Jamestown, "The Country World," an agricultural paper, was established by A. B. Fletcher. It is the only paper of its kind in Western New York.

The "Saturday Review," a literary paper, was begun at Jamestown in No-

vember, 1899, by Howard M. Goldthwait, which had but a brief existence.

"The Furniture Index," a trade paper issued monthly, was started at Jamestown in March, 1900, by P. K. Shankland and G. H. Fuller. This is now published by a stock company of which Palmer K. Shankland is the manager.

"The Tribune," an eight page daily, was begun at Jamestown July 23, 1900, by W. W. Clark, editor and proprietor. It had but a brief existence.

The first Swedish newspaper was the "Folkets Röst" (the People's Voice) established in 1874. In 1884 the name was changed to "Vårt Nya Hem" (Our New Home). In 1891 the paper was sold to "Vårt Land" (Our Land), A. J. Lannes, editor. It is the only Swedish paper now published here, except one or two religious denominational papers. It is now owned by a stock company. Samuel A. Carlson is the Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1879, in Jamestown, Frank I. Blodget issued the "Sunday Herald" and after a brief existence it suspended. Mr. Blodget removed to Olympia, Washington, in 1884, where he has been successful in business and politics, having held the position of State Treasurer at one time.

HENRY C. FRISBEE.

Henry C. Frisbee, founder of the Fredonia Censor, was born in Essex County, New York, in March, 1801. He died in Fredonia, New York, November 9, 1873, aged seventy-two years, eight months. Mr. Frisbee came to Fredonia with his parents in 1817, and having some knowledge of type-setting, obtained employment on the Chautauqua Gazette, then recently established by James Hull, the first paper printed in the county. The village had just adopted its new name—Fredonia. His father soon died and the family returned East, leaving the boy to make his way alone. Young Frisbee worked for Mr. Hull a couple of years, then quit to take six months' schooling, and in 1820 de-

cided to have a paper of his own. He heard of an abandoned plant in Buffalo and rented it, with privilege of buying at three hundred dollars of Smith H. Salisbury. The original lease is preserved in the Censor office safe. Mr. Frisbee drove to Buffalo and brought back all the press and type and cases he had leased in a two-horse wagon, but he used to say that Commodore Vanderbilt never made a trip in private car with more pride than he felt that day he drove into Fredonia with his printing materials, in March, 1821. He issued the first copy



HENRY C. FRISBEE.

Founder of the Fredonia Censor in April, 1821.
Publisher for 15 years.

of what he called the New York Censor in April, 1821, with only fifty subscribers and not a paying advertisement. He filled an old bed tick with straw, bought a second hand coverlid, and slept in the office, stuffing his bed into a closet in the day time. In this way he reduced his living expenses to one dollar per week. By the end of the year he had his paper established on a paying basis, and he made a success of it for seventeen years, when he had opportunity to sell at a

good price and quit publishing to go into the book and stationery trade. He conducted his book store some thirty years and retired with a comfortable property. He was a self-made man and our county press has every reason to feel proud of this early publisher. With scarcely any advantages of early education, and only twenty years old when he established the Censor, he soon became known through the state as a strong thinker and pungent writer, and his editorials were read at Albany with as much interest as in Fredonia. In 1844 he was elected Member of Assembly, having been nominated by the Whig party without his knowledge. His associates from this county in the Assembly of 1845 were Hon. Samuel A. Brown of Jamestown and Hon. Jeremiah Mann of Ripley. He was Secretary of the Lake Shore Railroad Company when it was organized in Fredonia about 1850, and was one of the first Directors of the Fredonia National Bank. He joined the Presbyterian church during a revival in 1834, and remained a staunch and honored member to the end. He fought the good fight and kept the faith.

WILLARD McKINSTRY.

The venerated editor, Willard McKinstry, was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, May 9, 1815. His great-great-grandfather, Roger McKinstry, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland about 1669. Mr. McKinstry's great-grandfather, John McKinstry, was born in Ireland in 1677, graduated from Edinburgh University in 1712, emigrated to America in 1718, became a Congregational clergyman first at Sutton, Massachusetts, then at Ellington, Connecticut. His grandfather, John McKinstry, was born at Sutton in 1723, was graduated from Yale in 1746, and was the first pastor of the second Congregational parish of Springfield from 1752 and labored with that church until his death in 1813. Perseus McKinstry, son of John, of Springfield, was born at Chicopee in 1772, married Grace Williams in 1803; was a tanner at Plainfield, then a farmer at Chicopee and died in 1829. They had eleven children. A. Winthrop alone survives. He was once associated with Willard in publishing The Censor, and now publishes the Fairbault (Minnesota) Republican. Willard McKinstry's character was formed in that industry, frugality, integrity, patriotism and piety for which New England was noted seventy-five years ago. There was much

work, little play, some schooling, and a small farm furnished a frugal support for the large family until he was fourteen, when his father died. Then Willard worked out two summers, attending school winters. In 1832 he became an apprentice in the office of the Northampton (Massachusetts) Courier. He journeyed to Northampton fourteen miles, on foot, carrying all his effects in a handkerchief; his wages was thirty dollars the first year, thirty-five dollars the second, forty dollars the third and fifty dollars the fourth. That knowledge of public affairs and of the English language, which made him such a clear and vigorous writer, was chiefly acquired by careful study and extensive reading during this apprenticeship and service as a journeyman printer in New York, Hartford, Springfield and Mayville. In Springfield he worked three years for G. & C. Merriam, publishers of Webster's Dictionary, and in Mayville he worked on the Sentinel for his cousin, Beman Brockway, with whom he was a fellow apprentice at Northampton. In the spring of 1842 Mr. McKinstry purchased the Fredonia Censor, which publication he edited until his death in Fredonia, January 26, 1899, at which time he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest editor in the state. He married in 1842 Maria A. Durlin of Fredonia, a person well adapted for the helpmate of a pioneer printer, possessing energy of character, fine literary tastes, extensive reading and winning socially, and whose judgment of literary merit was almost unerring. She died in April, 1882. Of their four children, three lived to maturity: Louis, the oldest, now the publisher of the Fredonia Censor; Willard D. of the Watertown Times and Anna, who married Prof. M. T. Dana, now residing in Fredonia. In 1887 Mr. McKinstry married Mrs. Mary A. Baker of Ackley, Iowa. She died in less than a year. She was highly esteemed.

Mr. McKinstry made a profession of his Christian faith when fourteen and united with the same Congregational Church to which his grandfather had preached long before he was born, and he was a member of the Northampton Church from 1832 until 1847, when he united with the Presbyterian Church in Fredonia of which he was an honored member. His vocation as an editor and his intense patriotism made him thoroughly conversant with all public questions, while his sincerity and modesty unfitted him for a professional politician or office-seeker.

He was a Whig, casting his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay and was a steadfast Republican from the organization of that party. He was Postmaster at Fredonia for eight years, first appointed by President Lincoln in 1863. He was "anti-slavery" from youth and was always strongly "Union" throughout his life. In 1865 he was for a time with the army near Petersburg, in the service of the Christian Commission and always was a strong friend of the soldiers, having advocated every measure for their relief or benefit. He was foremost in many public improvements; was one of the original Trustees of Forest Hill Cemetery of which association he was President for many years; he was an original stockholder in the Dunkirk and Fredonia Railway Company of which he was President for fourteen years; was one of the first movers to secure the location of the State Normal School in Fredonia, and was a member of its first local Board of Managers. He was always opposed to any sort of formalism and never departed from those characteristics of simplicity and sincerity which he acquired in his early Puritan home. He prepared many public addresses and memorials of marked vigor and literary merit.

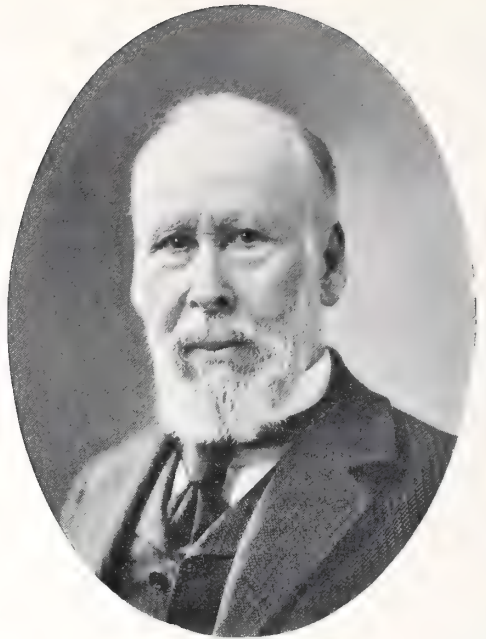
LOUIS McKINSTRY.

Louis McKinstry was born in Fredonia December 9, 1844, and has resided there most of his life. In 1861 he engaged in paper making at Laona, and was a partner with his uncle, Abner P. Durlin, from 1863 to 1865. He was in the service of the United States Express Company in 1866-7 at Alton, Illinois. July 1, 1867, he became a partner with his father, Willard McKinstry, and they continued together as publishers of the Censor till his father died, January 26, 1899. The surviving partner is still the publisher, so the paper has been under the McKinstry name since the father purchased it in 1842—sixty-two years. Louis McKinstry married T. Fredonia Houghton, daughter of Judge L. Sterne Houghton of Vicksburg, Mississippi, October 8, 1868. They have two daughters, Grace and Arabelle. Mr. McKinstry has held various local offices and was an original member of the local Board of Managers of the State Normal School at Fredonia, appointed in 1874. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Board from that date until he resigned in December, 1901. In 1894, he was a member of the Convention to Revise the Constitution of the



WILLARD MCKINSTRY

Publisher of Fredonia Censor, 1842 to 1899—57 years.



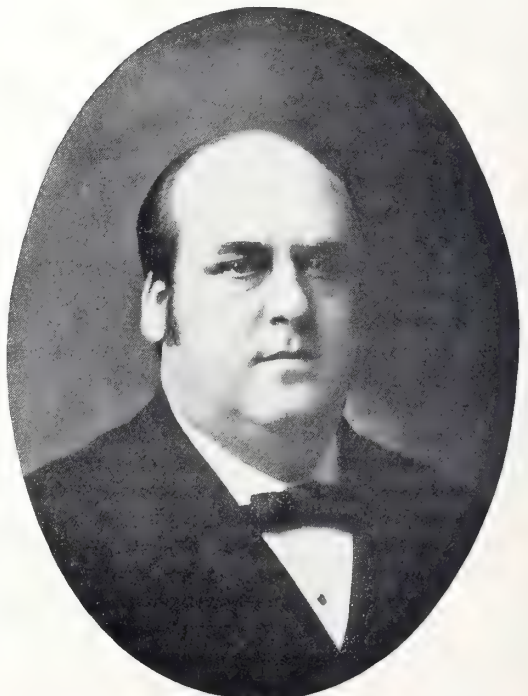
A. WINTHROP MCKINSTRY

Connected with the Censor 20 years, now Publisher of the
Faribault, Minn., Republican.



LOUIS MCKINSTRY

Publisher of the Censor since 1867.



WILLARD D. MCKINSTRY

Formerly with the Censor and the Dunkirk Journal, now
Editor of the Watertown Daily Times.

State, and introduced three amendments—one forbidding license of the liquor traffic, but providing for its taxation; one making County Treasurers ineligible for re-election, same as Sheriffs; one providing that women residents may vote at village elections. None of these amendments became part of the revised Constitution but the principle of the first was afterwards adopted in the enactment of the Liquor Tax Law framed by Senator John Raines. Since 1899 Mr. McKinstry has been Speaker's Clerk at Albany, during the Legislative sessions, with Hon. S. Frederick Nixon now serving his sixth term as Speaker of the Assembly.

WILLARD D. MCKINSTRY.

Willard D. McKinstry, editor of the Watertown Daily Times, was born at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, October 1, 1850. His education was obtained in the public schools, the Fredonia Academy and the State Normal School. He learned the printing business in the office of the Fredonia Censor, of which newspaper his father was publisher. In 1872 he purchased the Dunkirk Journal, remaining there until 1884, and removed to Watertown in 1886. He was at first employed as news editor on the Times, then assistant editor, and at the death of Mr. Brockway became its editor, and has filled that position until this time. He was appointed as the Republican member of the State Civil Service Commission by Governor Flower and served one year under Governor Morton's administration.

The Watertown Daily Times, since his connection with it, and by the co-laborers of his associates, has increased its prestige as the leading newspaper of Northern New York and has accomplished many notable things for the material welfare of the city and section as well as in the interest of clean politics in that section. Mr. McKinstry has held many positions in the local organizations of the city and county for the advancement of causes which received their first incentive in the columns of the Times, and his life is devoted to newspaper work and the public duties which grow out of a connection with a live newspaper which stands as an institution as well as a business.

JNO. E. SANFORD.

Jno. E. Sanford, assistant editor of the Fredonia Censor, was born at Forestville, May 13, 1876, the son of George G. and Polly

C. (Griswold) Sanford. His ancestors were all from Old and New England stock, coming mostly from England in the seventeenth century. Mr. Sanford was educated at Forestville Free Academy and Fredonia Normal School, and in the meantime worked at the printer's trade in Forestville and in the Censor office. After leaving school he was editor for a short time of the Review at St. Charles, Michigan, and for a year and a half of Up-to-Date, now extinct, at Fredonia, returning to the Censor as assistant editor January 1, 1900.

He was married at Findley Lake, April 9, 1900, to Miss Bertha M. Bailey, daughter of Attorney E. L. Bailey.

BEMAN BROCKWAY.

Beman Brockway deserves a place in the history of Chautauqua County for it was the scene of his first business venture, his birthplace as a newspaper man, and he loved it all his life. He was successful there. He fought his first battles there; he married and his children were born there and he always looked back with pleasure to the ten years he spent in Mayville, winning splendid success while yet almost a boy, and laying the foundation for a long life which was useful in every hour of it. He was a newspaper man; it was his life work and he never cared for higher honors as he understood what honor was—to be in some measure a force for the elevation of the race; to have a good effect on the lives of people. He was engaged in newspaper work for fifty-nine years, from the time he was nineteen years of age until he died at the age of seventy-eight, not counting his term of apprenticeship.

He was born on a farm in the Town of Southamptton, Massachusetts, April 12, 1815. He died in Watertown December 16, 1892.

He did not like the business of farming and when he was fifteen years of age he became an apprentice in the office of the Northampton Courier. Soon after there came to the same office as apprentices, Willard McKinstry, afterwards editor of the Fredonia Censor, and Levi L. Pratt, afterwards editor of the Fredonia Advertiser. These three apprentice boys remained intimately associated all their lives. Mr. Brockway's parents having in the meantime removed to Chautauqua County and having finished his apprenticeship, young Brockway obtained leave of absence to visit them,

going by stage and canal and a part of the way by the Schenectady Railroad which had been completed the previous year, (1832). He obtained some work on newspapers in Chautauqua County, and inspired by the success of Horace Greeley, whose parents lived on a neighboring farm, he went to New York, but was unsuccessful in obtaining employment. He met Horace Greeley, however, and formed a friendship that was never broken through life. He returned to his father's farm and soon after obtained employment on the Mayville Sentinel, conducted by Smith, Osborne & Whallon. Judge Osborne was the editor and Mr. Brockway speaks of him as one of the easiest and best of writers and acknowledges his debt to him for the encouragement he gave the young printer in his efforts at newspaper writing. At the end of the year Mr. Brockway became sole proprietor of the paper, when he was nineteen years of age. He made it a power in the Democratic politics of the county. It gained a large circulation under his control, and at the end of ten years he had saved about five thousand dollars, which was a fortune in those days. In the spring of 1844 he sold the Sentinel to John F. Phelps, but edited the paper until the close of the campaign and then began to look about for a new opening. He wanted to see how it would seem to be engaged in a contest in which his party might expect to now and then elect its nominee. Chautauqua was strongly Whig and after looking around for a few months Mr. Brockway bought the Oswego Palladium, which he published successfully for eight years and started the daily, which still prospers. He then went to New York and became day editor of the Tribune under Horace Greeley and was one of the distinguished galaxy of writers which made the Tribune the most powerful of the newspapers of the nation in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. While here he lost his beloved wife, Elizabeth Allen Warner, whom he had married while in Mayville in 1837, and life in the Metropolis became distasteful to him and he went to Pulaski, Oswego, County, into the milling business in which, he says, "I sank money, of course, because I have never been successful in any business outside of making newspapers." He had gone with the "Barnburner" faction of the Democratic Party to create the new Republican Party for free speech and free soil. He made vigorous speeches

for Fremont and Dayton in the campaign of 1865. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature. He drafted the resolution to submit to the people whether or not the colored people of the state should be allowed the elective franchise. He was also parent of the first registry law. In 1860 he went to Watertown, New York, and purchased an interest in the Watertown Reformer and the next year a daily edition under the name of the Watertown Daily Times was started as an outcome of the necessity created by war news. In 1864 he advocated the nomination of Reuben E. Fenton for Governor, whom he had known from boyhood, and Governor Fenton appointed him as Private Secretary, which position he filled with credit until appointed one of the Board of Canal Appraisers. In 1870 he returned to Watertown and resumed his editorial work in which he continued until his death in 1892. He was greatly interested in the history of Jefferson County and was President of the Jefferson County Historical Society. He always referred to his ten years in Chautauqua County as the happiest period of his life, and he was always interested in its growth and prosperity and kept himself in touch with its people.

JOHN F. PHELPS.

John F. Phelps was born in Reading, Schuyler County, New York, February 27, 1819. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were of English origin. His parents settled in Ripley in 1827. He went to Mayville in July, 1837, as an apprentice to the printer's art, under Beman B. Brockway, then publisher of the Mayville Sentinel. After serving his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in several different places, and then taught school for one year. He returned to Mayville in 1842, and was employed by Mr. Brockway as a journeyman and assistant editor until April, 1844, when he purchased the entire establishment, which he successfully conducted until his death, February 2, 1878, ably assisted by his son, Frank C. Phelps, in the editorial management.

In August, 1843, he married Miss Julia A. Walter, who was born in Saugerfield, New York, July 28, 1823. Their children were Walter S., who died in 1865; John O., now engaged in the State Printing Office at Sacramento, California; Frank C., now of the Brooklyn (New York) Eagle; and Julia, who died April 3, 1874. His three sons all

learned the printer's trade in their father's office.

Mr. Phelps did much to promote the business interests of Mayville, always taking an active and prominent part in all its improvements and growth, and occupying important positions of honor and trust. He assisted largely in procuring the organization and promoting the prosperity of the Union School, and was a leading member of the Board of Education for years. He was also a prominent member of the Board of Trustees of that village. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Cross Cut



JOHN F. PHELPS

Publisher of the *Mayville Sentinel* from 1844 to 1878.

Railroad, and labored for its prosperity as a benefit to Mayville, and a bond of union for the county. He was a member of the County War Committee during the Rebellion. During the Legislative session of 1854, he was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. He held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was County Loan Commissioner. He was frequently selected by the Board of Supervisors to do a large share of the county printing, and in every position which he occupied, he zealously and honestly labored to promote the good and welfare of the people whose servant he considered himself

to be. He was always earnest and thorough in the execution of every trust reposed in him, entirely forgetting self in his desire to promote the welfare of others.

He was a vigorous writer, candid and open in all his transactions, fair and honorable to opponents, true and generous to his friends, a kind and affectionate husband, a loving father and a faithful worshiper in the church of his choice.

LEVI L. PRATT.

Levi L. Pratt.—When Beman Brockway became proprietor of the *Mayville Sentinel*, the leading Democratic organ in the county, the *Fredonia Censor* was the leading Whig organ and his most bitter rival. For his personal comfort he desired that it should be in friendly hands, and so when the Winchester Brothers offered it for sale, he induced his fellow apprentice, Willard McKinstry, who was employed by the Merriam Brothers in Springfield, printing Webster's dictionaries, to come to Chautauqua County and buy it, which was done. Mr. McKinstry being a Democrat, as was Mr. Brockway, it was not thought expedient, in the heated partisanship of that day, for a Democrat to edit a Whig paper, so the third apprentice of Northampton Courier days, Levi L. Pratt, who was a pronounced Whig, was brought on to do the editorial work on the *Censor*.

Levi L. Pratt was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, March 18, 1818, and on his mother's side as well as on his father's, belonged to a family of colonial importance and of Revolutionary associations. He was educated in the common and select schools of the day and entered the Northampton Courier office as an apprentice at the age of fourteen. When twenty-one years of age he was called to be the foreman of the *Worcester Spy*, but afterwards resigned the position to become one of a party to go to the Island of Jamaica to establish a silk growing enterprise. This failed and he returned to Northampton, where he met his fellow apprentice, Mr. Brockway, and accompanied him to his Mayville home, where the arrangement was made by which Mr. Pratt became editor of the *Fredonia Censor*, which position he occupied for seven years, at the end of which time he was appointed Postmaster by the Taylor administration and relinquished his editorial work on that newspaper.

When the Whig party became divided on

the slavery question, the Censor espoused the free soil cause and in 1851 another paper was projected to stand by the existing Whig administration of President Fillmore. It was called the Fredonia Advertiser, and Mr. Pratt was its editor for about thirteen years, supporting the Whig Party until its disruption, then the American Party and finally allying itself to the Democratic Party. Mr. Pratt was succeeded by Charles E. Benton and the paper was afterwards consolidated with the Dunkirk Union and now appears under the designation of the Advertiser and Union. In April, 1871, Mr. Pratt being out of business, went to Watertown, where Mr. Brockway was publishing the Watertown Daily Times, and became a member of his staff, writing articles and doing work outside of political lines, and acquired a good reputation for the dignity, grace and force of his articles. He became especially noted for his weather predictions and records, and that department of the paper was considered authority in all Northern New York. Besides being Postmaster four years at Fredonia, he served several years as Village Trustee and was one of the Board under whose auspices the Normal School was erected in 1869. He is at this date living in retirement in Watertown, at the age of eighty-six, and is much respected by a very large circle of acquaintances.

COLEMAN E. BISHOP.

Coleman E. Bishop was born at Jamestown January 2, 1838, to Elijah Bishop and wife, who were among the early settlers. He entered upon journalism before he reached his majority, becoming editor of The Jamestown Journal, and was the first editor of the Jamestown Evening Journal. After several years' connection with that newspaper he went to Oil City and founded The Derrick. He also founded The Chautryside at Jamestown, a magazine in advocacy of progressive forms of education. At one time he edited the Buffalo Express. Later he was editor of the Merchants Review at New York, leaving that position to become editor of the pictorial weekly Judge. Almost from the beginning of Chautauqua Assembly he was associated with that great educational movement. For a number of summers he was editor of the Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald, contributed many articles to The Chautauquan and compiled the popular historical work, Pictures From

English History, which was part of the regular course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1883. For two years he resided at Rapid City, South Dakota, where he was engaged in correspondence for eastern journals. He moved to Washington in 1888 and was associated with Hon. Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer, and remained in the Government Printing Office for six years. Mr. Bishop was twice married, first in 1861 to Harriet Benson, by whom he had three daughters: Mrs. Katharine Bishop Todd, Dorothy Anna Bishop and Gertrude Bishop. His second marriage was in 1884, to Miss Emily Mulkin.

Mr. Bishop's life was spent in journalism and literary pursuits. He was a student and a reformer, an extensive reader. He seemed never to forget and his mind was a storehouse of knowledge which seemed inexhaustible. His composition was at once strong and brilliant. As editor of newspapers he wrote with a vigor which will never be forgotten by those who were his readers. Workers of corruption in society or politics felt the sharp sting of his denunciation and he struck hard blows because he believed that only by so doing could he overcome evil and effect reforms. Few have equaled him in versatility and by most he was regarded as a genius. Mr. Bishop died at Hydetown, Pennsylvania, Saturday, November 14, 1896. Truly he was a knight of the nineteenth century.

JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.

The Jamestown Journal began its career as a small four page weekly, which was established by Adolphus Fletcher in 1826. Jamestown was then an insignificant village hid away in a wilderness with a saw mill or two, a grist mill or two, a few small factories and a few rude dwelling houses. The county itself was but sparsely settled, the entire population being less than twenty thousand, and there was really little to justify the journalistic venture, save perhaps the demand for a newspaper in Southern Chautauqua, and the deep seated conviction of the founder that Jamestown offered splendid possibilities for future growth. The paper was founded during the period of the Anti-Masonic agitation, and of all the newspapers of the State of New York it is safe to say none were more vigorous or effective in their opposition to this ancient craft.

Abner Hazeltine, Sr., and other lawyers in the village assisted in the preparation of edi-

torial matter, and doubtless to a more or less degree influenced its policy on political matters, the paper being a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Whig Party and a consistent supporter of the doctrine of protection to American industries. From the very beginning the paper was an influential factor in the moulding of the public sentiment of the community, and with a satisfactory subscription list, it proved a fairly prosperous venture for the founder.

The Fletcher family owned the paper for twenty years, J. Warren Fletcher, son of the founder assuming control after his father. In 1848 Frank W. Palmer purchased the paper. Mr. Palmer had learned the trade of printer in The Journal office, had grown up so to speak with the paper and as he was a vigorous writer he proved a capable successor to the Fletchers. Associated with Mr. Palmer from time to time were F. P. Bailey, E. P. Upham and S. C. Green, and under the capable direction of these gentlemen the paper became the leading Whig organ of Chautauqua County.

Mr. Palmer had control of the paper for ten years. Subsequently he held important editorial positions in Chicago and other cities, was Postmaster of Chicago, and during Harrison's administration he was appointed United States Public Printer, a position which he now holds.

C. D. Sackett and Coleman E. Bishop took charge of The Journal after Mr. Palmer left. This was in 1858. At this time the ominous mutterings of the approaching Civil War could not be disregarded and The Journal from the very beginning insisted that there could be no compromise with treason; that those who raised their hands against the government must be sternly repressed, and that the Union must be preserved at all hazards. This was in line with the policy of Mr. Palmer who in 1856 supported John C. Fremont, and who at the conclusion of that memorable campaign declared unflinchingly that he had nothing to retract, and that the principles he had advocated were right and would eventually prevail. During the exciting campaign of 1860 The Journal was an ardent supporter of Lincoln and it is to be regretted that space will not permit the reproduction of the leading article the week following the election when it was known that Lincoln had won. During the war The Journal did much to keep warm the patriotism of the county and to maintain the principles of the Republican Party, and

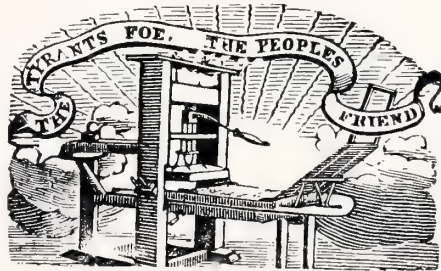
during no time in its history perhaps has its columns been perused with greater eagerness by its readers.

Mr. Sackett who was originally associated with Mr. Bishop died during the war. After his death Mr. Bishop associated himself with his brother Prentice, who enlisted in the army, was wounded and died in 1865. In 1866 Mr. Bishop formed a partnership with A. M. Clark. In the summer of 1868 he sold his interest to Mr. Clark, retaining his position as editor for a time. The paper was enlarged in 1867 and again in 1868 when it was made a six column eight page paper.

Coleman E. Bishop was a trenchant writer and established a fame as such, which extended beyond the limits of the county. Later at different times he edited the Buffalo Express, Oil City Derrick and held important editorial positions in New York City.

An important epoch in the history of the paper occurred in 1870, or to be exact January 1 of that year, when Mr. Clark commenced the publication of the Daily Journal. The daily was a small four-page paper and soon after starting it, Mr. Clark associated with himself Davis H. Waite, who subsequently became sole proprietor, retaining the property until May, 1876, when he went west, served a term as Governor of Colorado, attracting considerable attention by his vigorous utterances and radical policies.

The paper was purchased by John A. Hall May 20, 1876. The property consisted of a four page daily, an eight page weekly and



AN OLD TIME PRINTING PRESS.

mechanical equipment in anything but a first-class condition. The establishment was located in the building now owned and occupied by the Union Trust Company on Main Street. In comparison with the present plant it was a very small and modest concern indeed.

The present prosperity of The Journal dates from the time of the purchase by Mr. Hall who brought to the paper keen business acumen and enterprise, a thorough

familiarity with politics, and an uncompromising devotion to the cause of truth. He was, moreover, a graceful and forceful writer, an excellent judge of human nature and a kindly dispositioned gentleman who believed that the best results could be accomplished by impersonal journalism, and who throughout his career discussed measures instead of men; principles instead of persons. That this policy proved profitable in a financial sense is evident from the fact that soon after assuming control of the paper it was necessary to seek larger quarters to meet the demands of the steadily increasing business.

So in 1878 the present site on West Second Street was purchased and a brick building three stories in height and twenty-five by seventy-seven feet in dimensions was erected. The paper was enlarged and otherwise improved and entered upon a new era of prosperity. At the time the building was erected it was supposed that ample provision for a generation at least had been made, but the rapid growth of the city and county and consequent increase in circulation, soon rendered these quarters too cramped, and again in 1892 the capacity of the plant was doubled by the erection of a three-story block on the adjoining lot, all of which is now occupied by the various departments of the business.

In 1876 Frederick P. Hall entered the business office of the paper the father turning over to the son the management of this department. In 1880 he became a full partner and the business was conducted under the firm name of John A. Hall & Son. The senior member of the firm died in 1886 and subsequent to that date the Journal Printing Company was organized. The company consisted of the estate of the late John A. Hall, Frederick P. Hall, Frederick W. Hyde and the late Walter B. Armitage, the last two gentlemen having been faithful employees of the firm for a number of years. After the death of Mr. Armitage, his interest and that of the estate of John A. Hall was purchased by Messrs. Hall and Hyde. In 1891 Edwin A. Bradshaw became a partner and on January 1, 1894, the establishment became incorporated as the Journal Printing Company and James A. Clary and William S. Bailey, employees for over ten years, became stockholders and directors with Messrs. Hall, Hyde and Bradshaw. Mr. Bailey retired from the establishment in 1899, to take charge of the publication interests of the

Chautauqua Institution. The affairs of the company are now directed by Frederick P. Hall, President and General Manager; Edwin A. Bradshaw, Vice President and Editorial Writer; Frederick W. Hyde, Secretary and Managing Editor, and James A. Clary, City Editor.

During the past twenty-five years The Journal has witnessed the rise and fall of many competitors. Some of them it has absorbed—first and most important, the



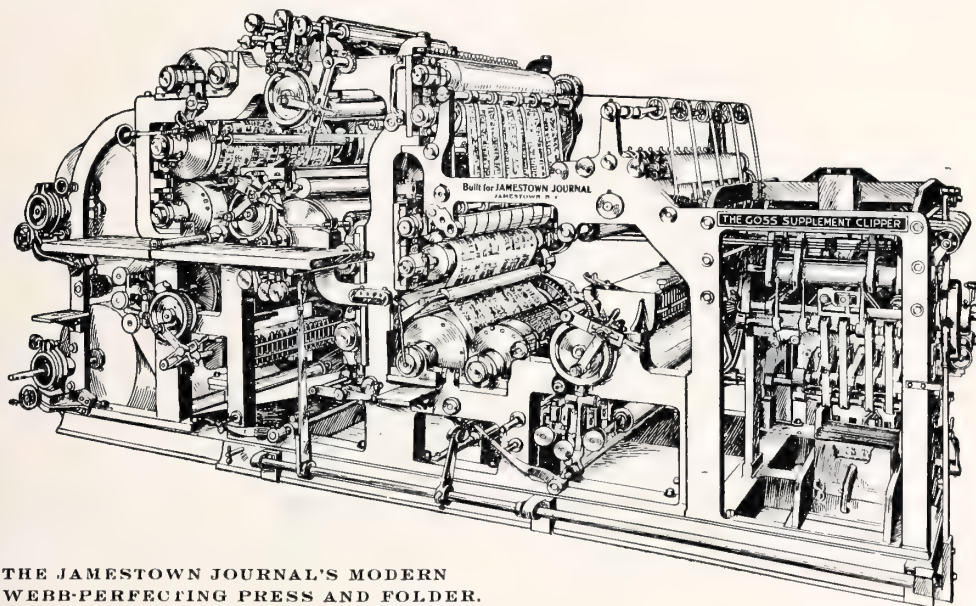
THE JOURNAL BUILDING.

Daily Democrat in 1879, and later in 1892 the Weekly Democrat with the plant of that establishment, at which time the Weekly Journal was made a semi-weekly which largely increased its circulation and in December, 1902, George P. Rowell & Company of New York in a publication of Leading Newspapers credited but two semi-weeklies in the State of New York with a larger regular issue than the Semi-Weekly Journal.

A number of dailies have succumbed in the past fifteen years but it has never been the policy of The Journal to lay a straw in

the way of its neighbors, but to deserve support entirely on its merits and to attend strictly to its own business affairs. It has added constantly to its plant until it is one of the best equipped newspapers of its class in the United States, with a stereotyping perfecting press capable of anything from eight to sixteen pages at one operation, four linotypes, a complete engraving plant, a strictly up to date job printing plant and other machinery of the latest and most im-

Warren, Pennsylvania, where he remained twenty years engaged in mercantile pursuits. During ten years of this period he was postmaster of Warren. About 1849, his parents having reached an age when they felt the need of the care and companionship of a son, he severed his connection with Warren enterprises and removed with his family back upon the homestead. This act was one of purest filial devotion, as in leaving Warren where he had flattering business



THE JAMESTOWN JOURNAL'S MODERN WEB-PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDER.

proved type. It has a constituency, both daily and semi-weekly, of which any paper might be proud, numbering in subscribers more than eighty-three hundred families.

JOHN A. HALL.

John Adams Hall was born in Wardsboro in the State of Vermont December 27, 1813, and died at his home in Jamestown, January 29, 1886, aged seventy-two years.

His father, Samuel Hall, removed to Chautauqua County and settled in the Town of Busti, when the subject of this sketch was but six months old; upon land which he cleared for a farm, and which has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants. John A. Hall was one of seven children, his brothers and sisters being Samuel Davis Hall, Elona Hall Aylesworth, Deborah Hall Sears, Edson Hall, Chapin Hall and James Monroe Hall. When John A. Hall was sixteen years of age he left the farm to seek a livelihood for himself, going to

prospects, he abandoned nearly in its beginning a career which promised rich returns in influence and wealth, for the life of a farmer with its sluggish recompense for toil and expended energy. But he took the step willingly and it was a source of increasing consolation to him in his later years that through his efforts the latter portion of the earthly pilgrimage of his parents was relieved of care, anxiety and toil.

During the Rebellion Mr. Hall spent four winters in Washington, District of Columbia, as Clerk of the Committee on Claims, one of the most important in the House of Representatives. Here, the duties of his official position did not prevent him from giving much of his time and attention to Union soldiers, especially those from Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania, and many a sick or wounded volunteer has received from him comfort and substantial aid.

In 1872 he removed his family to James-



JOHN A. HALL.

EDITOR JAMESTOWN JOURNAL 1876 TO 1886.

town where he continued to reside until his death. In 1872 and 1873 he was associated with B. F. Lounsbury in the wholesale and retail grocery business under the firm name of Lounsbury & Hall. On the 20th of May, 1876, he purchased *The Journal*, daily and weekly, from Davis H. Waite conducting it in his own name until July, 1880, when he admitted his youngest son, Frederick P. Hall, to an equal ownership in the establishment under the firm name of John A. Hall & Son, which continued until his death.

Though denied a liberal education in his youth as were many of those who wrought their way up from settlers' homes, by extensive and judicious reading Mr. Hall acquired a large fund of general and valuable information. He traveled much in the east, south and west in his later years, and was a close observer of localities, men and customs. During his residence in Washington he wrote much for Jamestown newspapers over the nom de plume of Paul Pry, his communications gaining a wide reputation for their accuracy and the information they displayed, and for their bright and unconventional style. He always read and observed with a purpose, and his written or spoken expressions were never known to be ambiguous. They were clear and direct, like the nature of their author.

In March, 1835, he was united in marriage to Emily Perry. To this union were born seven children—Mrs. Marian E. Clapsadel, Ann E. Hall, Edward L. Hall of Jamestown, Henri Hall, deceased; John A. Hall, Jr., of Boulder, Colorado; Irene A. Hall and Frederick P. Hall of Jamestown. It was with his family that Mr. Hall found his chief pleasure, and in his home the true nobility and purity of his nature were best seen.

Mr. Hall was never a seeker after public office. Though strongly urged many times to seek political preferment, and while believing it the duty of no American citizen to shirk responsibilities, he never put himself forward as a candidate for trusts at the disposal of the people. For the years 1859, 1860 and 1871 he served the Town of Busti faithfully and ably on the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County. At the time of his death he was serving his second term on the Board of Education of Jamestown and had, besides, filled a number of minor offices—trusts which he never betrayed. He was President of the New York State Press Association in 1881, the year it met in Jamestown. With extreme fidelity he per-

formed the responsible and trying duties of administrator of various estates. His sense of honor was of such high order, and his integrity so uncompromising that the breath of suspicion ever passed him by. He believed firmly in the broad rights and active duties of American citizenship and was interested in all public movements which promised good results.

In the course of an extended article, prepared at the time of the death of Mr. Hall, Daniel H. Post, who for five years was a member of the staff of *The Journal*, wrote as follows:

"* * * * * He made his paper a clean, dignified, outspoken advocate of whatever is of good report. He established the old *Journal* on a firm foundation financially and kept it abreast of the growth of the place. It is not yet a city newspaper and he could not have made it one if he had tried—we are yet out of the channels of telegraphic facilities, that would make this possible—but it is known as one of the most enterprising and successful of its class. As citizen and editor he was always public spirited and sagacious to see, and to aid in whatever would advance the local growth and prosperity. He was also an example of the class—now becoming more numerous—which is known as "independent journalists." How far he realized his ideal of independence in journalistic work, I do not know, but it is a fact that he was known to the profession—and possibly more thoroughly appreciated by it than by his home constituency in this respect—as one of the editors of his state who believed principle superior to party policy, and who was not afraid to antagonize his party if he deemed it in the wrong. To his position in this regard frequent testimony has been borne by some of the most influential papers of the state."

The following tribute, written by P. K. Shankland, its editor, appeared in the *Jamestown Standard*:

"No man who has lived in Chautauqua County deserves more credit than John A. Hall for the independence and fearlessness of character which he often displayed in combatting the unworthy elements of his own party. He had little toleration for those who employ the baser methods in political action, and he displayed the courage on more than one occasion to severely denounce those who exerted wide influence in his own party, and aroused against himself the hostility of some who assumed to be

local leaders of his party. This earnest disposition manifested by Mr. Hall to be candid and just in his comments on questions in which his readers were interested, whether they pertained to measures or men, rendered his writings of force and gave them an influence which was probably not surpassed by that of any citizen, public or private, in the county, during the few years he adorned his editorial station."

The following is taken from the personal recollections of Dr. Gilbert W. Hazeltine in his *Early History of Ellicott*:

"John A. Hall's character and deportment from youth up, never failed to commend itself and to command the respect and approbation of all who came in personal contact with him. We sincerely believe that his most controversial editorials, his most scathing articles on morals and on temperance and conduct; the sarcastic sentences in his Paul Pry letters from Washington and elsewhere, and his failure to support the candidature of certain men for office, never made for him a pronounced enemy—for they were written and prompted by the most generous sentiments, with no ill feeling towards individuals, but with a thorough hatred of vice and wrong methods and wrong doing. His enemies, we may say, dreaded the lash, but bore no ill will to him who so thoroughly and correctly applied it, and no man had truer or more cordial friends and well-wishers in all sections of the country than he. No one was ever injured by an unkind word or deed of his. Mild and respectful in his intercourse with all whom he met—tolerant in his judgments—reasonable in his expectations—easy to be pleased—patient and cheerful to wait the appointed time for his success—content to forego what was denied—he was not a person calculated to make enemies, but on the contrary, to win the good will and esteem of all. His enemies, if he had any, were those political "shysters" who could not bend him by either money or influence, to their nefarious purposes. He loved his party, to which he was always true—but he loved truth and honesty far more."

FREDERICK P. HALL.

Frederick Perry Hall was born in the Town of Busti. When twelve years of age his father removed his family to Jamestown at which time the boy entered the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, continuing his studies there until he en-

tered the business department of *The Journal*, which his father, the late John A. Hall, purchased in 1876. The subject of this sketch early manifested a predilection for the printing business and as a schoolboy used an amateur outfit with considerable profit to himself, and this fact to some extent influenced his father to engage in the newspaper business at a late period in life. Within a short time after entering the business office of *The Journal* the son so far demonstrated his ability to handle this department that his father practically gave him entire charge and before the young man reached his majority he acquired a half interest in the establishment and the firm became John A. Hall & Son and so continued until the death of the father in 1886. In this year the Journal Printing Company was organized, first as a partnership in which two faithful employes were admitted, and in 1894 the corporation with the same name was formed with Mr. Hall as President and General Manager, a position which he has held ever since. Throughout all these years *The Journal* has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most progressive and successful papers of its class in the country, and it is a tribute to the good judgment and enterprise of its manager that such is the case.

Mr. Hall has been often honored by the newspaper men of the state. For several years he served on the Executive Committee of the New York Press Association and was President in 1894. He served on the Executive Committee and as Vice President of the Republican Editorial Association previous to his election as President thereof in 1901. He has been President of the Chautauqua County Press Association and several times delegate to the conventions of the National Editorial Association.

In politics Mr. Hall has taken an active part as a Republican. He was Chairman of the county organization in 1898-9 when the largest Republican plurality was given in the county's history up to that time in other than presidential years. By Governor Morton he was appointed to the Board of Managers of the State Hospital at Buffalo and served as Vice President of the Board. Owing to the pressure of other duties, he declined reappointment by Governor Roosevelt. He afterwards accepted an appointment as visitor to the Gowanda State Hospital upon the request and recommendation of the State Charities Aid Association, which



FREDERICK P. HALL.
General Manager.



FREDERICK W. HYDE.
Managing Editor.



EDWIN A. BRADSHAW.
Editorial Writer.



JAMES A. CLARY.
City Editor.

HEADS OF THE JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.

position he now holds. He has never sought office, but has been a consistent worker for party success.

In the community Mr. Hall has borne an active and honorable part. He is a director and the Treasurer of the Union Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the city. For fifteen or more years he has been a vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He has served nineteen years as a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. For several years he has been Secretary of the Trustees of the same association and served upon the Building Committee that erected a fifty thousand dollar home for the association. For eighteen years he has been a Trustee of Lake View Cemetery Association. He is a member of the Jamestown Club, composed of professional and business men, and of the Chadakoin Boat Club; of the Masonic fraternity Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Shrine and Consistory, and of the honorary list of the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard State of New York.

Mr. Hall has traveled extensively during two trips to Europe, and in Cuba, Mexico and all sections of the United States.

In 1883 he married Lucy, youngest daughter of Levant L. Mason. To them have been born five children, Henri M., Levant M., Frederick P. Jr., Charles Edward and John Adams.

FREDERICK WILLIAM HYDE.

Frederick William Hyde of Jamestown, New York, was born at Dunkirk, New York, February 21, 1858; son of Rev. William Lyman and Frances Elizabeth Hyde, both deceased. Upon the return of Chaplain Hyde from the Civil War he took his family to Ripley and later to Sherman and in the early seventies removed to Ovid, New York. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of this county, attended the Fredonia Normal School one year and the High School at Ovid one year. In 1874 he entered the store of Levant L. Mason in this city and served a four years' apprenticeship at the watchmaker and jeweler's trade, at which he later worked in Cleveland for a time. Late in 1879 he returned from Cleveland and entered the business office of the Jamestown Journal and a few months later became a reporter on the paper, becoming successively news editor and managing editor, which latter

position he now holds. He is also a director of The Journal Printing Company and is its Secretary, a member of the New York State Press Association and of the New York State Republican Editorial Association; of the latter body he is one of the Vice Presidents.

Mr. Hyde served nearly twelve years in the Jamestown Fire Department as a member of Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company. He was seven years in the National Guard as a member of the Thirteenth Separate Company, of which organization he was successively Second Lieutenant and Captain. During the Spanish-American War he was a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence in the volunteer forces and served at both Camp Alger, Virginia, and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. He is a director in the Chautauqua County Trust Company; a Trustee of Lake View Cemetery Association; a Trustee of Chautauqua Institution. In church affiliations he is a Presbyterian, and a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown. For twenty years he has served as a Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County. During the Legislative term in 1903 and 1904 he was Index Clerk of the State Assembly. In politics he always has been and is a Republican. He is a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the Masonic Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine; is a member of the Army and Navy Club in New York City; of the Fort Orange Club in Albany and of the Chadakoin Club of Jamestown.

In 1893 Mr. Hyde accompanied Bishop John H. Vincent, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church on a four months' trip through Europe.

August 21, 1894, he married Carrie Joie, younger daughter of Sidney and Anna D. Jones. They have one daughter, Carolyn Elizabeth. A brother, Henry W. Hyde, M. D., resides at Denver, Colorado, and a sister, Elizabeth C., wife of Sanford C. Meddick, resides at Ovid, New York.

EDWIN ARTHUR BRADSHAW.

Edwin Arthur Bradshaw was born in New York City August 3, 1854, son of William A. and Elizabeth Cook Bradshaw. When he was a small boy his parents removed to Jamestown. Here he was graduated from the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. He was employed for a time in the Jamestown Woolen mills, in which his

father was a partner, and subsequently pursued special studies. In 1876 he began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Oil City Derrick. When the oil excitement broke out in Bradford he was sent there to report developments and in time became city editor of the Era, which then was under the same management as the Derrick. After serving in a similar capacity on the Oil City Blizzard he came back to Jamestown to become associate editor of the Morning News. He resigned in 1889 to take an editorial position on The Journal. Subsequently he acquired an interest in The Journal Printing Company, of which he is now Vice President. In 1897 he was united in marriage with MaBelle E. Smith and they have one child, Robert Cook Bradshaw. Mr. Bradshaw has traveled in Europe and tropical America. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the local lodge of Elks which he has represented at several national conventions.

JAMES ALONZO CLARY.

James Alonzo Clary was born in the Village of Hendersonville, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, on May 16, 1859, and was the youngest son of Joseph and Patty Armstrong Clary. When he was five years of age the family moved to Sandy Lake, a larger village in the same county, the father at that time being in the service of his country in the Civil War, as a member of Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools at Sandy Lake until sixteen years old, when he entered the office of the Sandy Lake News to learn the trade of a practical printer, also taking private lessons in certain branches of study with Rev. L. I. Crawford, the editor of the paper. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he became associated with Willis R. Eckles in the publication of the Sandy Lake Local. Severing his connection with the paper a year later he entered a general store at Jackson Center and served as Deputy Postmaster of the village.

Within another year he returned to the Sandy Lake News office, taking complete charge of the mechanical department of the paper for two years, coming thence to Jamestown in the spring of 1882, where he was employed on the Chautauqua Democrat as a typesetter, later taking the position of foreman of the Sunday Leader. On the suspension of the Leader he took a position as

a compositor on the Jamestown Journal on the first of January, 1884, and has been connected with the paper from that time until the present, being advanced from the position of compositor to that of foreman of the composing room, and later to the city editorship of the Evening Journal. When the Journal Printing Company was incorporated he was one of the stockholders and was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the company.

Mr. Clary has always taken an active interest in the organized labor movement. He was chosen the first President of the Jamestown Typographical Union when it was organized in 1882, and was its first representative in the International Union, held in 1885 in New York City. He was a member of the Knights of Labor, having been at the head of the organization in Jamestown in 1886, and representing the various assemblies of Western New York in the National Convention of that order in Richmond, Virginia, that year.

Mr. Clary was elected a member of the Common Council of the City of Jamestown in 1892, and before the expiration of his two-year term of office was appointed by Mayor Price to fill a vacancy on the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County, as a representative of the First, Second and Fifth Wards of the city, a position he has held until the present time with the exception of two years, 1895-6, having been elected repeatedly with little or no opposition. He has been actively identified with the Republican Party and has been a member of the party committee of the Fiftieth Senate District for several years.

On March 14, 1883, Mr. Clary was united in marriage with Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Captain William S. and Isabella Walker Eberman of Sandy Lake. They are the parents of two sons and two daughters, Albert B., Fay Alice, Frederick E., and Rebekah Clary.

GEORGE R. DEAN.

George R Dean, son of Riley and Lucretia (Briggs) Dean was born in the Town of Attica, Wyoming County, New York, January 10, 1837.

Riley Dean, the father of George R., was born in Onondaga County, October 1, 1809, and died January 17, 1883. He was a resident of Chautauqua County a greater part of his life. His children were George R., Esther L., Sophronia J. and Orlando D.

William Dean, his paternal grandfather was a native of Onondaga County, this state, but came to Chautauqua County about the year 1814 and took up a farm near Black Creek, in the Town of Harmony. He was married three times and brought up a family of thirteen children.

Grandfather George Briggs came from Cape Cod, Massachusetts and settled in what is now the Town of Alliance, Wyoming County, in 1838. His wife was Miss Belton, of the same place of Massachusetts.

From the age of four until fourteen George B. lived with his grandfather Briggs, but in 1851 came to Chautauqua county where he has since been a resident.

March 18, 1864, he married Alice Ward, daughter of William O. and Mary J. (Tink) Ward, of Mayville, New York, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 14, 1842.

They have one son, George W., born at Dunkirk, May 18, 1885, who married, Clara Schilling of Elmira, June, March 14, 1892, and is now a resident of Mayville, being a printer, painter and paperhanger by trade. They have three children, Collin A., George B. and Alice Caroline.

Mrs. O. B. Dean's previous husband was John Ward, who was born at Orwell, Warren County, Vermont, February 24, 1818, and died December 20, 1858. He married Deborah, who was born April 13, 1828. They came to this county March 10, 1854, and settled in the northern corner of the present town of Mayville, where they lived for a period of twenty-six years, he died December 20, 1858.

His maternal grandfather was Harmon Thayer, who has been a Congregational Minister since 1854, and came to Mayville in 1857. In 1857 he married Harriet Thayer, and their first child was in this county in 1858. They raised a family of ten children. Mr. Thayer died July 3, 1885, and Mrs. Thayer in 1891.

George B. Dean is at present one of the most successful men in Chautauqua County. On Christmas day 1890, he commenced reclaiming the prairie lands in the town of the Mayville Summer, when he commenced paying out for the land reclamation charges of the Summer, and was the first owner in the county to erect a modern house on his place. He has been for many years the most successful man in Chautauqua County, and has been successful in many other things along the same line, with the exception.

In the spring of 1868, he was associated with David Gray and Thomas Keene, as one of the editors of the Buffalo Courier and the Evening Courier and Republic, having previously been the Chautauqua County reporter for those papers for several years.

In June 1868, he bought a half interest in the Dunkirk Union and entered into partnership with the late Camm E. Dadey, who owned the other half interest. This partnership lasted for about a year, when he bought Mr. Dadey's interest and continued the publication of the Union until May 1891.

In 1867 he bought the Evans farm, at



GEORGE B. DEAN.

extended across to the village of Mayville, and sold \$1000 for the same, taking it up and paying a mortgage for half of that amount. What is now the Pennsylvania Road, when the Cross Cut from Brockton to Carry, was an open road, and it was his idea that Mayville would surely be a popular summer resort and that real estate there would be valuable. He kept the tract just twenty-one acres in a day, paid out over forty-five hundred dollars cash in improvements (built three dwelling houses, three barns and an other building, so out an orchard of five hundred seventy-six apple trees and got the most of them in bearing size, made other

improvements; paid over nine thousand dollars in taxes and interest, during the time; and April 1st, 1896, traded the property for a tract of wild land in Missouri, to get rid of it, the price of real estate having slumped from one hundred dollars an acre to thirty dollars or forty dollars all around the head of Chautauqua Lake, the mortgage being the only thing that steadily held its own.

In the fall of 1868 he commenced the publication of the Rural Miscellany, at Mayville, and continued it for a couple of years, but without much profit. In April, 1871, he moved to Dunkirk to take charge of the Dunkirk Journal for Rev. Isaac George. During the year he bought the plant and in March, 1872, sold it to Willard McKinstry of Fredonia, now editor of the Watertown Daily Times. Returning to Mayville he found employment in the office of the Sentinel most of the time for about eight years.

August 30, 1880, he started the Chautauqua Era, at Mayville, and two years later bought the Mayville Sentinel, publishing both papers until the fall of 1892. The Era was run as a Republican organ, and the Sentinel as a Democratic sheet, with satisfactory results for all concerned.

January 1, 1898, he bought the Westfield Record which had been started something like a year before, and continued the same, without paying results, until the fall of the same year, when it was discontinued.

September 18, 1899, he bought the Sinclairville Commercial and the Stockton and Cassadaga Spectator. After a year of prosperous business he sold the plant at a fair profit and returned to Mayville.

May 6, 1901, he bought the Silver Creek Gazette and published it for three months when he sold out at a profitable advance.

October 6, 1902, he bought the Ripley Review where he is now (1903) doing a fair business, at the age of sixty-six, and hopes to grow up with the country.

JULIEN TAINTOR WILLIAMS.

Julien Taintor Williams, one of the prominent residents of Chautauqua County, has spent an active lifetime in the City of Dunkirk, New York, and is well known in business, professional and political circles. His parents, Dr. Ezra and Sarah King Clark Williams, were among the pioneer settlers of the county, moving to Dunkirk from Oneida County in 1820. The subject of this sketch was born in Dunkirk November 15, 1828, and his education commenced in

the Dunkirk Academy, from which he went to the Fredonia Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1849.

Deciding to follow a professional career young Williams in 1847 commenced the study of medicine, and after his graduation from the Fredonia Academy he entered the Buffalo Medical College, where he took a two years' course. This was supplemented by a course in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, from which institution he graduated in November, 1851.

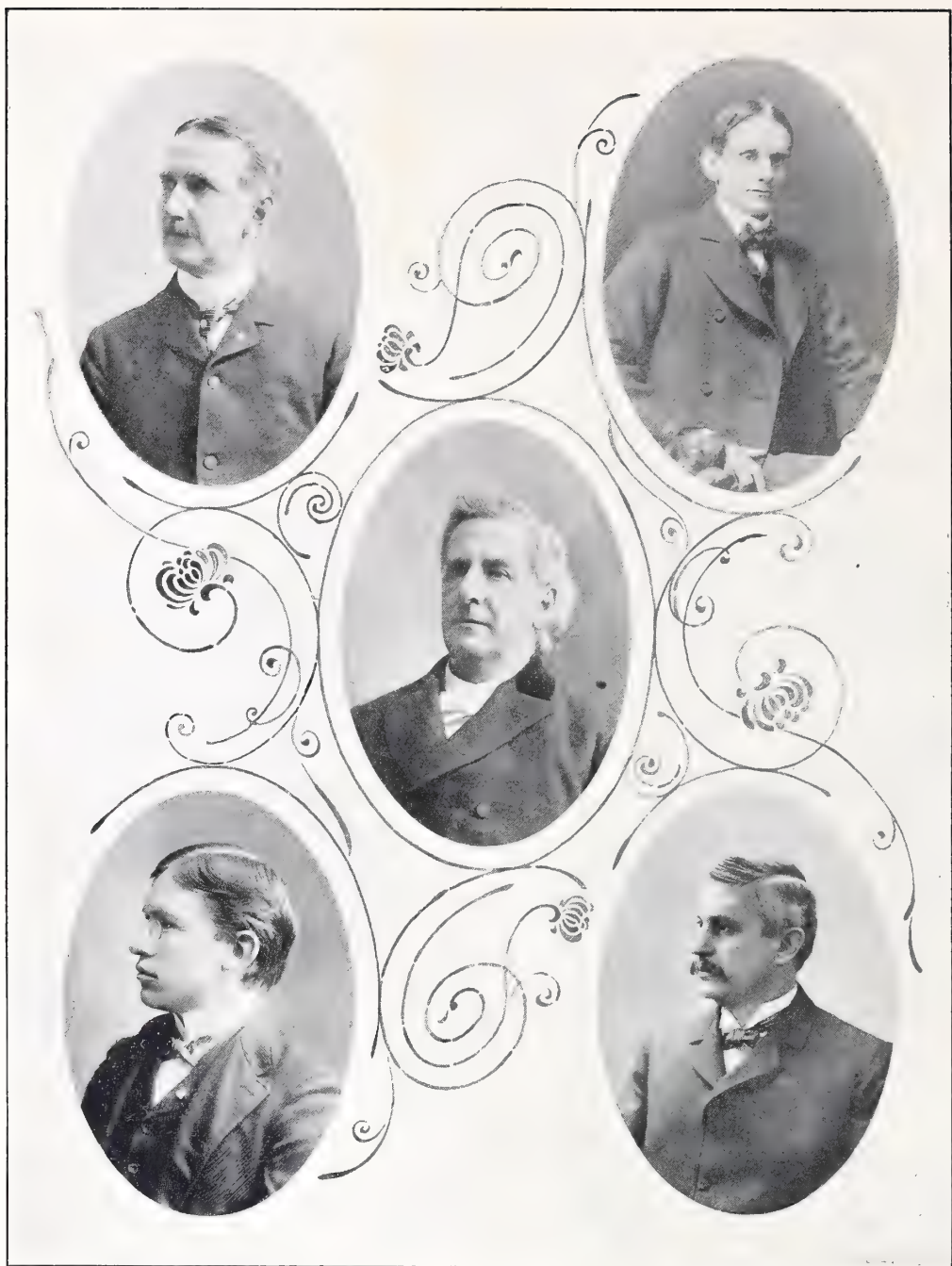
After his graduation, Dr. Williams engaged in the drug business and practice of medicine in Dunkirk until 1882, when he purchased the plant of the Dunkirk Printing Company and became editor in chief of the Dunkirk Observer, and later of the Grape Belt.

From the time he commenced the practice of medicine when a young man down to the present date, Dr. Williams took an active and an intelligent interest in public affairs. His first public office was member of the Board of Education of the City of Dunkirk. He was elected in March, 1858. In 1864 he was elected a member of the New York State Legislature and served one term in that body. He served another term in 1885. In 1865 he was appointed by Governor R. E. Fenton one of the three Commissioners to locate and erect the Willard Hospital for the insane and he performed the duties of this position with the fidelity that has characterized his entire career.

Dr. Williams was elected to represent the City of Dunkirk on the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors in 1887 and he served on the Board up to and including the year 1891, after which he retired. He has, however, served on the Board of Education almost continuously since his first election forty-six years ago.

Dr. Williams was married at Dunkirk December 15, 1851, to Miss Julia King Thompson of Dunkirk. They have eight children, Henrietta Clarke, Jessie Carlysle, Emelia, Mabel Walton, Henry Kirk, Geraldine, Adelaide Thompson and Gerald Bismark Williams.

In politics Dr. Williams has been and is an earnest supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican Party and he has always been conspicuous in the counsels of the party organization. A man of positive convictions, a fearless but fair fighter, he has the respect and regard even of those who have opposed him politically, and he is



H. K. WILLIAMS,
General Manager.

A. M. LOOMIS,
Editor, Grape Belt.

J. T. WILLIAMS,
Editor and Chief.

G. B. WILLIAMS,
City Editor, Evening Observer

J. C. HALE,
Manager Westfield Dept.
Grape Belt.

**DEPARTMENT HEADS, DUNKIRK PRINTING CO. PUBLISHER'S EVENING
OBSERVER, GRAPE BELT AND CHAUTAUQUA FARMER.**

today one of the best known and highly respected citizens of Chautauqua County.

HENRY K. WILLIAMS.

Henry K. Williams, one of the best types of American citizenship, was born at Dunkirk, New York, May 8, 1856. His father is Dr. Julien T. Williams. He was educated in the Dunkirk Union Schools and subsequently entered Cornell University, as a member of the class of 1880. He took a course in science and civil engineering and when the construction of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Road (the Nickel Plate) was commenced he was given employment as an engineer in charge of construction between Brocton and Angola.

But railroad construction does not last forever, and in 1882 Mr. Williams left the road and engaged in the oil business at Bradford, Pennsylvania. He was a broker during 1882 and 1883, in that capacity acquiring much useful information, so that when in 1884 he joined the ranks of the producers and was made President of the Bermuda Oil Company he was well qualified to perform the duties of this responsible position.

Mr. Williams remained with the Bermuda Oil Company until 1888. November 1 of that year he entered the Dunkirk Printing Company and he has been connected with that corporation ever since as general manager. The corporation publishes the Evening Observer, a daily newspaper, the Grape Belt and the Chautauqua Farmer, a semi-weekly newspaper. Under Mr. Williams' judicious management the business has prospered and he is now one of the leading newspaper publishers of the county.

Although always taking an intelligent interest in public affairs Mr. Williams has held but one public office. He was Supervisor of the Town of Dunkirk in 1896.

Despite the activities of the life of a modern publisher he has found time to mingle socially with his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, F. and A. M.; Dunkirk Chapter, R. A. M., No. 191; Dunkirk Commandery, K. T., No. 40, and Ismailia Temple Mystic Shrine, Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Williams was married October 10, 1889, at Bradford, Pennsylvania, to Miss May E. Willis. They have three children, Dorothy E., Jessie C. and Henry K., Jr.

GERALD BISMARCK WILLIAMS.

Gerald Bismark Williams, a son of Dr. Julien T. Williams, was born at Dunkirk, New York, April 1, 1870. He was educated in the Dunkirk Union Schools and at the age of 19 entered the employ of the Dunkirk Printing Company, a corporation controlled by his father and brother. He became a member of the company in 1900 being elected Vice President and Secretary, which position he holds at present.

Mr. Williams is one of the best known young men of Dunkirk, prominent in the social life of the city and an affable and popular gentleman. He is a member of Buffalo Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and of the Young Men's Association of Dunkirk.

In 1903 Mr. Williams was appointed Private Secretary to Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins and he spent the winter at Albany in that capacity.

ALTON M. LOOMIS.

Alton M. Loomis, one of the active newspaper workers of Chautauqua County, was born at Hartfield, New York, April 14, 1876. His grandfather was Daniel Matthewson, one of the early settlers of Arkwright, Chautauqua County, coming to that section in about 1810 as a surveyor. Mr. Loomis was educated in the district schools of Boulder County, Colorado, which he entered in 1883. Subsequently he entered the city and High Schools of Denver, and in 1890 he was enrolled as a student of the Fredonia Normal School of Fredonia, Chautauqua County, from which institution he graduated in 1894.

After his graduation, or to be exact, in 1895, Mr. Loomis took the position of assistant Principal of the Mayville Union School and he remained there until 1897, when he went to Gerry, New York, as Principal of the school of that village, remaining there until June, 1898. He began newspaper work as the Chautauqua correspondent for the Buffalo Commercial in 1897 and in July, 1898, he accepted the position of editor of the Jamestown Times, which position he held for a time. He became editor of the Grape Belt in July, 1900, which position he still holds.

Mr. Loomis was married in Dunkirk December 17, 1899, to Miss Bertha May Colegrove, daughter of D. M. Colegrove of Bradford, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Melvin C. and Helen May.

Mr. Loomis resides at Fredonia, New York.

JAMES C. HALE.

James C. Hale, a well known citizen of Chautauqua County, was born at Westfield, New York, July 18, 1857. His father was Horace Hale who was the son of James, who was the son of Josiah, who was the son of William, who was the son of Thomas, who was one of the early settlers of America. With the exception of five years Mr. Hale's entire life was spent in Westfield. He was in the shoe business in the village in 1878, 1879 and 1880. Afterwards he entered the ministry and was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church at Stockton, New York, January 28, 1885. He served in that capacity until the spring of 1887 when ill health compelled him to stop preaching.

Mr. Hale has been engaged in newspaper work for several years and is now connected with the Grape Belt.

Mr. Hale was married December 11, 1878, at Brocton, New York, to Miss Georgia A. Bronson. They had one child, Laura B., who was born March 12, 1882, and died July 3, 1884.

JOHN HALE COBB.

"Lie down, dear, and rest. I feel easier—as though I could go to sleep." These were the last words Mr. Cobb spoke to his devoted wife who was caring for him at midnight Tuesday, May 19, 1903. They showed his kind consideration, and how peaceful was his end, for when Mrs. Cobb arose at five she found him cold in death. She had been lying on a couch by the door and had not heard a sound of unrest or distress.

Such a death is to be envied, so far as the deceased is concerned, but it was a sad shock to the family and community, for Mr. Cobb had been in his office till noon that day, although he had not felt well since the preceding Friday.

John Hale Cobb spent all his active life as a country printer and editor. He was born in Sinclairville sixty-one years ago and after living west returned to this county, publishing first a paper in Ripley and then moving to Brocton about a dozen years ago where he has ever since published the Brocton Mirror.

Mr. Cobb was more than an ordinary writer. He was a clear thinker, of strong convictions, and expressed his ideas in a

pungent way that always made his articles interesting. His editorial ability was recognized by his brethren of the press, and it was often remarked that he should be in a larger field. He would have done good work on a city paper, and yet as we saw the sorrow and sincere respect manifested by the people of Brocton at his funeral, we thought that maybe his life was as successful and happy in a community where all were his neighbors and friends as it would have been toiling on a city editor's staff, his name unknown outside of the building where he worked. There are some com-



JOHN H. COBB.

pensations to the country editor, though his gains in wealth be slow.

The burial was in Evergreen Cemetery, whither the long procession drove in carriages, and there in that beautiful region of the vine between the hills and the lake, the editor rests from his labors. Count not his life as a vain struggle, for he was honest and upright, he reared a respected family, and can be written of as one who loved his fellow men.

Besides his wife, five sons survive him, P. E. Cobb, Cleveland, Ohio; Archie Cobb, a telegraph operator at Springfield, Ohio; A. A. Cobb, assistant editor of the Brocton Mirror; Harry and Bert Cobb of Brocton.

HUGH W. THOMPSON.

Hugh W. Thompson, editor and proprietor of the Westfield Republican, is a son of Hugh W., Sr., and Eliza (McDowell) Thompson, and was born at Westfield, New York, October 2, 1858. His parents were natives of County Down, Ireland, and came in 1851 to Westfield, where his father followed car-

**HUGH W. THOMPSON.**

pentering until his death March 28, 1896. Hugh W. Thompson was reared at Westfield where he attended the Academy of that place until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Mayville and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Mayville Sentinel. In July, 1885, he returned to Westfield and worked on the Republican until May 13, 1889, when he purchased the paper of Alfred E. Rose, and has published it ever since. The Republican was established April 25, 1855, by a company composed of George W. Patterson, William H. Seward, Alvin Plumb and Austin Smith.

The Westfield Republican, as its name implies, has always been and is Republican in politics. It has been so edited and conducted by Mr. Thompson as to command attention and respect from his political opponents, as well as to win support and advocates within his own party.

At Westfield, November 8, 1894. Mr.

Thompson married Adelle Hutchins Hall, daughter of Erie and Eliza (Crosgrove) Hall; she died January 15, 1896. Mr. Thompson has one son, Herbert Taber, born January 9, 1896.

Hugh W. Thompson has always been independent in politics; he was nominated and elected Town Clerk in the fall of 1901. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Westfield; Westfield Council, Royal Arcanum, No. 81; Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, and Westfield Lodge, No. 316, Knights of Pythias.

CHARLES E. BROWN.

Charles E. Brown, or "Doctor," as he was familiarly known to everyone, was born at Mystic, Conn., September 18, 1849. His parents removed to East Aurora, New York, when he was seven years of age, and there he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the old East Aurora Academy. He learned his trade in the office of the East Aurora Advertiser, and in 1875 went into partnership with George L. Dingham and purchased the Advertiser. That year

**CHARLES E. BROWN.**

Mr. Dingham sold his interest to Frank Smith, and in 1877 Mr. Brown also sold his, and for a time afterwards he was a reporter on the Buffalo Times. In 1878 he went to Silver Creek and formed a partnership with John R. Spears to publish the Silver Creek Local. Mr. Spears retired

from the firm in 1883, Mr. Brown purchasing his interest, and publishing it until 1887, when he sold to Douglas & Williams. After a year in the Sherman News office he went to Westfield in March, 1890, and was foreman of the Republican office until his death, September 22, 1901.

He married Miss Julia A. Hinds of Watertown, New York, April 17, 1879, and to them were born two sons, Jay C. and Frank C. Mr. Brown was a man of sterling worth. He had strong convictions and was not afraid to express them. He was a born newspaper man, and had literary ability of a high order; he was a stalwart Republican and had served as Town Clerk for five years. He was a Past Master of Silver Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Silver Creek, and Secretary of Summit Lodge, Westfield, at the time of his death; he was also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was a good man and loyal to the core in his friendships.

EDWARD CORNELIUS FISK.

Edward Cornelius Fisk, one of the prominent newspaper proprietors of Chautauqua County, was born at Titusville, Pennsylv-



EDWARD C. FISK.

nia, June 12, 1873, and removed to Chautauqua County in 1892 when he purchased the

Mayville Sentinel, one of the oldest newspapers of the county and from that time to the present date he has been editor and proprietor of the paper.

Since coming to Chautauqua County, Mr. Fisk has been active in politics and is now one of the party leaders. He was appointed United States Loan Commissioner for the county by Governor Morton, and held the office for two years. In 1897 he was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1903. He has also been a member and President of the Mayville Board of Education.

Mr. Fisk attended the Newark, New York, Union School until fourteen years old, when he entered a printing office to learn the printer's trade, a trade which proved useful after his purchase of the Sentinel.

Mr. Fisk was married to Miss Mary Field Fisk (her name was Fisk before marriage) at Newark, Wayne County, New York, in 1892. They have four children, two boys and two girls.

Mr. Fisk is a member of the Baptist Church at Mayville and the following fraternities: Peacock Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 696; Westfield Chapter, R. A. M., No. 239; Mayville Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 284; Acanthus Chapter, O. E. S., No. 127; Jamestown Lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 263.

JAMESTOWN MORNING POST.

The Jamestown Morning Post, the only morning daily published in Chautauqua County, was first issued on September 2, 1901, and has enjoyed a substantial growth in circulation and advertising patronage from the very first. It is owned by the Post Publishing Company, with an authorized capital of \$30,000. This company was organized May 29, 1901, with the following stockholders, all of whom were named as directors: Cyrus E. Jones, Ralph C. Sheldon, Arthur C. Wade, Robert K. Beach and Edward L. Allen. The officers elected were: President, Cyrus E. Jones; Vice President, Ralph C. Sheldon; Secretary, Edward L. Allen; Treasurer, Robert K. Beach. The officers and directors remained the same until May 7, 1904, when the retirement of Cyrus E. Jones from the company created a vacancy in the office of President, which was filled by the election of Ralph C. Sheldon. Hon. Arthur C. Wade succeeded Mr. Sheldon as Vice President.

In view of many previous newspaper failures in Jamestown, it required considerable



ROBERT K. BEACH.



EDWARD L. ALLEN

faith to launch another newspaper enterprise in that city, but the promoters of the *Morning Post* had a clear perception of the growing need of a first-class morning daily in this corner of the state. With the best of local backing, and commanding the newspaper experience of men trained in the larger cities, the *Morning Post* was able from the first to give the city and county a newspaper which met the expectations of all the people. It is a member of the Associated Press and receives the complete report of that great news-gathering agency. It employs a competent local staff to gather the news of Jamestown and its correspondents are scattered through Chautauqua and Cataraugus Counties, beside Warren County, Pennsylvania. In its special features, like its market reports, it aims to give its readers what they want.

The editorial department is in charge of Edward L. Allen, and the business department of Robert K. Beach, who also takes general supervision of the extensive mechanical plant of the company, including a new Cox Duplex perfecting press, three Mergenthaler Linotype machines and the usual outfit of a well equipped newspaper office.

The extension of rural mail delivery throughout Chautauqua County was an important factor in building up the circulation of the paper, which now exceeds 4,150, largely within the limits of our own county. The Post Publishing Company employs over twenty men, besides a score of carrier boys. The paper is Republican in politics and is issued daily except Sunday, holidays included.

EDWARD LISLE ALLEN.

Edward Lisle Allen was born August 14, 1868, at Moscow, Livingston County, and was the only child of Elias Allen and Rose Sheldon Allen. His father was a farmer and the family lived in the Town of South Bristol, Ontario County, until the boy was nine years old, when they removed to Rochester, one of the main objects being to secure better educational advantages for the son than were afforded by the district schools of an isolated community. In June, 1887, the youth was graduated from the Rochester Free Academy, having shortened his course of study in consequence of the death of his father.

He had previously worked in vacation time as a reporter on the *Rochester Herald* and

was regularly employed there for the next four years, when he left the *Herald* to take a position on the local staff of the *Rochester Union and Advertiser*. He returned to the *Rochester Herald* as its Associate Editor in April, 1892, being at that time one of the youngest editorial writers in the state. On January 1, 1895, he became cashier of the *Rochester Postoffice*, a position of financial responsibility, the *Rochester* office being the depository for postal funds from all over Western New York. His desire for newspaper work led to his resignation in January, 1897, when he accepted a position as editorial writer on the *Buffalo Enquirer*. Later in that year he was transferred to the staff of the *Buffalo Courier*, when it came under the same management as the *Enquirer*, and he remained with the *Courier* until his removal to Jamestown in 1901.

For some time previous to the establishment of *The Jamestown Morning Post*, Mr. Allen had regarded Jamestown as a promising field for the establishment of a new morning daily. He succeeded in interesting several Jamestown gentlemen in the enterprise, and also his former newspaper associate, Robert K. Beach. The Post Publishing Company was incorporated early in 1901, and on September 2nd, of that year the first copy of *The Morning Post* was issued, Mr. Allen becoming its editor. The success of the paper has justified his faith in the project.

Mr. Allen was married on December 4, 1895, to Miss Martha C. Van De Vyver, of Canandaigua, New York, and is the father of three children, Marjorie, Edward Robert and Elizabeth. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT KING BEACH.

Robert King Beach was born September 22, 1865, at Albion, Orleans County, New York, the son of the late Calvin Gilbert and Juliette Heyward Beach. The family is one of the pioneers of Western New York, coming from Vermont among those who cut a pathway into the wilderness. After completing his education, young Beach, following the precedent established by his two older brothers, entered the office of the *Orleans Republican*, a weekly newspaper which for more than half a century has been owned by his family, and learned the printer's trade. In 1883 he went to Middleport, New York, where for a year he acted as manager of the *Herald*, a weekly paper. Going thence



CHARLES E. SHELDON.

to Rochester, he became a reporter on the staff of the Daily Herald of that city, and in the following years was successively employed in all the various lines of reportorial work on the Herald, Democrat and Chronicle and Union and Advertiser. In the fall of 1892 he was appointed telegraph editor of the Herald and January 1, 1893, was promoted to city editor. Three years later he was made news editor of that paper. In 1899 he went to Buffalo to take the position of news editor of the Courier, remaining there a year, when he joined the editorial staff of the Chicago Chronicle. Mr. Beach left the Chronicle in the spring of 1901 to aid in the establishment of the Jamestown Morning Post. Mr. Beach was married in October, 1900, to Miss Clara Belle Fleetwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Fleetwood, of Brockport, New York. In religion Mr. Beach is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CHARLES EDGERTON SHELDON.

Charles E. Sheldon, editor and proprietor of the Chautauqua News, at Sherman, New York, was born in the Town of Westfield, June 7, 1844. His father was Franklin Sheldon who was born in Pawlet, Vermont, and settled near Nettle Hill in 1840, where he



NELLA A. SHELDON.

died in 1892 at the age of 83. Mr. Sheldon, after obtaining a good English education, went to Sherman February 28, 1868, where he engaged in the grocery business with J. S. Dunbar, in which he continued for three years when he embarked in the hardware business with W. R. Reed. Three years later he lost his entire stock of hardware by fire. In 1879 he became editor and proprietor of his present publication, which was founded in March, 1877, by E. W. Hoag. On June 2, 1898, Mr. Sheldon was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley, which position he still holds.

On October 28, 1868, Mr. Sheldon united in marriage with Miss Emily M. Wood of Chautauqua. To them were born five children: Addie A., who died October 5, 1885, aged fifteen years; Lura A., who is married and resides in Warren, Pennsylvania; Nella A., (see sketch following); C. Frank, now engaged in the insurance business at Sherman; another son died in infancy.

Mr. Sheldon is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Master for five years; Sherman Lodge, No. 45, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been a member of the Board of Education of Sherman High School for twenty-two years and President of the

Board for five years; he is a member of the Universalist Church, of which he has been a Trustee for twenty years. He is a very progressive citizen being identified with every movement which has for its aim the benefit of his village.

NELLA A. SHELDON.

Nella A. Sheldon, associate editor of the *Sherman News*, was born September 11, 1873. She received her education at the *Saerman High School* from which she was graduated in June, 1890, also being graduated from the business department of *Bryant & Stratton's Business College* in Buffalo in May, 1892.

Miss Sheldon at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest editor in the United States, as she was the editor and publisher of *The Sunbeam*, a little monthly publication, in 1882 and 1883. She learned the printer's trade when six years old and published a paper at the age of nine.

She was Deputy Postmistress from July, 1898, to January, 1902, in the Postoffice at Sherman, since which time she has been the Chief Clerk.

She is a member of the Universalist Church at Sherman; of *Acacia Chapter, No. 96, Order of the Eastern Star*, of which she was Secretary for five years. She is also a member of the *Minerva Club*.

Miss Sheldon is a writer of more than ordinary ability.

SAMUEL A. CARLSON.

Samuel A. Carlson, who resides at 25 Maple Street, Jamestown, New York, is the son of John F. Carlson, and was born in Jamestown October 26, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and in 1890 he engaged in the manufacture of furniture in Jamestown, continuing this occupation for a period of five years, when he sold his interest in the furniture business and purchased an interest in the *Vart Land Publishing Company*, becoming the manager of the same. The *Vart Land* is the oldest Swedish newspaper published in the United States, and under the management of Mr. Carlson it has been a considerable factor in the moulding of public sentiment not only in the City of Jamestown, but in other cities of the United States in which it circulates.

Interested in public affairs from his boyhood, it was but natural that Mr. Carlson soon after attaining his majority should be-

come a candidate for public office. In 1893 he was made the nominee for Alderman of the Fourth Ward by the Republican, Democratic and Populist Parties, and was elected by practically a unanimous vote. As a member of the Common Council of the city he was a conspicuous advocate of municipal ownership of essential monopolies, and so faithfully did he serve his constituents that in 1895 he was again nominated and elected.

The election was in May. In July of the same year, Mayor Eleazer Green appointed Mr. Carlson as a member of the Board of Public Works and this position he has filled



SAMUEL A. CARLSON.

ever since with credit to himself and to the city he has represented having served three terms of three years each and under three different Mayors, viz.: Eleazer Green, Henry H. Cooper, J. Emil Johnson.

Actively interested in all municipal affairs Mr. Carlson has at all times taken a conspicuous part in all movements for the public good. Regarding municipal lighting, the *Jamestown Morning News* of April 16, 1895, said that it was through the efforts of Mr. Carlson, as Chairman of the Lighting Committee, that the work of extending the municipal lighting plant, which had already been ordered by an emphatic vote of the people, was brought about, after a delay of

nearly two years, caused by the obstructions which were placed in the way by the representatives of the private corporations.

When the question of method of paying for paving was agitated in Jamestown, one faction insisting that it be by general tax, and the other that the expense should be paid by the abutting property, Mr. Carlson advocated the latter course and after a vigorous fight this plan was adopted. Concerning this, the Jamestown Evening Journal of February 24, 1894, said:

"The man who worked in and out of season, to whom a large share of the credit for the victory is due, is Alderman Carlson. His sledge hammer arguments fell in all places at the right time, and no one seemed to be able to stand against them. He was armed with an array of facts and figures and so well grounded in his position that it was impossible to shake him."

Mr. Carlson was an earnest supporter of the proposition to acquire a municipal water plant and his arguments contributed materially towards the development of a public sentiment that resulted in 1903 in the purchase of the plant of the Jamestown Water Supply Company for six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Carlson opposed this purchase, however, believing that it was an exorbitant price to pay.

Mr. Carlson represented the City of Jamestown as a delegate at the National Convention of the League of American Municipalities which was held at Syracuse, New York, in 1899, and again at the convention which was held at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1900. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1902, and he has taken an active part in many municipal campaigns in Jamestown. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M.; Jamestown Lodge, No. 248, K. of P.; Leif Erikson Lodge, S. B. of A., and the Jamestown Young Men's Christian Association. He was married in Jamestown June 21, 1893, to Miss Freda Hendrickson. They have one son, Wendell LaVern.

JOSEPH H. BOORMAN.

Joseph H. Boorman, editor and proprietor of the Findley Lake Breeze, was born in Westfield, February 22, 1864. He is a son of Joseph Boorman; his grandfather, Benjamin Boorman, was one of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Boorman received his education at the Academy at Sherman,

after which he established The Breeze in April, 1883.

Mr. Boorman has held several positions of trust. For eight years he was clerk of the town of Mina. Postmaster at Findley Lake under President Harrison's administration and reappointed again in 1898, which position he still holds. Mr. Boorman is the



JOSEPH H. BOORMAN.

Secretary and a Director of the Lakeside Assembly.

He married April 30, 1884, Miss Julia M. Bates of Findley Lake.

CHARLES F. WHITE.

Charles F. White, one of the prominent and respected citizens of Dunkirk, was born in Hornby, Steuben County, New York, June 29, 1842. His father was Joseph H. White, who was born in Philadelphia and died in British Columbia in 1861.

After receiving the education afforded by the public schools of his native village, Mr. White was about to engage in business, when the approaching signs of Civil War became evident upon every hand. On June 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, New York Infantry, being attached to the Third Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Army Corps. He was a valiant soldier, being given an honorable discharge on June 2, 1863, by reason



JOSEPH C. WHITE
CHARLES P. BIRD

CHARLES F. WHITE

LEE C. ROBERTSON
ALBERT H. HILTON

DUNKIRK HERALD PRINTING COMPANY

of the expiration of his term of service. He is a member of the William O. Stevens Post, No. 393, Grand Army Republic.

Mr. White was married to Jennie E. Milen at Wellsville, April 3, 1873, and during the month of November, 1875, he commenced his residence in Dunkirk. They have two children—Joseph C, born March 24, 1876, and Nellie M., (now Mrs. R. B. Gamble of Meadville, Pennsylvania,) born July 4, 1877.

It was in 1864 and in the Havana Journal office that Mr. White commenced to learn the printer's trade. He purchased the Allegany Democrat in 1871, at Wellsville and he disposed of that newspaper property three years later. He bought an interest in the Dunkirk Advertiser and Union on November 12, 1875, and in 1890 he established the Dunkirk Daily Herald, an influential Democratic paper. His various partners and the time of their continuance in business relations, are as follows: Charles E. Benton, November 12, 1875, to January 1, 1877; M. F. Durrell, January 1, 1877, to August 1, 1877; A. H. Hilton and W. R. Morgan, August 1, 1877, to March 1, 1900.

Mr. White is a member of Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, F. and A. M.; Dunkirk Chapter, No. 91, R. A. M., and Forest Council, No. 144, Royal Arcanum. He served as a member of the Dunkirk Board of Education, and on May 1, 1899, he was appointed Police Commissioner serving creditably the five year term.

JOSEPH C. WHITE.

Joseph C. White, son of Charles F. White, was born March 24, 1876, at Wellsville, New York. At an early age he removed with his parents to Dunkirk, New York, where he attended the common schools and the Dunkirk Academy, from which he was graduated in 1895, when he took a position in his father's office as a reporter, bookkeeper and circulator. He then studied law in the office of Stearns & Warner for three years, after which he attended the Buffalo Law School for one year, when he was admitted to the bar, in July, 1899.

Mr. White was nominated for Special Surrogate in 1900, and for Special County Judge in 1901 on the Democratic ticket. He has severed his connection with the newspaper business and now enjoys a good practice in his chosen profession in the City of Dunkirk.

The only fraternal organization to which Mr. White belongs is the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, of which he is an enthusiastic member.

LEE C. ROBERTSON.

Lee C. Robertson is a native Chautauqua boy, having been born at Findley Lake on September 6, 1872. He is a son of James W. Robertson, an early settler in the Town of Mina; and a grandson of Robert Corbett, who was a resident of that subdivision of the county for many years.

Mr. Robertson's ancestors were numbered amongst those substantial pioneers, whose belief in the efficacy of popular education was well nigh a matter of religious principle. He was sent to the common schools of his native town at an early age; and after a proper preparation, he commenced his course in the Fredonia Normal School. Mr. Robertson was graduated from the latter institution in 1896; and the officials of the school gave him a life license to teach in the public schools of the state. Having pursued a course of study that fitted him for an active professional career, immediately upon graduation, he followed the natural bent of his mind in entering newspaper work.

The subject of this sketch became a resident of Dunkirk on June 20, 1896, and soon thereafter he accepted the city editorship of the Dunkirk Herald, together with the Dunkirk and Fredonia Advertiser and Union.

Before joining the staff of these papers Mr. Robertson had considerable experience as a correspondent for Metropolitan dailies and as the representative of the Associated Press in Northern Chautauqua. It is not surprising, therefore, that in his chosen work he made rapid advancement. It was during March, 1900, that he became associated with Charles F. White and Charles P. Bird in the C. F. White Printing Company, and at present he is the city editor of the papers published by the Herald Printing Company, the successor of the gentlemen mentioned.

Mr. Robertson has ability, excellent personal traits and he is rightly regarded as one of the influential young men of Chautauqua County.

CHARLES P. BIRD.

Charles P. Bird, a well known publisher of Northern Chautauqua, was born in Dunkirk, New York, September 26, 1871. He is the son of John A. Bird, who became a resident of Dunkirk in 1850. The education of the former was secured in the public

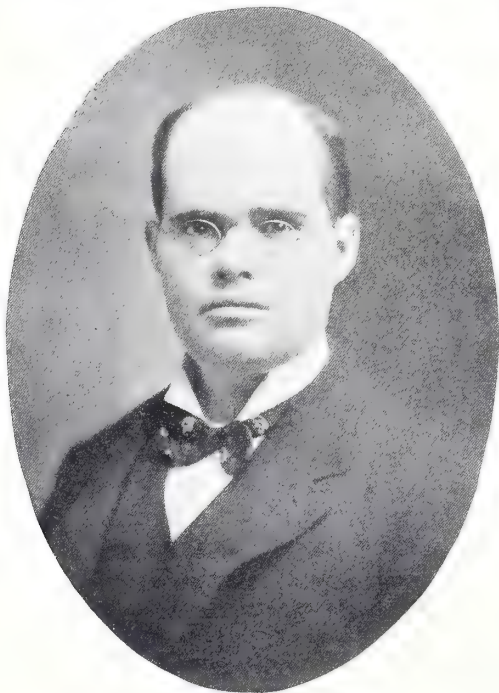
and Parochial schools of Dunkirk; and he supplemented that training by commencing to learn in 1884, one of the most instructive of trades—that of printer—in the office of the Dunkirk Printing Company.

Having thus equipped himself for the battle of life, Mr. Bird continued to work at his trade for a number of years in various capacities. It was in March, 1900, that he became a member of the C. F. White Printing Company, joining Charles F. White and Lee C. Robertson in the publication of the Dunkirk Daily Herald and the Dunkirk and Fredonia Advertiser and Union. It is needless to add that the company was successful in this publication venture.

Charles P. Bird and Miss Mary A. Brenneisen of Dunkirk were married in that city on December 18, 1901. In addition to his various business and other activities, Mr. Bird has found time to take an interest in Olympia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been through the chairs, and being a Past Grand. He and his wife are devoted members of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, and respected members of the community in which they live.

A. WALTON DAMON.

A. Walton Damon, the subject of this sketch, is a man of strong personality, and



A. WALTON DAMON.

manifests these characteristics in *The Occasional One*, published monthly at Dunkirk, New York, and circulated throughout the world by the American News Company. Mr. Damon was born at Dunkirk, New York, on the 20th day of February, 1865, but has not always resided in that place. When asked for facts for this sketch he wrote that he is "a rolling stone of the bad penny order," and that he began his educational career at birth and expects to continue right along in the educational line to the end of his career.

EDWARD L. HUSTED.

Edward L. Husted was born at Italy Hill, Yates County, New York, July 6, 1845. His



EDWARD L. HUSTED.

father was the Rev. W. H. Husted, pastor of the Baptist Church at Sinclairville, New York, from 1848 to 1860. His paternal grandfathers, Capt. Samuel Husted and Major Flavel Partridge, were both in the War of 1812. Mr. Husted learned the printer's trade in the office of the Mayville Sentinel, under John F. Phelps, after which he attended Chamberlain Institute at Randolph. After leaving school he was a salesman in Hadley, Husted & Company's hardware store in Buffalo for several years. He then engaged in the hardware business at Sin-



WILLIAM T. READE.

clairville; successful in this for a number of years, he then embarked in the job printing business, selling out to M. L. Dorman, who started the Sinclairville Spectator. In August, 1890, he removed to Forestville, and in February, 1891, he began the publication of the Forestville Free Press.

Mr. Husted is a member of the Baptist Church, and for several years prior to his removing to Forestville, he was Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at Sinclairville. In September, 1869, he married Clara F. Edmunds of Charlotte Center. Their children are: William E., Mary Agnes (deceased), Martha L., Bessie, now Mrs. J. W. Turner of New Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM T. READE.

William Tyler Reade is a native of Chautauqua County, having been born at Cherry Creek, January 25, 1869. He received his education at Cherry Creek and at the Fredonia Normal School. Early in life he began traveling and there are but few states in the Union that he has not visited. In August, 1893, he was appointed Postmaster of Cherry Creek, which position he acceptably filled for four years. He again traveled extensively through the South and



CLARENCE S. SMITH.

West for two years when he in company with Clarence S. Smith purchased The News. On November 10, 1903, Mr. Reade married Miss Grace L. Smith of Girard, Pennsylvania.

CLARENCE S. SMITH.

Clarence S. Smith was born at Girard, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1868. He learned the printer's trade at Girard and Erie, Pennsylvania; for seven years he was in the employ of Charles J. Shults and was a valued, trusty and competent workman. When the plant was sold he went to Erie, where he held a responsible position on The Dispatch in that city for about four years, after which he returned to Cherry Creek and formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Reade, and purchased The News. He was married to Miss Adda G. Reade, January 6, 1898. They have one child, Genevieve Louise, born March 26, 1902.

CHERRY CREEK NEWS.

At Cherry Creek in 1879, Everand A. Hayes, a lawyer there at that time, edited a paper called The Herald and News, the type-setting and presswork being done at Gowanda. This paper continued for about a year. In July, 1882, John H. Gardiner

founded the Cherry Creek Monitor, which he sold in December of that year to M. J. Ackley, who soon thereafter took a partner in the person of Harry D. Caskey. This co-partnership continued for seven months when Mr. Ackley purchased his partner's interest. In November, 1884, Charles J. Shults and Frank B. Whipple purchased the office and plant of him, at which time the Pine Valley News was removed to Cherry Creek and both papers consolidated and issued under the name of the Cherry Creek News. Mr. Whipple remained a member of the firm until the following May. Charles J. Shults conducted the paper successfully until October, 1897, when he sold to Fred J. Huntley, who practically discontinued it after a trial of four months. Mr. Shults then revived it, and sold again in October, 1898, to Will T. Reade and Clarence S. Smith.

GEORGE BYRNE SMITH.

George Byrne Smith was born in Jamestown August 11, 1848, in a house that occupied the site of the present Erie Railroad passenger station. He was the son of Albert and Roxana Warren Smith, who removed from Scroon Lake, New York, to Jamestown in 1837 and both of whom are now dead. His education was gained in several schools and in 1868 he entered the office of Judge H. O. Larkin as a student at law and Surrogate's Clerk. He later studied law in the office of Hon. W. S. Cameron, but at the end of four years, deciding that the profession was not congenial to him, he abandoned it without taking an examination and turned his attention in other directions.

For a time he engaged in mercantile pursuits and steamboating, but finally decided to enter journalism, which profession had always possessed a strong fascination for him. He served for a short time as reporter on the Jamestown Journal, under Davis H. Waite, later on the Buffalo Express and then became one of the proprietors of the Jamestown Daily Messenger, a small penny paper which had but a brief career. After leaving the Messenger, which was sold to Lyman H. Woodward, Mr. Smith took the position of editor on the Jamestown Sunday Leader, conducted by Norman E. Mack of the Buffalo Times. When Mr. Mack sold his Jamestown paper to J. H. Monroe, who started the Daily Morning Leader, Mr. Smith became the city and telegraph editor of the new daily. He afterwards occupied

similar positions on the Jamestown Morning Dispatch and the Sunday Record, both shortlived publications.

In 1884 Mr. Smith went to Warren, Pennsylvania, as editor of the Sunday Mirror, which afterwards became the Daily and Weekly Mirror. He later purchased a half interest in those publications from the owner, E. Walker. In the autumn of 1888 he sold his interest in the printing business to his partner and removed to Buffalo where he became the editor of "The North and South," a monthly publication devoted to real estate and immigration. Two years later he disposed of his business interests in Buffalo and went to Pittsburg as manager of the American Press Association. He was successively manager of the Globe Press Association and the Publisher Press Association, and then returned to editorial work as a member of the staff of the Pittsburg Dispatch. He was, during his residence in Pittsburg, Chairman of the house committee and Secretary of the Press Club.

In 1894 Mr. Smith returned to Jamestown to take editorial charge of the Sunday Sun. He was afterwards editor and part owner of the Sunday Telegram and city editor of the Jamestown Daily All, the Daily Times, the Daily Tribune, a member of the reportorial staff of the Evening Journal and on June 1st, 1903, assumed the duties of city editor on the Jamestown Morning Post.

Mr. Smith has been for many years a contributor, both in prose and verse, to magazines and the large Sunday papers; is the author of one published book, "Noah's Confession," and a pamphlet in rhyme, entitled "Immortality."

Mr. Smith has never sought public office but served for one year as Secretary of the Jamestown Fire Department and two years as Clerk of the Borough of Warren, Pennsylvania. He was married October 31, 1886, at Jamestown, to Miss Bessie M. Allee of Saegertown, Pennsylvania.

VERNELLE A. HATCH.

Vernelle A. Hatch, one of the newspaper workers of Chautauqua County, was born April 30, 1868. He was educated in the Jamestown High School, taught three terms of district school in Chautauqua County, and January 1, 1888, joined the reportorial staff of the Jamestown Morning News, then owned by Benjamin S. Dean. He remained with the News until 1892, when he engaged in newspaper work in Buffalo, principally in



GEORGE B. SMITH.



VERNELLE A. HATCH.



WILLIAM L. RANSOM.



ERNEST CAWCROFT.

preparing political articles for the Evening News, although for a short time employed by the Associated Press.

In 1893 Mr. Hatch took charge of the Jamestown Evening Ali as managing editor, retaining that position until the paper was sold a year later.

In 1896 he was again engaged in newspaper work in Buffalo and at the close of the campaign he entered the law office of John G. Wicks where he remained four years.

In 1903 he took a position with the Journal Printing Company where he is at present employed.

Mr. Hatch served for a time as Acting City Clerk of the City of Jamestown and during the winter and spring of 1897 was a member of the Board of Aldermen, representing the Fifth Ward.

He is a member of the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard New York, Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, Jamestown Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Jamestown Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

November 24, 1903, he married Myrtle Roberts Abel at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

WILLIAM LYNN RANSOM.

William Lynn Ransom was born at Panama, Chautauqua County, June 24, 1883, his parents being Nelson F. Ransom and Rose Wiltsie. He attended district school for several years, and upon removal to Jamestown, entered the public schools in that city, from which he was graduated in 1899, as the youngest member of his class. While in school he was editor of "The Critic," and won a Prendergast prize in American history and the gold medal of the Empire State Society of Sons of the Revolution, in a historical essay competition open to the high school students of the state. He was also one of the organizers of the Interscholastic Debating League of Western New York and Pennsylvania.

After graduation, he began active newspaper work as a member of the reportorial staff of the Jamestown Journal, where he was employed until he entered Cornell in 1901. He was Secretary to Mayor J. Emil Johnson during the preparations for the convention of the League of American Municipalities, and was identified with local civic and reform organizations.

At Cornell he registered in the four-year law course, and as a member of the Board-

man Law Club, the Goldwin Smith Debate Club, the Cornell Congress and Sacchord. Throughout his course he has been prominently identified with debating and oratory, having represented Cornell on winning intercollegiate teams against Alfred University (1902), Pennsylvania (1903), and Columbia (1904), also winning the Congress gold medal for debate, the Duncan Campbell Lee brief-writing prize, the Class of 1894 Memorial debate prize. In his junior year he was elected President of the Debate Union and the Debate Council, being the first student ever chosen to manage Cornell's debate interests. He is the first President of the Triangular Debating League, composed of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Columbia, which he was instrumental in forming. He is also one of the editors of the Alumni News, the Cornell Era, and the 1905 Class-book, and is campus representative of the Ithaca Daily News.

In politics Mr. Ransom is a Democrat and has done campaign speaking for his party. He is President of the Cornell Democratic Club. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. During the summer he is the editor and business manager of the Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald, having been identified with that paper for several years.

ERNEST CAWCROFT.

Ernest Cawcroft was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, April 29, 1881; being the son of Martha E. and Aquilla Cawcroft. He attended school in the Bay State one year and later the Jamestown public schools.

Three or four years before leaving the Jamestown High School he became interested in newspaper work; and he labored successively upon the Jamestown Tribune, the Jamestown Post and the Jamestown Journal in various reportorial and editorial capacities. When the Jamestown Union Advocate commenced publication five years ago, Mr. Cawcroft became the editor, and it was stated at that time that he was the youngest man acting in such a position in Western New York. In addition to his general newspaper work, combined with correspondence, Mr. Cawcroft has been engaged in the preparation of editorial matter during several campaigns.

He has taken considerable interest in political matters. In 1903, as the candidate of the Democratic Party for the office of Assessor, Mr. Cawcroft secured about four hundred more votes than the head of the

city ticket. He is a member of the Chautauqua County Democratic Committee, Secretary of the Jamestown City Committee, and in April, 1904, he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention held in Albany. During the campaign of 1903, when the proposition was before the voters of the state to improve the Erie Canal, Mr. Cawcroft was a member of the campaign committee of the Canal Enlargement Asso-

ciation of New York; and both by pen and voice he advocated the improvement of the inland waterways of the state. He is also an active member of the New York Tax Reform Association, and several fraternal orders.

Mr. Cawcroft entered the office of Pickard & Dean as a student of law during the year 1902, and at the present writing he is preparing for admission to the bar.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Dedicated to Bishop John H. Vincent.

By Dr. James T. Edwards, Randolph, N. Y.

Crystal intaglio carving, with hills

Like emerald gems on the border set!

Its opaline play of bright color thrills

And pensive musings its shadows beget.

Ages ago 'ere man's life had begun,

Mighty glaciers sculptured the northern earth,

Then this beautiful lake, child of the sun

And the pure radiant ice, had its birth.

Where light hearted children now merrily roam

Among the tall trees or on verdant sod,
The mound-builders once had their guarded home

And feet of savages often have trod.

These waters were cleft by the Frenchman's keel,

While seeking to reach "La Belle Riviere."
In the west was soon heard the clash of steel,
English and French in fierce rivalry there.

Changed is all now save the sky, hills and lake,

Instead of war-cries, chime sweet bells of peace,

Gone are the watch fires, the fagot and stake;

And thus may all crime and cruelty cease.

From these lovely slopes has shone a great light,

The world has sent here her wisest and best

To banish with truth the shadows of night,
And give to all toilers sunshine and rest.

From lake to the sea and thence to all lands,
So thoughts for healing like sweet waters flow.

Chautauqua is pointing with loving hands
To the skies of hope with their morning glow.

Fair "Lake of the Mist," richly dowered with love!

Joined with thee, in thought, are memories bright

Of friends still with us and others above,
And years cannot dim their beautiful light.





BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT.



LEWIS MILLER.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CHAUTAUQUA, NEW YORK.

THE CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

BY FREDERICK W. HYDE.

Chautauqua Institution is entering upon its thirty-second year. The first Sunday School Teachers' Assembly, from which the present Institution has developed, was an outgrowth of the camp-meeting although it was organized for a different end from that of its prototype. The purpose of this Assembly—which met to be sure upon an old camp ground—was primarily educational. Its main interest was not an enthusiasm physical and outward in expression, emotional in nature, and too often temporary in results, but was rather organized study for the people then gathered who were beyond the need and perhaps beyond the reach of the evangelistic preacher.

The extension of the work was very rapid. From a Normal Institute for Bible students it developed almost at once to a universal Normal Institute, and from this in a year or two it broadened its sphere to include not only teachers but all who wished to be students. Soon, as an Assembly, it sought to appeal by methods of popular educa-

tion to the surrounding neighborhood and within four years of its founding made its greatest step of all in the establishment of an extension reading course—the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

Thus in the first quarter of the life of the Chautauqua Institution the main problems had all been attacked. The remaining twenty years or more have been characterized by steady growth along the lines indicated by its wise founders while it was still a very youthful enterprise. Now Chautauqua is often characterized as a place, an idea, a movement or an institution for its influence has long since ceased to be local and for nearly a generation its activity has extended throughout every month of the year.

Among the first impressions which new visitors to Chautauqua receive is a very evident stability of the Institution as represented in the summer Assembly. From day to day, almost, they discover the existence of traditions of one sort or another. On one day they

are told that the schools open, on another that the first term is over, on the other that they have come to an end. Early in August comes Old First Night, soon after it the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle Rallying Day. They go on one week to an annual athletic exhibition; on another they hear an oratorio which they are told is also an annual event. So from week to week throughout the course of the progress of the Assembly they are reminded that the Institution has been in existence long enough to have traditions and to have annual exercises which carry



THE PIER AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

themselves on from year to year as it were by their own momentum.

These people need only to be reminded that the Institution is entering upon its thirty-second year and that during its life from youth to young manhood its career has been full of such incident and such progress as are calculated to give it the stability which rightfully should characterize an adult institution. The first Sunday School Teachers' Assembly, from which the present institution has developed, was itself an outgrowth of the camp meeting although it was organized for a different end from that of its prototype, the purpose of the latter was to approach a somewhat desultory assembly and to evangelize the people whom it

brought together. The purpose of this Sunday School Teachers' Assembly was more intellectual. The people who were gathered there came anxious to see how they might better, more systematically and so more solidly establish the fundamental religious truths not in themselves so much as in the minds and hearts of the children with whom they were working for ten months in the year.

The first program of ten days recognized what at that time was not universally admitted—that religion should and could ally itself with literature and science; that there was no inherent necessity for conflict between the three, but that their common glory was their common harmony. Here from the outset discussion of all truth as it related itself to religious truth was arranged for, in the belief that the broader a teacher's general knowledge the greater would be his power to impart religious truth.

A third indication of the breadth which characterized the movement was the refusal to allow denominational lines to act as any hindrance to the work. The Chautauqua idea emanated from members of the Methodist Episcopal Church but it included in its original program—as it has included in increasing measure ever since—all who wanted to receive as auditors, or all who were as speakers best qualified to contribute to the intellectual or spiritual significance of the meetings. It was not long before the wise leaders at Chautauqua ceased to be satisfied with the three-fold enlargement of the camp-meeting idea already effected. The early sessions were Normal Bible Institutes restricted to teachers in the grade of the work attempted, and to Sunday School teachers in the subjects under discussion. Now the field was enlarged, making the broad assumption that all study

of nature was the study of divine creation, and that the study of man and his works was no less important or uplifting. The founders established what has grown into the system of summer schools. The field was still restricted, however, to teachers, but for them a "Universal Normal Institute" was planned. This worked admirably. The step was almost imperceptible, yet deeply significant and the progress illustrated the truth of Bishop Vincent's remark some years

was a great population in the near vicinity of Chautauqua. For them whatever their age, profession, or religious bias Chautauqua had some contribution to make. This contribution has been of so vital a nature that now the summer assembly is populated from every quarter of the country. Not content, however, with this the founders planned a yet wider conquest. For every individual whose time and means would allow him to travel to the summer assembly there were scores who would come within



A CHAUTAUQUA AUDIENCE IN 1883.

later, that "The program of 1885 would have been impossible in 1874, but with the program of 1874 the program of 1885 was a necessity."

Now followed in quick succession—the seeds of both were implanted before either came to fruit—the two remaining extensions of the idea. The first was within the limits of the Assembly itself and consisted in abandoning the exclusively normal aim of the institution and in adapting it to meet the needs of a vastly larger number. There

the range of its influence if Chautauqua might only come to them. By means of the Literary and Scientific Circle the impossible was achieved. Within three days of its public announcement six or seven hundred present at Chautauqua agreed to start on the work. In the following autumn circles in many cities and towns were started and the influence of the work broadened almost from day to day. It is hard to write credibly on this point, for it is literally true that hundreds of thousands have en-

rolled, and that they have represented practically every walk of life, every grade of culture, every state in the Union and every continent if not every country on the globe. Thus in a very few years the Chautauqua Idea increased in scope—of subject matter and of people reached—from the confines of the particular to the domain of the universal. It became too great an idea

years seems to show that the work has more and more assumed a distinct and clear-cut outline. In 1890 it is probable that the whole system was more complex than it is today. Much which now seems permanent in nature was then tentative and more which was then tentative has long since been dropped from the schedule as on the whole impracticable. Whereas fifteen years ago



CHAUTAUQUA AMPHITHEATER—1885.

for any one ruling body to inform with life and the adoption and readoption of it has followed on all sides. Still, however, the normal development may be followed in the growth of the original Chautauqua Assembly—a growth which of late has been no less definite than in early years and yet essentially different.

An examination of the past fifteen

the development seemed somewhat uneven, now the ground is in the main well and evenly covered. The proportions on the whole are just and fair.

Whether we survey the whole institution from the point of view of the maturity of the people who come to the institution, the different sections from which they come, the varying industry which they bring with them or the

length of the stay which they intend to make as a basis for our study, they would find in any case that the Institution is calculated to meet the needs and in a measure to supply the demand of all its varying constituents. If we regard the different features of the Assembly in relation to the amount of close application which they demand from those who enjoy their privileges we should need to consider first of all the summer schools in which the most serious work of the Assembly is done. This group of schools may be roughly classified under two heads, the academic and the professional. In the School of English Language and Literature, in the Modern Language group and in the School of Classical Languages the general study of literature as well as an examination of particular works is prosecuted. Nearly a score of different courses are presented in mathematics and the sciences. Under the second head of professional schools the work of psychology and pedagogy should occupy an important position. For still, of course, the Assembly contributes in no slight measure to the wants of the public school teachers. In addition to this, however, the School of Religious Training approaches the work done in theological schools while the schools of Library Training, of Music, of Expression, of Fine Arts, of Arts and Crafts, Practical Arts and Domestic

Science all have their very practical bearing.

Next to these in importance and in necessity for concentration of attention come the regularly organized popular lecture courses. The unit of these courses is usually a series of five lectures, some of which are presented by the more eminent of the teachers of the Summer Schools, many of which are contributed by men who come to Chautauqua for this single purpose. They are on Literature, on Art, on History and on more popular scientific subjects. It is notable that at all these courses the attendance is comparatively regular and that people do not drop in and drop out, but that by attending a series of five they get something of an organic idea of the different subjects under discussion and they carry away with them impressions which are distinctly more than fragmentary.

The single lectures by men of eminence and upon subjects of great contemporary interest make a third group which demand less of the auditors in the way of concentration and which are able to contribute definitely to their general outlook. These which include the very important divisions of Sunday morning sermons by preachers of distinction are calculated to clarify vague ideas, to formulate in the general mind that which is chaotic, and to articulate that which may perhaps for months have



CHAUTAUQUA AMPHITHEATER 1904.



THE CHAUNTA UQUA CHOIR.

been vainly seeking for expression.

The idea of having the successive weeks dominated by some main topic has made it possible to give to these lectures a more definite recognition of late as part of the organic summer plan. It is natural that this feature of the Chautauqua summer should extend itself to even a larger circle than either the summer study or the continued series of literary and scientific discussion. People present in Chautauqua for a week, or people attracted to the Assembly grounds on account of the features of a single day are still enabled to get something definite, vital and permanently suggestive.

An instance of the increasing tendency mentioned at Chautauqua to organize the different departments definitely around some central core is given in the present conduct of the music. Instead of having three concerts given each week, no one of them with any particular character, they are now distinguished as orchestral, instrumental and vocal. The band concert has its place upon the lake front, the orchestra holds the attention in the amphitheater. The popular is presented at one time, more strictly classical programs are offered at others and the attempt to present more ambitious compositions which was tentatively made some years ago has so far extended itself that in the summer of 1904 two complete oratorios are to be given during the course of the season. Choral Chautauqua at present represents in its organizations not only the great Chautauqua choir but the Junior Choir and Men's and Women's Glee Clubs.

Similarly in a social way many features of social Chautauqua seem to be definitely assembling themselves around centers of interest. The Men's Club is organized to include all mature men upon the grounds no matter what their

affiliations at home may be; and the separate organizations which formerly tended nearly as much to separate them as to bring them together are represented by special committees, for the Masons, the ministers, the lawyers and the other elements of the club. Simi-



MEN'S CLUB BUILDING.

larly the Woman's Club is calculated to attract the attention and interest of all the older women on the grounds. The Young People's Union extends itself similarly to many heretofore isolated groups, and the Outing Club which is contemplated in the season of 1904 will offer in its club-house, which is to be constructed, a meeting place for the sportsmen of every sort and will give accommodations for those who play



BOYS' CLUB HOUSE.

baseball, or golf, or tennis, or roque, or whatever other game they choose to elect.

It remains to speak only of the material development of Chautauqua during its thirty-one years. The early equipment was simply the heritage from



BEAUTIFUL CHAUTAUQUA.

the camp meetings of previous years. When the first buildings became necessary they were of the rudest sort and crowded together around the spacious open point which is now known as Miller Park. People lived either in tents or in compromises between tent and cabin. Instead of the present amphi-



FOUNTAIN.

theater was erected a huge tent. By day and by night the Chautauquans were to a great degree at the mercy of

wind and weather. Now the six or seven hundred cottages in which the vast population is accommodated are permanent, attractive and comfortable in their accommodations. The colleges, the gymnasium, the various club houses are equal to any demand which the summer can make upon them. There are many acres of well kept lawns, many miles of cement sidewalks, the streets are drained, the water supply is adequate and carefully protected, the grounds are lighted by electricity and telephone and telegraph service connect Chautauqua with the outer world. None of the beauty of the old Chautauqua has been lost, but to an interesting degree the practical has been cared for until now Chautauqua is contemplating a further development at the end of which there shall have been constructed on the shores of the lake a "City Beautiful."

So whether the progress be educational, territorial, in regard to the people approached or material, as far as the present equipment is concerned in all these respects the development of Chautauqua has been regular, natural and consistent. There is much yet to be expected as there must be in any live progressive institution but it is fair to say that the development which will take place in the next thirty years will not be so much in the extension of its aims as it will be in the more definite and practical fixed application of them and in the altogether subordinate matter of the material development of the Assembly grounds.

A summary of the history of Chautauqua will be found in the following paragraphs:

Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, and John H. Vincent of New York, were the original founders of Chautauqua Assembly which held its first session at Fair Point on Chautauqua Lake, from August 12 to August 27, 1874. The organization was originally known as the "Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly," and its inspiration was an expanded ideal of Bible study including scientific methods, lectures, discussions, conversations and class drills on all phases of Christian progress combined with many elements of entertainment and recreation appropriate for

outdoor summer life. The Assembly occupied for the first years of its session the grounds of the Chautauqua Lake Campmeeting Association, chartered in 1871. The new organization however was in no sense an outgrowth of the later. It merely succeeded to its property which was transferred in 1876 to the Chautauqua Assembly.

At the first session all the leading Protestant denominations were represented by persons from forty states and from foreign countries. A temporary museum in which collections bearing upon Oriental life were exhibited also contributed to the success of the instruction, which, in the early years, was chiefly confined to Sunday school Bible study.

The Assembly of 1875 was in session fourteen days from the first Tuesday in August. The work begun the previous year was expanded, the list of lectures increased, and the attendance augmented. President U. S. Grant, visited the assembly during the season. Classes in Hebrew were formed and beginnings in language instruction made.

In 1876 a temperance convention preceded the regular assembly and a Church Congress followed, extending the session from July 29 to August 18. Much attention was given to scientific subjects. Classes in New Testament Greek were added.

OLD FAIR POINT.

In 1877 the name Fair Point was, by act of the State Legislature, changed to Chautauqua. The session lasted from August 4 to August 23. The work was divided into the following departments typical of the development up to this year: One, Council of Reform; two, Church Congress; three, Biblical Department; four, Sabbath

School Work; five, Normal Work; six, Scientific Lectures; seven, Recreation. The Chautauqua salute was introduced for the first time during this season. It was devised as a means of expressing appreciation of an address in the sign language by a deaf mute.

The season of 1878 lasted from August 3 to August 22. This year is es-



THE TENT FIRST USED AS THE "HALL OF PHILOSOPHY."

pecially noteworthy for the organization August 10 of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Lectures on English history, astronomy, physical science and philosophy were added. Large processions of children and adults were organized.

The session of 1879 marks the formal opening of the broader educational work of Chautauqua. Heretofore detached classes were organized into the Normal School of Languages and the School of Pedagogy. The former was

representing various aspects of thought and activity, were added to the list of Chautauqua lecturers and teachers.

The National Education Association met at Chautauqua from July 13 to 16 and the Chautauqua season extended to August 24 in 1880. General James A. Garfield, then candidate for President, visited Chautauqua during this year.

The season for 1881 extended from July 7 to August 22. The Chautauqua School of Theology was granted a charter by the Legislature of the state. Instruction in Anglo-Saxon and English literature was added. The Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union was organized on August 18.

The large organ in the amphitheater was formally dedicated on the opening day, July 22, 1882, and the season closed on August 20. This session is noted for the first Recognition Day, August 12, when the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle class of 1882 passed through the arches.

The season of 1883 opened July 7 and closed August 19. The list of lecturers included an unusually brilliant array of noted persons. In 1884 all the departments of Chautauqua were continued with certain additions and with sustained strength.

The season of 1885 marks a radical change in the length of the exercises.



DIPLOMA—C. L. S. C.

in session from July 17 to August 18; the latter from July 17 to August 1. Many distinguished men and women

A preliminary week was prefixed to the ordinary session and an after week was added, making the total session extend from July 7 to August 28. The Chautauqua University was incorporated during this year. It was the first distinct attempt to organize the work of instruction into a unified system. Lewis Miller was elected its President and John H. Vincent its Chancellor.

The season of 1886 opened July 1 and closed August 30. The first week was devoted to a Church Congress. The Chautauqua School of Physical Education began its work this season.

With the season of 1887 the depart-

Music was organized as the Chautauqua School of Music, and this department was distinctly improved.

The season of 1890 opened July 1 and closed August 25. The schools were strengthened and the general program was rich in lectures by distinguished men and women, while social and economic questions were largely discussed.

During the season of 1891 instruction in fifty-six subjects was offered by the various departments. American History and Institutions formed the main subjects of the program, and many lec-



SCENE IN THE MODEL OF THE HOLY LAND.

ment heretofore known as the School of Languages was called the Summer Session of the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts, which during the winter, was giving instruction by correspondence. Prof. William R. Harper was made Principal of the College of Liberal Arts in this year. The musical work was formally organized into the Chautauqua Summer Institute of Music.

In 1888 the season opened July 3 and closed August 28. The Chautauqua School of the English Bible was organized for a three weeks' session. The public program included a sermon by Phillips Brooks.

In 1889 the Chautauqua Institution of

tures were given by prominent university men.

The season of 1892 opened June 30 and closed August 26. The educational department included the College of Liberal Arts, Schools of Sacred Literature, Pedagogical Department, School of Music, School of Physical Education and special classes in fifteen subjects. A University Extension Conference was held July 18-23 and was addressed by many prominent educators, among whom was R. D. Roberts, a representative of the Cambridge Extension staff. In this year the name "University" was felt to be misleading and likely to do harm rather than good to the work of

Chautauqua. It was abandoned and the phrase "The Chautauqua System of Education" substituted. The American Economic Association met at Chautauqua August 23-26. This was the most

under the Collegiate Department. Prof. W. R. Harper was made principal of the latter and George E. Vincent of the former.

The six years from 1896 to 1901 wit-



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

prosperous season that Chautauqua had ever known.

The season of 1893 opened July 1 and closed August 28. It was feared that the Columbian Exposition would prove a distraction from the work at Chautauqua, but its effect and that of the financial panic of the year did not retard the advancement of the institution. The Chautauqua School of Expression was added during the season of 1894. The clubs of Chautauqua were systematically organized and an attempt was made to provide for all classes and ages of Chautauqua visitors. The number of students in the summer schools showed a substantial gain.

The season of 1895 opened June 29 and closed August 26. This year a new division of the department of instruction was made, the general program of the various clubs and the Reading Circle work being classed under the Assembly Department and all the work of organized instruction, both at Chautauqua and by correspondence, was included

nessed a normal growth of all departments of Chautauqua. The length of the season has been maintained at an average of fifty-eight to sixty days. The



GEORGE E. VINCENT.
Principal of Instruction.

attendance upon the Summer Schools has shown a steady increase. In 1898 the establishment of a Summer Institute

under the auspices of the New York State Department of Public Instruction brought a large number of New York teachers who have become a part of the Chautauqua constituency. In 1899 a regularly organized School of Domestic Science began its work on a systematic scale, offering courses which extend over six weeks. In 1901 the School of Library Training was established and met with instant favor. It was under the general oversight of Melvil Dewey. Among the distinguished visitors of this period may be mentioned President McKinley, Governor Roosevelt, the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, President Eliot of Harvard, John Fiske and Edward Everett Hale.

Plans for the future include development in many directions. "Chautauqua must become a center of all the arts which seek to beautify and dignify life. Its policy must be large enough to include all of the elements which go to make a complete living. One-sided developments must be avoided. It is in this balance of all elements that Chautauqua's mission lies. Symmetrical and unified growth is Chautauqua's guiding policy."

"Chautauqua stretches over the land a magnificent temple into which homes, churches, schools and shops may build themselves as part of a splendid university, in which people of all ages and conditions may be enrolled as students."

Important developments in the Institution since 1901 include the new charter of March 31, 1902, which changed "the name, defined the corporate objects and purposes, regulated the powers and government of the corporation Chautauqua Assembly, and consolidated with said Chautauqua Assembly the Chautauqua University and the Chautauqua

School of Theology" and which greatly simplified the workings of the Institution.

The organization of the Board of Health was another important step and makes the grounds independent of other local boards and answerable to the State Board direct. Then, too, nearly all of the activities of the Institution, heretofore greatly scattered about the country, have been brought to Chautauqua during the last two years and now these important offices are open the year round. The latest step in this direction



SCOTT BROWN.
General Director.

is the moving to Chautauqua of the printing of the magazine and books.

The general officers of the Institution are: John H. Vincent, Chancellor; W. H. Hickman, President of Trustees; Geo. E. Vincent, Principal of Instruction; Joseph C. Neville, Chairman Executive Board; Ira M. Miller, Secretary; Scott Brown, General Director; Warren F. Walworth, Treasurer.

Trustees: Noah F. Clark, Oil City, Pennsylvania, capitalist; William J. Cornell, Chautauqua, New York, Postmaster; W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, New York, Field Secretary, Congregational

Sunday School Association; E. G. Dusenbury, Portville, New York, banker; C. D. Firestone, Columbus, Ohio, President Columbus Buggy Company; James M. Guffey, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, J. M. Guffey Oil Company; W. H. Hickman, Greencastle, Indiana, President of Trustees; Frank W. Higgins, Olean, New York, Lieutenant Governor, State of New York; J. Franklin Hunt, Chautauqua, New York, capitalist; Frederick W. Hyde, Jamestown New York, Editor Jamestown Journal; Julius King, Cleveland, Ohio, Julius King Optical Company; Chester D. Massey, Toronto, Canada, Massey-Harris Company; Ira M. Miller, Akron, Ohio, Secretary Aultman Miller Buckeye Company; Joseph C. Neville, Chicago, Illinois, Walworth & Neville Manufacturing Company; S. Fred Nixon, Westfield, New York, Speaker of the Assembly of New York State; Frank M. Potter, Chautauqua, New York, New York Game and Fish Commissioner; F. H. Rockwell, Warren, Pennsylvania, President First National Bank; A. M. Schoyer, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Superintendent of Pennsylvania Lines; W. H. Shortt, Youngsville,

Pennsylvania, manufacturer; Clement Studebaker, South Bend, Indiana, Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company; William Thomas, Meadville, Pennsylvania, manufacturer, retired; George E. Vincent, Chicago, Illinois, Professor



THE LATE CLEMENT STUDEBAKER.

University of Chicago; Warren F. Walworth, Cleveland, Ohio, Walworth & Neville Manufacturing Company.

Local officers: George W. Rowland, Superintendent; William G. Bissell, M. D., Health Officer.



THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

BY MARTHA S. MEADE.



MARTHA S. MEADE.

It is well for the world, that woman comes to her kingdom when even hope seems dead, and by faith attempts the apparently impossible.

When Chautauqua County was founded ministers, educators, women and children used alcoholics with all the rest of the people and intemperance had reached its culminating point.

They were New Yorkers, who at that time realized that something must be done lest society and the state become unable to survive this great desolating evil. Soon, they organized the first temperance society in the world, near Saratoga Springs—in 1808. Distilled liquors only were objected to at first, and the members fined for drunkenness on fermented drinks. But after a decade, the total abstinence idea began to work its way into the ablest minds among the statesmen, educators and the clergy. In fifty years the highest average temperance habits prevailed which our country has ever known. Total abstinence was an accepted theory, put into practice by a majority of the people. Strict prohibitory laws, beginning their beneficent work in Maine, prevailed in a dozen states.

Then came the years of agitation immediately preceding the Civil War, the all important, costly strife and the post-bellum years of readjustment.

The political issues were so great that the risk of raising points of difference on the temperance question was not hazarded. The prohibitory laws were not enforced, and fell into disrepute. Little thought or money could be given, in those years, to keep up the agitation and instruction which had done such a mighty work in the past.

But the liquor traffic and its supporters worked diligently, sowing tares. The enemy received strong re-enforcement from the infusion, in these times, of great masses of beer and wine drinking foreigners.

When, at last, genuine attempts were made to enforce the laws, great opposition appeared.

Some of the great men who had valiantly fought for total abstinence were unaggressive. The championship of moderate drinking was strong and bold.

Soon all the prohibitory laws were repealed except those of Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The last three states had small foreign population. The license system was renewed by the children of the men who had given their lives' best service to prove its worthlessness and sinfulness.

It was at the time that all these reactionary tendencies had reached their lowest limit, that the women took up the dying cause.

The Woman's Temperance Crusade was not premeditated, neither could it have been a happening. The mothers

and wives of the land had for many years been praying through weary nights, that God would open some way to help and save their loved ones from the drink curse. For the shield of law and public sentiment had been withdrawn from them and spread over their worst enemy.

Under the pressure of the emergency, women lost sight of their preconceived ideas of the fitness of things, and willingly followed any gleam of hope however forlorn, and however rugged the way.

Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, was the instigator of the Temperance Crusade. He came to Fredonia to deliver a popular lecture, Saturday, December 13, 1873, and remained at the request of the Good Templars to give a temperance lecture at a union meeting of the churches on Sunday evening. Dr. Lewis' address was out of the ordinary, and his plan of attacking the liquor traffic unique. He told the women that they could solve the problem of ridding the country of the saloon. He enthusiastically related the success of the women of his native town, who many years before had marched in a body to the saloons, prayed and sung, and besought the liquor sellers, for the sake of God and humanity to quit their deadly business, and had finally prevailed.

Every man and woman in his audience was deeply moved with hope, and a growing determination to do this one untried thing. Several gentlemen spoke strongly in the faith that this plan would work successfully.

Dr. Williams, the pastor of the Baptist Church, wisely advised immediate action, and asked every woman to rise who was in favor of the undertaking. Nearly every woman present thus expressed herself.

A meeting was at once called for consultation, with Dr. Lewis as chairman.

The names of fifty women were secured for the special work proposed. Mrs. A. L. Benton, Mrs. Dr. Fuller and Mrs. J. W. Armstrong were appointed a committee to draft an appeal. God's blessing was implored, and a meeting called for the next morning.

At least three hundred people showed their steadfast purpose by their attendance at the Monday morning meeting. The following appeal was submitted and adopted:

APPEAL.

In the name of God and humanity we make our appeal; knowing as we do, that the sale of intoxicating liquors is the parent of every misery, prolific of all woe in this life and in the next, potent alone in evil, blighting every fair hope, desolating families, the chief incentive to crime, we, the mothers, wives and daughters, representing the moral and religious sentiment of our households from the temptation of strong drink, from acquiring an appetite for it, and to rescue if possible, those that have already acquired it, earnestly request that you will pledge yourselves to cease the traffic here in these drinks, forthwith and forever. We will also add the hope that you will abolish your gaming tables.

After many prayers and exhortations, the women withdrew to the basement, to plan the march. The men arranged prayer meetings for every night of the week, and twenty-three of them demonstrated their interest and faith, by subscribing the necessary percentage of one thousand dollars each, for sustaining the movement.

About half-past twelve o'clock, December fifteenth, a procession of one hundred women came forth from the Baptist church, Mrs. Judge Barker and Mrs. Rev. Lester Williams at the head. There were in line, venerable women, wives of the most respected citizens and many young women, gladly following where these should lead.

This notable band first entered the bar-room of one of the hotels. Mrs.

Barker at once informed the proprietors of their mission, and Mrs. Williams read the formal appeal. A hymn was then sung, and Mrs. Mary Ann Tremaine offered a tender prayer. The owners were then entreated to lead in signing their pledge. After some attempts at discussion, one of them answered, "If the rest will close their places I will mine—I mean the drug stores, too." His brother would not assent to that. The women asked him to consider the matter, saying they would call again. They were told, "We will be pleased to see you every day," and the proprietors were bidden a polite good afternoon.

This program was practically carried out at seven other places, the same dear woman voicing the prayer, each time, that day.

The visits were repeated every day during the week, the character and numbers of the procession remaining almost unchanged.

One hotel closed its bar, and one druggist promised not to sell intoxicants to be used as a beverage. The visits so annoyed one dealer that he locked the women out.

One week of this personal work with liquor sellers convinced the women that the great liquor system, as a business, and a vice, must be attacked at more than one point.

On Monday, December 21st, they met to form a permanent organization, which was named "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union." They pledged themselves to "United and continuous effort to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors in our village, until this work be accomplished; and that we stand ready for united effort upon any renewal of the traffic. We will also do what we can to alleviate the woes of drunkards' families, and to rescue from drunkenness those who are

pursuing its ways." There were two hundred and seven charter members of the Union of which Mrs. George Barker was President.

Two prophetic statements were made in "The Fredonia Censor's" account of the first day's march.

"Whether this movement succeeds in the immediate object sought or not, it has evidently raised a public sentiment here, which if not abated, will sooner or later end the liquor traffic in our midst." "We venture to suggest also, that this movement will be a great educator of the women. By the time that band has tramped a week, there will not be many women in it who will say 'I have all the rights I want, don't ask me to vote'."

Dr. Lewis went from Fredonia to Jamestown, December seventeenth, under very similar conditions and with the same results.

The Crusaders went out from the Congregational Church of that town, with Mrs. Milton Bailey and Mrs. Dr. Danforth leading. A permanent organization was soon effected with Mrs. Judge Hazeltine as President. A very significant piece of work was speedily accomplished by Mrs. Senator Fenton and Mrs. Judge Cook, aided by some gentlemen supporters. All the liquor bars were closed on New Year's day 1874. This created quite a sensation, and was the beginning of the overthrow of the almost universal custom in the town, of "treating" in public and private, on that holiday.

Dr. Lewis went to Hillsboro, Ohio, and inaugurated the same work there, December twenty-third. From that place and date the work spread with great rapidity over all the country. Hillsboro is generally accounted the birth place of "The Woman's Crusade." But the facts are indisputable that both Fredonia and Jamestown began this temperance war several days earlier than Hillsboro, with the same plan of campaign.

Within fifty days two hundred and fifty saloons were closed in the villages and towns of the country.

Crusading was difficult, trying work, sometimes dangerous, and criticism abounded. But today, to have been a Crusader, is to receive the highest acclaim in the largest organization of women in the world. The greatest good that came from it all was the arousing of women to openly and aggressively oppose themselves to social and legal sin and their determination to organize and keep at it, working according to a well-defined plan.

Many Unions quickly sprang up all over New York State and in nine months, the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Syracuse.

It was in Chautauqua County also, at the Chautauqua Assembly of 1874, that the movement was inaugurated for a national organization. At a meeting of widely scattered members, a committee was appointed to issue the "Call" for the organizing convention at Cleveland, November 18, 19, 20, 1874. Eighteen states were represented in that gathering held only eleven months after the Fredonia crusade.

Miss Frances Willard, that lovely woman of prophetic insight and matchless executive ability led the work for nineteen years. On Lowell's principle that,

"In the gain or loss of one race
All the rest have equal claim,"

she founded the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Eight round-the-world missionaries have been sent out with the gospel temperance message. And though she "rests from her labors, her works do follow her" in more than fifty nationalities.

After nearly twenty-eight years of successes and defeats; after those who

are fearful, and those who are not in haste have returned to their homes: there is in the United States a praying, working temperance band of one hundred and seventy-five thousand women, gathered from every state and territory.

The total membership of the World's Union is almost half a million.

It was not until June 29, 1882, that representatives of the local Unions in Chautauqua County met in Jamestown to organize a County Union.

Mrs. H. L. Hubbell, of Jamestown, presided at this meeting, and Mrs. Jo-



MRS. ESTHER LORD McNEILL,
First President of the W. C. T. U.

sephus Clark, in a short address, welcomed the delegates from Fredonia, Silver Creek, Sherman, Kennedy and Westfield. After the adoption of the Constitution, Mrs. Esther McNeill of Fredonia was elected President. Mrs. McNeill was a "Crusader," and although now eighty-nine years old, is still, as she has been for many years, President of Fredonia Union. She has attended most of the national and state conventions, and is known everywhere as Mother McNeill, because of her con-

nection with the mother Union from the very first.

For five years it was thought necessary that the county organization should hold quarterly meetings, for the help of small, weak Unions. Since 1887 only two meetings have been called, the annual meeting for the election and reports of officers and Superintendents, and the semi-annual for conference and discussion.

The distinctive work of the Chautauqua County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been to organize in every locality, and to harmonize the educational work according to the plans of the National Union, as well as to devise means to increase local efforts for saloon extinction.

There are now thirty-two auxiliary Unions in the county, eight of which are Young Woman's organizations.

Six Presidents have served the County Union during these twenty years. Their names and terms are as follows:

Mrs. Esther McNeill, Fredonia, 1882-1883; Mrs. Milton Bailey, Jamestown, 1883-1884; Mrs. Esther McNeill, Fredonia, 1884-1885; Mrs. R. W. Scott, Ripley, 1885-1886; Mrs. Silas W. Mason, Westfield, 1886-1890; Mrs. Martha S. Mead, Jamestown, 1890-1895; Mrs. Ursula Babcock, Silver Creek, 1895-1900; Mrs. Martha S. Mead, Jamestown, 1900-1902.

From the very first, work among the children has been considered the most hopeful. There has always been some special work done by the Unions along this line in organizations now called "Loyal Temperance Legions" in which temperance truths are taught from both religious and scientific standpoints.

In order to better enlist young men and young women in temperance principles, Silver Creek organized a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as early as 1884. The "Y's," their mem-

bers the wisest of young women, are auxiliary to and co-operate with the mother Unions, the "W's."

For preventive work, the County Union has a Superintendent of Health and Heredity, who strives to interest the local Unions in studying and teaching the laws of health, in relation to food, drink, dress and sanitation.

Another work of prevention is securing the teaching of non-alcoholic medication, as presented by eminent physicians and physiologists.

The evangelistic spirit which began the work has always pervaded it.

All Union meetings are opened with devotional exercises, that the workers may keep and spread the missionary spirit. An Evangelistic Superintendent plans and conducts gospel temperance meetings. Another woman advocates the solving of the inevitable financial problem through "Systematic and Proportionate Giving." A Superintendent of Sabbath Observance urges the public to see that the saloon keeper observes the day, and gives his victim's family a rest. She also plans to secure a broad general obedience to the Sabbath laws of God and of man, for religious, patriotic and scientific reasons.

The Social Purity Superintendent specializes effort through legislation and education for "A White Life for Two."

Rescue work is carried on for the erring woman, by personal work, and assistance in sustaining the "Rescue Homes" of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Elmira and Brooklyn.

The Prison and Jail Superintendent is elected to secure the giving of the gospel temperance message in the jails.

During the first year of its organization, 1882, the Chautauqua County Union began its efforts to assist in securing a state law requiring scientific

temperance instruction in the public schools.

The law was passed in 1884. Since then its efforts have been toward securing the use of truly scientific text books and the encouraging of teachers by placing the best and latest helps in their way.

A department was formed at the first to secure the use of unfermented wine by the churches in celebrating the Lord's Supper. Then, fermented wine was in general use. Now, nearly all protestant churches use the wine which can tempt no one, nor misrepresent the Christ life of blessing.

The Department of Sunday School Work has secured much systematic temperance teaching in the Sunday School, and the total abstinence pledges of thousands of the members, during all these years.

The Soldiers and Sailors Department has sent out seven ship libraries, each containing twenty volumes of helpful reading. These have been named in honor of leading workers of the county and are changed from ship to ship until worn out. Hundreds of comfort bags have been sent to both soldiers and sailors, with the New Testament and pledge among the furnishings. Numberless books and leaflets have presented temperance truths to these who serve the nation in hard places.

Anti-narcotic teaching, pledging and legislation are worked for by a Superintendent who believes these drugs are allies of the drink habit, as well as ruinous themselves.

The Department of Medical Contests both recitation and essay, pushes a most attractive way of presenting the broad principles of the organization to the public.

The Parlor Meeting Superintendent plans an opportunity for the exercise of the power of sociability to attract

attendance and attention to a real temperance meeting, after all.

Chautauqua County has been strewed all over with the white leaflets of the Temperance Literature Department.

The Press Superintendent teaches and practices the fullest permissible use of the press, as preacher and teacher, believing it largely true, "As a man readeth his newspaper, so is he."

As the "Fredonia Censor" prophesied, the temperance women have learned by many hard experiences, their need of the ballot to reach the legal status of the saloon. The Franchise De-



BAPTIST CHURCH AT FREDONIA,
In which the First "Crusade" Meeting was held.

partment is worked to convert other women, as well as men, not only to the justice of giving women the ballot, but also to the mighty power for the general good the measure stands for.

Proving the other prophesy quoted, true, Fredonia has outlawed the saloon, seventeen of the years since the Woman's Crusade; fourteen years in succession. The increasing foreign population is changing the results of the election faster than wine drinking habits can be overcome.

But the women still "stand ready for united effort upon any renewal of the traffic."

Much law-securing and law-enforcing work has been done throughout the county, in spite of a woman's handicap.

In co-operation with the state and national organizations, Chautauqua County Union has helped effect state and national legislation in favor of the reforms they represent.

Not all of the work outlined by the County Union can be undertaken by the local Unions, but each chooses a few phases to emphasize.

The Chautauqua County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has stood for the historical facts concerning the beginning of this woman's temperance work, in every possible way. The first banner bore the inscription, "Chautauqua, the birth-place of the W. C. T. U." The new banner has a good painting of the old Baptist Church at Fredonia, under which are the words: "Crusade Church, Fredonia, New York, December 15, 1873."

About ten years ago, the organization erected a beautiful marble fountain in the corridor of Willard Hall, in the Woman's Temple at Chicago, at a cost of more than a thousand dollars. All who pass may read upon it:

"Chautauqua County, New York, the birth-place of the W. C. T. U."

In 1894, the County Union invited the State Union to come to the old birth-place for its majority meeting. The entertainment at Jamestown was full and free, as befitted the occasion.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has not yet accomplished its mission. The women, adorned with a little white ribbon bow, and supremely desirous of the purity which it represents, will not withdraw or falter until the righteous forces which, under God, they keep working, shall ostracise recognized alcoholic liquor drinking and selling from the social and political life of their own dear land.

"The trouble with this world is not lack of purity in its motive, but lack of motion in its purity."



PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BY MRS. B. B. LORD,
Lecturer, New York State Grange.



MRS. B. B. LORD.

One hundred years, with all their joys and sorrows, their lights and shadows, have come and gone since the human family first sought to establish a home in this extreme western portion of the great Empire State. Many and varied have been the changes which transformed the wilderness of that period into the beautiful, smiling garden of today; but, through them all, the brave sons of toil have been faithful to the agricultural development of this favored land. Here also have been planted the seeds of mental, moral and physical development, which have grown and flourished, until dear old Chautauqua is known the wide world over as the home of all that stands for advanced thought, higher education, temperance principles and fraternal unity; which means the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Here the "Chautauqua Idea" has been developed. Located upon the shores of the beautiful lake, whose name it bears, it has grown and increased in power and influence, until today it stands pre-eminent, as an educational center, toward which all classes of people turn for inspiration. The white-ribboned army have encircled the world with their unselfish work for the protection of the home and its dear ones. Fredonia, fair and beautiful, gave birth to the organized efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and

almost simultaneously the "Patrons of Husbandry," an organization founded upon the principle of protection for, and education of, agriculture, was instituted in the same village. Truly, we may be pardoned for feelings of pride in the good work accomplished by our people. This organization was the direct outgrowth of the unsettled condition of our country at the close of the Civil War.

A great conflict had terminated. Brother had been arrayed against brother—the South was a vast battlefield from which the smoke of contest had scarcely cleared. Its agriculture and its business had been swept away; dissension and strife had accomplished their fatal work. Bitter hatred of the North and its people swayed the conquered but unforgiving South. Recognizing the fact that a nation's agriculture is the basis of its prosperity, the national government felt the necessity of ascertaining from some unprejudiced and reliable source the exact condition of affairs in the southern country. For this purpose, O. H. Kelley, a young Minnesota farmer (of New England birth), then in government employ, was sent as a special agent to glean from actual observation and personal acquaintance with the southern people the needed statistics. The life of a northern man was not then safe in the devastated Southland, and the undertaking seemed fraught with much of danger as well as interest; but the "mystic tie of the temple"—a bond of fraternity stronger than

bands of steel, yet "gentle as the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers," found him warm friends; carried him through dangers seen and unseen, and opened to him the doors of hospitality and good will. Well versed in the mysteries of Masonic lore, he was deeply impressed with the subtle power of fraternal loyalty, and while there conceived a plan for organizing the agriculturists of the nation into a great fraternal order, which should be non-partisan in politics and non-sectarian in religion; which should know no North, no South, no East, no West, but "united by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture" should effectually defy the intrigues of all who sought to sow the seeds of discord. Such an organization (he believed) would restore kindly feelings among the mass of the people and bring about a real peace, such as no military power could ever develop, and which politicians could not destroy. This was early in 1866 and on his return to Washington he commenced work in the interests of the new organization, but not until December 4, 1867, did he succeed in organizing the National Grange at Washington as a temporary head for the work and the new order was duly named "Patrons of Husbandry," while its places of meeting were to be called "granges" instead of lodges. A school of methods, or in other words, a Grange, for drilling workers was also instituted in the District of Columbia. The wonderful enthusiasm of Mr. Kelley, which charmed more conservative people into following where he led and carried to final success the grand inspiration of his fertile brain, was freely given to a work which any one less hopeful would have deserted. He associated with himself six other men, each chosen for some special qualification but all of them of careful, conservative temperament. These seven founders of the order were

named O. H. Kelley, William M. Ireland, Rev. John Trimble, Rev. A. B. Grosh, F. M. McDowell, J. R. Thompson and William Saunders. With the exception of F. M. McDowell, who was from Wayne, New York, all resided in Washington, District of Columbia, at that time, and all except its real originator, O. H. Kelley, who now resides in Carabelle, Florida, and Rev. John Trimble, still of Washington, have passed out of this life to the reward of



O. H. KELLEY,

Originator and Organizer of the Patrons of Husbandry

their labors. Equal to these and their constant counselor and co-worker was a niece of Mr. Kelley's, Miss Caroline A. Hall, to whom we owe the admission of our women upon terms of perfect equality. To her the order will ever remain indebted for a vast amount of advertising and detail work, which in its early years it would have perished without, and no one else gave.

In the light of these later years we are amazed at the broad view taken of the possibilities of this order by all who were consulted in its early work.

In February, 1868, Mr. Bartlett, of

Madison, Ohio, wrote: "In the organization of this order we will be expected to initiate mighty reforms, and the world will be disappointed if we do not. Here may be inaugurated the idea of equality between the sexes by simply removing the disabilities," and in this, as all else, they were fully a quarter of a century ahead of their time. Early in 1868 Mr. Kelley, after long and serious consideration, decided to give up all other business and devote his entire time to the establishment of the order, and on the 3rd of April he left Washington for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for that purpose. This measure was strongly opposed by his more conservative associates, but with supreme faith in the ultimate success of his plan, and little dreaming of the years of hard work before him, he left Washington with only two dollars and a half of Grange funds and a ticket for Harrisburg. Failing in his effort to establish a Grange there, but obtaining some financial aid, he came on to Penn Yan, New York, where another effort was made which also failed. From there he went to Wayne, Steuben County, the home of F. M. McDowell, who was the representative of New York among the founders, and who was ever a staunch supporter of the cause. Here he received a warm welcome and many cheering words which helped him to endure the dark hours of the struggle, for as he tersely expresses it, "the Order of Patrons of Husbandry ought to endure, for it was founded upon the solid rock of poverty, than which there can be nothing harder." New York Patrons have pride in Brother McDowell's helping hand, for he generously gave Brother Kelley fifty dollars to help him on the way, saying "every good cause must always have a martyr and you will make a good one for this."

Mr. A. S. Moss, of Fredonia, had be-

come greatly interested in the plan and succeeded in interesting many other Chautauqua people, so to him Mr. Kelley next appealed. He arrived in Fredonia on the 15th, in the midst of one of Chautauqua's April snow storms and the next day, April 16th, 1868, having at last found broad and liberal minded men ready to back their faith with their money and their influence, he organized Fredonia Grange No. 1, (of all the world) with the following names as charter members: A. S. Moss, H. Stiles, W. H. Stevens, U. E. Dodge, Louis McKinstry, A. P. Pond, D. Fairbanks, Willard McKinstry, William Riskey and M. S. Woodford. After thirty-four years, at least two of these men, Brothers Dodge and Louis McKinstry, remain active, valuable members of old Fredonia Grange, and most of them lived to see their seed-sowing grow and ripen a liberal harvest of great benefit to American agriculture. These men made it possible for our people to be honored as the pioneers of this great fraternal order, for from this little acorn of Grange work, planted in the congenial soil of Chautauqua's agriculture, as represented by her warm hearted sons and daughters, has grown the mighty oak of educational influence, whose green branches have spread over the farms of our whole nation and whose benefits cannot be estimated. Today more than six hundred thousand Patrons are arrayed in solid phalanx, united in the determination that their profession shall receive just protection and that the greatest of all our industries shall not languish for want of education in modern methods. The State of New York has more than sixty-five thousand and of this number four thousand are in our own County of Chautauqua. There are twenty-nine granges in the county with the following membership: Fredonia No. 1, 274; Port-

land No. 2, 181; Sherman No. 36, 201; Ripley No. 65, 163; Westfield No. 109, 119; Clymer No. 169, 210; Sheridan No. 235, 143; Stedman No. 241, 120; Union No. 244, 512; Ross Mills No. 305, 114; Stockton No. 316, 133; Ellery No. 353, 67; Sinclairville No. 401, 203; Gerry No. 412, 125; Dewittville No. 480, 84; Kennedy No. 496, 121; South Harmony No. 525, 171; Panama Rocks No. 526, 218; Cherry Creek No. 527, 175; Ellington No. 528, 151; Chautauqua No. 571, 48; Hanover No. 595, 292; Villenova No. 604, 106; Centralia No. 612, 68;



ULYSSES E. DODGE.
First Master of Grange No. 1.

Cassadaga No. 659, 49; Charlotte Center No. 669, 156; Harmony No. 694, 126; Lombard No. 714, 89; Busti No. 909, has about 75. Fredonia Grange, numerically, ranks third in the county, but it is one of our strongest and best granges with a very active membership. U. E. Dodge, its first Master, is now and has been for many years, its Lecturer, and at present writing is also President of the Village of Fredonia. Many tender memories cluster around this Grange and all the early workers

of the order, for then it meant much of sacrifice and self-denial to be a Patron of Husbandry. The first summer of their existence they were very weak, but in the autumn and winter the women and many others of their most progressive people became interested so that when O. H. Kelley returned to them on April 2, 1869, he was astonished at the wonderful progress made. Organized less than a year before, with less than the regulation number of members, he found them assembled in a large and beautiful hall, fully one hundred strong, in full regalia. A banquet worthy of Fredonia Grange was spread in honor of their guest and on his departure they presented him with twenty-five dollars for expenses. April 16th, 1893, this Grange having reached its "silver anniversary," made the occasion one of national rejoicing and in connection with Chautauqua County Pomona Grange celebrated the event in a manner which was exceedingly creditable to the vast interests represented. O. H. Kelley, the venerable founder of the order, came from his far away Florida home to enjoy this great reunion with the patrons of Chautauqua County, and the officials of the New York State Grange. The National Grange was ably represented by Brother Mortimer Whitehead of New Jersey, for many years its brilliant Lecturer. Many names are on the honor rolls of Chautauqua's Granges that I cannot recall, but those mentioned, with J. J. Parker, Ira Porter, George D. Hinckley and Col. Rufus Haywood of Fredonia, Garrett E. Ryckman and Chester Burton, of Portland, Richard Willing of Sherman, William Scott, Alonzo A. Stevens and Bela B. Lord of Sinclairville, will serve to recall many early memories.

Chautauqua County Pomona Grange was organized at Brocton twenty-seven years ago, has a large membership of

the most progressive Patrons in the county, and exerts great influence in Grange circles. This Grange has the distinction of being the first "Pomona Grange" to elect a woman (Mrs. B. B. Lord) to the office of Master, for women are eligible to any official position within the gift of its members. This action, which opened the door for the recognition of other women, in similar ways, was but fulfilling the prediction of Brother Bartlett, of Ohio, and proving the truth of the assertion that much as the Grange has done for our men it has been far more helpful to our women, and their interest in the homes and affairs of the nation. Grange Day at Chautauqua, of annual occurrence, has been for many years a great factor in the educational uplift of our members and it is thoroughly appreciated by them. The Chautauqua management have invariably treated our Patrons with great kindness and courteous hospitality. Special privileges have been granted them and their welcome to the grounds has been earnest and gratifying.

In the last eight years the membership of the order in this county has increased one-third. We had three thousand members then—we have four thousand now. The membership here given is corrected to July 1, 1904. Increase of members since article was written, June, 1902, is over six hundred, which shows a substantial growth. Total membership now is nearly five thousand. The Chautauqua County Patrons' Fire Relief Association was organized at Sinclairville August 24, 1877; object, to insure farm property. Its first President was A. A. Stevens of Sinclairville; its present officers and directors are: President, Thomas H. Gifford, Jamestown; Vice President, E. F. Lake, Charlotte; Treasurer, F. H. Lawton, Bemus Point; Secretary, Jared

Hewes, Stedman; Executive Committee, E. B. Tolles, Sheridan; F. E. Durand, Frewsburg; F. M. Glidden, Harmony; Directors, J.W. Sanbury, Busti; E. E. Avery, Clymer; Henry Erwin, Chautauqua; E. F. Lake, Charlotte; A. H. Blaisdell, Cherry Creek; C. H. Pier-son Cassadaga; F. W. Putnam, Centralia; G. S. Griffith, Dewittville; E. R. Parker, Ellery; L. G. Brainard, Ellington; S. M. Aldrich, Fredonia; Irwin Bedient, Falconer; Amos P. Hopper, Forestville; Joel G. Damon, Gerry; E. F. Loomis, Harmony; Joseph Breads, Lombard; F. D. Hardenburg, Portland;



A. A. STEVENS,

First President of the Patrons' Fire Relief Association.

F. M. Glidden, Panama Rocks; E. B. Hewes, Ripley; J. W. Edmunds, Sinclairville; E. B. Tolles, Sheridan; E. O. Buss, Sherman; W. A. Lamphere, Stockton; Jared Hewes, Stedman; F. L. Rexford, Watts Flats; G. R. Weaver, Westfield; Elisha E. Dye, Villanova; F. E. Durand, A. A. Van Vleck, W. C. Gifford, F. H. Lawton, Union Grange, Jamestown, and Thomas H. Gifford, Ellicott, Delegate at Large. Its management is vested in a Board of Directors, one or more from each Grange, who choose their officers from among their members. Eight years

ago we had four million dollars insured; now we have over five million six hundred thousand dollars, insuring only the property of Patrons. (July 1, 1904, over six millions.)

The New York State Grange was organized in Syracuse November 6, 1873, largely through the efforts of Chautauqua County Patrons. Two of the eight men who have since served it as its Master were from Chautauqua County. George Dexter Hinckley, second Master of Fredonia Grange, was the first Master of the State Grange, and Hon. W. C. Gifford, of Jamestown, was Master from 1890 to 1894. Ira



GEORGE D. HINCKLEY.

First Master of the New York State Grange.

Porter, of Fredonia, was the first State Treasurer, and Mrs. B. B. Lord of Sinclairville, is the present Lecturer of the New York State Grange, a very important office for a woman to hold. The present Master, Hon. E. B. Norris, of Sodus, Wayne County, is a prominent member of the National Grange, being Chairman of its Executive Committee and also a member of the National Legislative Committee.

New York is the banner state of the order in membership, closely followed

by Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in the order named. Although the order is stronger in the New England and Middle States than elsewhere, still, the dream of its author has come true, for Granges, with the "tie that binds," are scattered over our broad land from Maine to California, and from Washington to Texas, teaching our people the value of organization and the dignity of labor. Chautauqua was long the banner county of our state, and is now only exceeded by Jefferson. At the Pan-American Exposition the New York State Grange, assisted by the National Grange, established a "head-quarters" which proved very successful. It was under the management of a Chautauqua County woman (Mrs. B. B. Lord) and was one of the most popular resting places on the grounds. More than thirty-six thousand names were registered of those who accepted the courtesies of Grange hospitality, and that was only a small portion of those who came to the building and were in some way reminded that the Patrons of Husbandry were keeping "open house" for the "good of the order" and of mankind. They truly exemplified the proverb "that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The order of Patrons of Husbandry has become one of the solid institutions of our country. It has long since demonstrated its ability to successfully organize and hold our agricultural people and has proved that the thought of its founder was correct, for love is the most potent factor in the control of human hearts and lives, while every advance movement in the world's progress has been, and will be, made by the combined efforts of people exerted through organization.

Fraternity is its watchword; a pure,

true friendship its secret; the higher education and moral uplift of its members its greatest mission; and with faith in these principles our hope for its future is based upon the charity we exercise for the errors of humanity and the fidelity and perseverance with which we exemplify its work. May it outlive the storms of time and continue to scatter blessings along the pathway of the tiller of the soil.

At the annual Grange Day in August, 1903, the Grange Temple was dedicated

life was spent in the early ministry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of this county. He expended fully three thousand dollars upon the building and presented it to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry—in recognition of their work—saying “that he would rather the tillers of the soil should enjoy its blessings than any one else, and as a token of his appreciation of his uncle, Thomas H. Gifford, who was his boyhood’s friend and whose work has been so helpful to this order.”



THE GRANGE TEMPLE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

at Chautauqua with impressive ceremonies. The Chautauqua management presented a lot to the Pomona Grange of Chautauqua County upon which to erect a building to serve as a headquarters for the order for all time and to be devoted to its use and the interests of agriculture.

A member of the order, Cyrus E. Jones of Union Grange, Jamestown, erected upon it the building in memory of his father, Rev. Emory Jones, whose

Hon. E. B. Norris of Sodus, Wayne County, New York, Master of the New York State Grange, accepted the gift in the name of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

George E. Vincent, Vice Chancellor of Chautauqua, spoke the welcoming words to the grounds, which were responded to by Mrs. B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, Lecturer, New York State Grange; and Hon. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Indiana, Master of the National

Grange, dedicated the building to the uses for which it was intended, and also delivered an address later in the day. The building is a fine one on Simpson avenue from which all places of interest on the grounds are easily accessible. It was a "Red Letter Day" in the history of the organization and it seems pre-eminently proper that this

great honor should be located in this county where the life of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry started. Rapid strides in its history are being made and it is well that Chautauqua and Cornell College should join hands with it in the education of the agricultural people.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY ERNEST CAWCROFT.*

The workers of Chautauqua County have not withheld their recognition of the dominant material characteristic of this generation—that of organization. In common with those in other sections of the nation, the producing forces of this county have succeeded in the formation of organizations for the effecting of mutual ends. It will be admitted that the success of organized effort, whether it be from the capitalistic or from the standpoint of the moneyless worker, is the most remarkable sociological phenomenon of the past two centuries. We may differ, with a larger or smaller degree of wisdom, in reference to the ultimate results consequent upon the application of this principle of organization; but the day has passed, when those who are opposed to this industrial tendency can view the situation with complacency in the belief that the phenomenon will vanish with the recurring of the seasons. Organizations of capital and labor in this day have the underlying characteristics of permanency; both may change in form,

but there will be no decided alteration in the employment of those forces designed to secure a considerable compensation with economy of effort and expenditure. It is with that thought in mind, applied alike to capital and labor, that this article will be penned. It is the purpose of this chapter to trace in brief the tendencies which stimulated the development of labor organizations in this county and to dwell upon their influence in this political subdivision of the Empire commonwealth. We apprehend that the invitation to prepare this article was an admission, either express or implied, of the situation herein summarized in so far as that summary pertains distinctly to the industrial masses. For it is pertinent in this connection and a fact that should be called to the attention of those having some familiarity with such publications, that this is the first time in the annals of the county that any publishers have accorded recognition to the union movement as a vital factor in the development of the industrial communities of this section.

*For portrait of Mr. Cawcroft see page 141, this volume.

The unions are to be congratulated, no less than the publishers commended, that the movement has grown so much in public esteem within a decade, as to warrant attention in a publication of this scope.

Jamestown having secured and maintained the industrial leadership of the county, it is not surprising, indeed, that the labor movement of this section was first nourished into manhood in that city. It is because of those conditions, that this chronicle will pivot upon the activities of the union leaders and their followers in the metropolis of Chautauqua. Fully eighteen years ago Jamestown possessed a population of ten thousand souls, comprising Scandinavians and Englishmen in no inconsiderable numbers. They were industrious, thrifty and intelligent; having a keen appreciation of their privileges; and in common with their fellows in those times, not loth to adopt the methods of the day in the preservation of their rights. Then, as in the decade to follow, the spirit of organization was in the air, permeating the shops and impressing itself upon the economic tendencies of the era. In various parts of the county labor organizations were formed for the purpose of affiliating with the general body known as the Knights of Labor. The growing power of industrial combinations had not failed to instill into the minds of the workers that in organization there is strength, and that through the legitimate employment of the latter, the upliftment of the masses was possible. It was under the stimulus of these conditions that the first union was formed in Jamestown. During the month of December, 1882, the printers of the city organized Typographical Union No. 205. James A. Clary, the present city editor of the Jamestown Evening Journal, was the first President of that organization, and

associated with him were the following active participators in the labor movement of that day:

Vice-President, F. H. White; Financial Secretary, S. P. Woodin; Recording Secretary, C. H. Price, and Treasurer, D. H. Lilly.

This body has proved to be the bulwark and conservator of the labor movement in Chautauqua County. Although other organizations have passed into oblivion, and while similar movements have become ineffectual either through the mistakes or desertion of their followers, it is a noticeable fact that the first labor organization in the annals of the city has preserved the original charter from the International body.

Although the Typographical Union had a distinct organization as apart from the Knights of Labor, the activity of the local founders of the former gave impetus to the words of those who cherished a belief in the principles of the latter. Those who are familiar with the economic history of the Republic, will recall that the growth of the Knights of Labor was the significant fact in the annals of the years following 1880.

Encouraged by the success of the printers, and inspired by the books and eloquence of the labor leaders of those times, the local workingmen assented readily to the suggestions, emanating from within and without the city, that organization would be the forerunner of results decidedly advantageous in their nature. Unlike the unions of to-day, well nigh absolute secrecy was maintained relative to the labor bodies of a generation ago; and it is because of that fact, that exact data is not obtainable bearing upon the year of formation and the officials of those unions. In the nature of things, the trend of the union movement was determined

by the growth of the particular industries; and it was about 1883 that the second oldest union in the city, the Cigar Makers, was chartered. During the immediate succeeding years, the Weavers, the Shoemakers, the Carpenters, Woodworkers and Upholsterers were organized; and at that time, the movement assumed a definite position in the annals of the city.

Some comment upon the methods devised for securing unity of action will be opportune in this place. During the period indicated, the Knights of Labor was the dominant union organization of the nation. The strength of that organization consisted in the number and membership of the affiliated bodies scattered throughout the country. It is unnecessary to state that the workmen of Jamestown added to the stability of the national organization. The local union bodies were designated as "Trade" and "Mixed" assemblies. An explanation of those terms is necessary in order to appreciate the constitution of the general organization. It will be observed that in a city of the third class, like Jamestown, the population is not sufficient to allow the organization of unions representing all the varied trades of the community. But it was the general plan of the Knights of Labor to afford representation and brotherhood to every workingman. It was for this purpose that arrangements were made for the organization of "Trade" and "Mixed" assemblies. Thus in Jamestown where there were large numbers of shoemakers, weavers, woodworkers and carpenters, distinctive bodies were formed, composed solely of those familiar with the particular branches of business, known as "trade" assemblies; while those workingmen whose numbers were not sufficient to warrant the formation of an individual union were banded together with the so-called

"mixed" assemblies. Thus when the movement reached its height, there were one thousand members in the Knights of Labor. Those individual members, no less than the trades enumerated, were closely in touch, and watchful of their mutual interests. This was possible chiefly because of the fraternal nature of the Knights of Labor. A ritual was prescribed in the obligating of members, and as the password was universal, admission in one assembly assured recognition in the others. In contradistinction to the customs of the present-day organizations, the "pass-word" conduced to frequent visiting between the members of the several assemblies. Until other influences interfered, this led to beneficial results. While the assemblies were formed for the purpose of securing a wider recognition to the American laborer, other phases of life were in no sense neglected. The establishment of intimate relations between the members of the assemblies was a decided advantage from an educational standpoint. The writer in discussing the matter with some of those who were prominent in the movement, gleaned that the discussion of economic questions was frequent; prominent citizens addressed the Knights upon social problems, and occasional literary entertainments added to the intellectual side of the movement. Those bodies afforded men whose contact with the world had been slight, an opportunity to express themselves; it stimulated and inspired those seeking a solution of the industrial problems in their studies, and it need occasion no wonderment that the active participants in this labor movement subsequently achieved recognition in other fields of human endeavor.

Attention is directed to the fact that the unity of the local assemblies was maintained by a method similar to that

of the present. The chartering of the "trade" and "mixed" assemblies soon led to the formation of a Central Labor Council. Delegates were elected by the body to represent the various assemblies and a system of democracy was maintained between the organizations. The leading men in the labor movement were the officials of the Council, and hence the latter was regarded as symbolical of entire local organization. It bore the onus of the opponents and in turn received the commendation of those who appreciated the beneficial features of these labor societies. In connection with the vital questions centering around strikes, the members of the Council played an important part. When a particular assembly reported a grievance, a committee of the Council was appointed to investigate and confer with employer and employed. If the report of this committee was not favorable to the complainants, and a strike followed, the strikers would have no claim for financial benefits upon their fellows. This held radicalism in check; and, as it is not uncommon when the accredited representatives of labor can confer upon an equal plane with the employers, differences were adjusted with becoming rapidity. Notwithstanding that fact, there were a few strikes during the period indicated. The weavers were out some months in 1886; and the shoemakers were involved at intervals. But as it is not the purpose of unions to encourage strikes; and as the writer does not conceive that any commendable end can be achieved by dwelling upon the past differences between the forces of capital and labor, further comment upon these unhappy phases of the movement would be unjudicious.

Despite their numbers, the Knights of Labor as a body did not engage actively in the political battles of the city and county. It is of interest to note,

however, that some success was accorded the Union Labor Party formed in 1886. Henry B. Lammers was elected to represent the southern portion of the city on the Board of Supervisors. Subsequent events lessened the effectiveness of the union men from an industrial and political standpoint alike.

The previous portions of this article have been devoted to the movement in Jamestown. During the decade under consideration, Dunkirk was the only other town in the county entitled to consideration as an industrial center. Simultaneously with the growth of the movement in Jamestown, two or three unions were chartered in Dunkirk. As they were constituted on the plan adopted in her sister city, and affiliated through a Central Labor Council with the Knights of Labor, a consideration of those features is not necessary.

The growth of the union labor movement in various portions of western New York led to the formation of District Assemblies of the Knights of Labor. The unions of Jamestown, Dunkirk, Salamanca, Olean and Portville were included in the district comprising a goodly portion of Western New York. The meetings of these District Assemblies alternated between the different towns. Able delegates participated in the conventions called for the purpose of devising ways and means for mutual advancement. These assemblies conduced to the broadening of the horizon of union men, and eliminated from the local bodies those manifestations of provincial selfishness which lessen the stability of such movements.

Remarkable as was the rise of the movement in the country, the rapidity of its decline was no less significant. The chartering of the local bodies being simultaneous with the marvelous growth of the National Knights of Labor, the weakness of the latter affected the affil-

iated unions. The decline of the local labor movement may, therefore, be dated from the famous Richmond Convention of 1886. The throwing of the bombs in Haymarket Square of Chicago had evoked the horror of the civilized world; and when the one thousand delegates gathered in the Richmond Labor Convention, it necessitated all the steadying power of the conservatives to forestall the passage of a drastic resolution by the intensely radical, condemning the courts for the methods adopted in the trial of the alleged participators in the Haymarket riot. This and other matters induced rancor; and when the Convention adjourned, factionalism had sounded the death knell of the once powerful Knights of Labor. In Chautauqua, no less than in the other industrial centers of the nation, each faction had its partisans. Nothing can be more futile in results than the laborer fighting his fellows. It must be confessed in this connection, that the Republic was on the verge of that speculative era, during which there was more work than workers. Wages were high, the demand for production led to a considerate granting of the claims of labor, and the necessity for a labor organization was in a measure obviated. Thus the union militant was supplanted by prosperity triumphant. Within three years after the Richmond Convention, few vestiges of the Knights of Labor movement remained in the industrial towns of Chautauqua County.

Whatever may have been the immediate achievements of the Knights of Labor, friends and enemies will admit that it sowed effectively the seed of unionism throughout this Republic. The decline of the Knights of Labor and the explosion of the speculative bubble some years later, were followed by an extended period of industrial depression. Neith-

er before nor after the panic of 1893 was an opportune time for the fostering of a union labor movement. The workingmen of Chautauqua were fully impressed with the consequences of this fiscal typhoon. During the panic period the Jamestown Typographical Union, and possibly two other bodies, were the only active organizations in the county. Attempts to revive the local labor movement were not made until the finances of the nation had been adjusted, and the lathes and spindles of the county had recommenced humming their praises of the goddess of prosperity.

A decade elapsed between the rapid decline of the Knights of Labor and the gradual revival, which culminated in the present labor movement. During the interval, the nation had passed through a period of financial stress, only to be followed by an era of unprecedented prosperity, marked by a desire upon the part of capital and labor to enter into combinations for the preservation of their distinct interests. This outline of the second chapter in the labor movement of the county will follow the same plan of treating the organizations formed in Jamestown as a pivot, and centering the bodies in other portions of the county around that industrial community. During the period now under consideration, Jamestown had doubled in population, and the scope of her industries had been vastly widened. With a view of securing a just appreciation of the local labor movement, a glance at "Industrial Jamestown" will be timely at this juncture. The writer has made an examination of volume eight of the Census of 1900 for the purpose of obtaining the desired statistical matter. From that study of the situation, he gleaned that there are one hundred seventy-eight factories in the city having two hundred fourteen proprietors or firm members. The total capital invest-

ed is \$8,552,470, divided between land, \$722,078; buildings, \$1,110,541; machinery, \$1,787,467; and cash, together with sundries, \$4,932,384. There are three hundred eighty-six salaried officials employed, receiving \$474,249 in wages. The total number of wage earners is forty-six hundred eighty-five, receiving \$1,800,192 yearly. The thirty-two hundred one men, over sixteen years of age, employed in the shops of the city obtain yearly in total wages, \$1,427,689. Twelve hundred sixty-eight women are employed for \$346,835 in wages per annum. It is a matter for congratulation that the influence of labor unions upon the trend of legislation has been such that only two hundred sixteen children under sixteen years of age, were employed in the mills of Jamestown during the year that the census was taken. The latter received \$25,659 for their services. Having enumerated the men employed in the city, and figures having been furnished demonstrating the growth of the capitalistic interests of the community, the reader will naturally observe with interest the results following the co-operation of capital and labor in the production of material needs. The response to those queries will be found in the census tables stating that \$4,096,302 in raw materials is converted into finished products valued at \$8,218,922 during the course of a year in the factories of the city. In other words, capital furnishes the machinery and secures the market, whereby the workingmen add one hundred per cent. to every dollar's worth of raw material brought into the city. The growth of the wood working and textile enterprises of Jamestown and vicinity has been rapid and stable. But the establishment of a large concern in the city employing metal and steel workers, furnished the key to the revival of the labor movement, whose development

it is our mission to detail in the secondary portions of this article.

Many of those who were active in the movement of 1880 remained in the city; and when the business of the nation had recovered from the effects of the panic, they joined with several newcomers in considering the feasibility of reorganization. The Federation of Labor had now taken the place of the old Knights of Labor as the national union organization. Unions were being rapidly organized in various portions of the country, composed in particular of the more skilled workingmen, and the employed in Jamestown gave ready heed to the words of those who may be termed "the reorganizers," The Art Metal Construction Company having been established, the Metal Polishers Union was formed on September 26, 1895. As previously stated, the Typographical Union had retained its character, and hence to the Metal Polishers belongs the honor of forming the first union under the stimulus of the second movement. It is a matter of record that this body has never participated in a strike, whatever differences may have occurred being settled by the representatives of the employer and employed. Local No. 66 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was chartered in 1897, and with a large membership it has been one of the most effective organizations in the city. The Allied Metal Mechanics was announced in October, 1899; the Woodworkers formed a union on August 26, 1899; the Allied Metal Mechanics or Blacksmiths' Helpers were unionized on October 21, 1899; the large number of weavers in the city organized during the month of November, 1899; the Steel Cabinet Workers secured their charter from the International during the same year; the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 68 was formed in Septem-

ber, 1899, and other tradesmen, infected with the opinions of their brothers and impressed with the prestige attaching to the organizations, banded themselves together in particular unions, and that process continued with zest for fully three years. The number of unions, together with the large membership of skilled tradesmen, did not fail to attract public attention, and before the arrival of the centennial year, the people of Chautauqua County were impressed with the stability of this movement upon the part of the industrial classes.

The unions and their members were brought into touch with the various "Internationals," and affiliations were made with the national officers of the Federation. It was at this time, that measures were adopted to unify and give permanency to the work of the labor bodies in this city and county. Those who were active in the movement felt the need of a representative central organization wherein the plans for the advancement and preservation of union principles could be considered. A call was accordingly issued for the purpose of forming the Central Labor Council. The organization of this Council gave the unions of the city an official place in the American Federation of Labor. The latter issued a charter to the Jamestown Central Labor Council on December 16, 1899. The Council was composed of three delegates elected yearly from the several unions of the city. Some consideration of the powers and purposes of this body will not be amiss. It has with frequency been blamed for its commendable qualities and praised for its faults. For the purpose of determining the power of this body and its jurisdiction over the unions, the writer has made an examination of the constitution and by-laws. In the course of the preamble to the constitution formulated in 1899, we

read that the Central Labor Council is "for the purpose of organizing and concentrating the working classes for their mutual protection, education and advancement, and to that end we adopt a declaration of principles." The Labor Council is the conservative factor in the union movement of this community. The greatest evil that can attach to a labor body is its power to declare strikes for hasty and ill advised reasons. It is the aim of the Central Labor Council to forestall such actions preceding a strike declaration. Provision is made for the permanent appointment of a committee on grievances and arbitration, and one of the first clauses in the constitution of the Council reads that "we are in favor of arbitration whenever differences exist between employer and employed." Before a strike can receive the sanction and financial support of the unions represented in the Central Labor Council, a certain procedure must be followed. Section I of Article 10 of the Constitution provides as follows: "Before a strike on the part of a local union, not affiliated with a national or international organization, is endorsed by this body, a full statement shall be submitted, showing what efforts have been made to effect a conciliation of the question at issue. The proper committee shall thereupon call upon the employer, with a view of securing an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. No member of the union directly interested shall serve upon such committee. No cessation of work shall be permitted until all efforts to adjust the trouble have been exhausted." This is indicative of the maxim that power develops a sense of responsibility. John D. Buck, Herman Erickson, Charles Feather, O. C. Carpenter, Frank Sweet, J. Emil Carlson, and A. C. Kightlinger, have been the successive Presidents of the Central

Labor Council. The extent of their duties may be gleaned from the fact that at this writing there are over fifty unions represented in the Council, and fully two thousand workers enjoying the privileges of the individual organizations.

Not only has the Council exercised a directing influence in the affairs of the labor unions of the community, but it has entered into other phases of the life of the working men and women of the city. Problem papers have been prepared; on the first meeting of each month an open session has been declared for the purpose of permitting public criticism and discussion of the movement; arrangements have been made for debates, and candidates for public office have been called before the Council to define their position on pending issues; prominent speakers have accepted invitations to address mass meetings to instruct those who were not familiar with the purposes of labor organizations; the importance of Labor Day has been emphasized; the Common Council and legislative bodies have been memorialized upon public questions; a more rigid factory inspection has in many cases been demanded by the Council, and the delegates have joined with the authorities in endeavoring to enforce the acts forbidding the employment of children under certain ages; altogether, the Council has been a powerful agency in impressing the fact that reason is the proper instrument to be employed in settling disputes of mankind, and that a respect for the civil authorities in a representative government can have no baneful effect upon the union labor movement.

In addition to the Central Council, the separate trade unions have constituted advisory bodies. The industries of the city are such that there are several unions whose members are employed in the production of textiles.

These kindred unions are represented in a Textile District Council, formed on June 1, 1901. Five unions are represented in this Council with a total of twenty-five delegates. This Council advises the local bodies; it has no power to declare a strike, and its chief purpose is to minister to the advancement of the textile workers of the community through reason and conciliation. Likewise there is a body whose official title is the Building Trades' Council of Jamestown and vicinity. Three delegates are allowed from each affiliated union, and the function of the Council is not different from that of the advisory body of the Textile Workers.

The growth of the labor movement in this vicinity emphasized the need for a labor press. While the papers of this section gave the organizations such attention as was warranted from a news standpoint, the need of an organ to print arguments and data pertaining to the movement, was felt. The first suggestion of a labor paper grew out of the preparation of a series of articles upon the feasibility of the eight hour day, for the Carpenters and Joiners Union. The matter being taken into consideration, the Jamestown Union Labor Advocate appeared on April 20, 1900. Elmer E. Sprague was the proprietor and Ernest Cawcroft, the editor of the publication. The latter, in an editorial dwelling upon the "Aim and Function of the Advocate," summarized the purpose of this eight page weekly as follows: "In so far as the unions of this city cultivate a friendship for capital, rather than hatred; in so far as labor and capital co-operate on a just basis for the satisfaction of human needs; and to such an extent as each recognizes the rights of the other, there will be peace. It is not the purpose of The Advocate to stimulate attacks upon capital, nor is it the function

of any labor paper to decry the legitimate employment of property rights. Rather should labor and capital learn that their ends will be best served by the cultivation of mutual respect. If war between capital and labor implies the destruction of industry, then as a corollary, it is evident that peace will conduce to the satisfaction of human wants. It is the intention of *The Advocate* to defend the rights of the worker; not at the expense of the capitalist; but in the belief that their interests are reciprocal and their rights co-extensive." Whatever dispute there may be with reference to the union organizations and their alleged mistakes, the writer is convinced that in so far as the men have adhered to the dictum in the first issue of *The Advocate*, they have been better citizens and fitter representatives of organized labor. In the course of the past three years, *The Advocate* has been designated as the official organ of the Central Labor Councils of Jamestown, Dunkirk and Silver Creek. During that period Harry Mills has acted with efficiency as the manager of the paper. The Woman's Label League Journal was the second labor publication issued in Jamestown. It appeared in May, 1902, with Mrs. Julia C. Flewellyn of Lockport as the editor. The Journal is in the nature of a monthly magazine; it portrays the efforts of the women of the country to add to the demand for union made goods; and in 1903, it was selected as the official organ of the Woman's International Label League.

Insufficient attention has been given to the female workers in the labor movements of the past generation. But the advancing cause of womankind, combined with the tendency of women to enter into competition with men in many lines of industry, forced that factor upon the consideration of the union leaders. It is fortunate, indeed, that

in Chautauqua County as elsewhere, many of the women have volunteered to aid their husbands and brothers in the battle for industrial supremacy. Although the Textile and other unions admitted women to membership upon the same conditions as men, it was not until January of 1902, that the first Woman's Union Label League was formed in the city. This organization was received with such favor that it was necessary subsequently to form a similar body, composed of women as active, but permitting union men to hold honorary membership. Women who join those leagues are obligated to aid in furthering the demand for materials possessing the union label, and it is understood that the body will discourage the production of large quantities of goods at the expense of quality. The local bodies are affiliated with the International League, and hence the sympathies of the former are enlisted directly in the abolition of the sweat shop; together with other conditions that reduce the industrial life of a large number in the great cities to a plane of beastliness. The formation of these Label Leagues introduced another element into the labor movement of Jamestown—that of sociability. In the years past, the ordinary union has been regarded as an instrument merely for exacting higher wages, or as a body for prospective political action. But the coming of the Woman's Label League tended to make the adherence to unionism "a family affair." Thus the members of the League frequently arrange dances, literary entertainments and suppers, to which the union men are invited. These affairs, combined with the annual ball of the Central Labor Council and similar social events, evoke promptings other than selfishness in the breasts of those who are concerned in the labor movement of Chautauqua County. The introduc-

tion of women into the labor movement has, as in other phases of our national existence, had an altogether beneficial effect.

Strange as it may seem and despite the preponderance of men in the ranks, it was through women that the first labor convention was held in Jamestown. Since 1900 the organization of Label Leagues has been rapid, and that resulted in a suggestion that a convention should be held for the purpose of forming a state organization. The two Jamestown Leagues commended that plan, issuing an invitation to those interested to meet in the city. There was a ready response to the call, and on January 29, 1903, the first session of the convention was held in the City Hall. Mrs. Julia C. Flewellyn of Lockport called the hundred or more delegates to order; and after some consideration, a State Label League was formed. The convention remained in session through the evening of the second day. On January 30 there was a mass meeting in the City Hall. Prominent local speakers as well as many of those interested directly in the leagues addressed the gathering. Responding to an invitation, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor journeyed to this city, and it was his intention to participate actively in the second day's work of the convention. He received a telegram, however, announcing the death of his son, and in consequence at the mass meeting, he was excused from delivering an address, contenting himself with thanking his auditors for their hearty expressions of sympathy.

Having unionized the principal tradesmen of the city, those bodies having been in turn unified in a Central Labor Council, backed by the American Federation of Labor, and with one-half of all and three-fourths of the skilled workingmen of the city, affiliated with

some union organization, a query with reference to the strikes following that condition will arise in the minds of many readers. At the time of this writing, it is eight years since the first labor organization, under the second movement, was chartered. That there have been but three strikes of any consequence during that interval, confirms the declaration that the Central Labor Council forestalls hasty action upon the part of those with a real or fancied grievance. Whether or no, these contests between capital and labor have been justified, need not be discussed here; but attention is called to the essential significance of the fact that in eight years, among more than forty unions having a membership in excess of two thousand, there have been only three strikes worthy of consideration. It is under these circumstances, therefore, not with a desire to revive animosities, that a statement of the main facts involved in these controversies is warranted.

Because of the fame of Chautauqua as a region of summer resorts, and the attendant circumstances, the strike on the lines of the Jamestown Street Railway Company attracted more attention in various portions of the country, than any other labor dispute within the annals of the community. Division No. 188 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes was organized in this city May 15, 1901. The Association has a membership of fifty-six, practically every man employed on the trolley lines of the city and vicinity. The strike of this union went into effect on Memorial Day of 1901. There has been some difference of opinion relative to the events immediately preceding this strike declaration. But the dispute existing between the officials of the company and the men, together with the attempts to effect a settlement, were in-

vestigated by an agent of the New York State Department of Labor. The writer has deemed it judicious to reprint the following statement as it appeared in the report of the State Department of Labor for the year ending with 1901:

"The discharge of three employes by the Jamestown Street Railway Company was the cause of a strike against that firm on May 30th by about sixty motormen and conductors, members of Division No. 188, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes. The strikers claimed that the three men were discharged because of their membership in the union and demanded their reinstatement, while the company alleged that their dismissal was due solely to violation of the company's rules and had nothing to do with their connection with the association, and refused to re-employ them.

"On June 1st the officials of the company issued an ultimatum to the men, informing them that the places of all who did not return to work on or before July 4th would be permanently filled. None of the strikers, however, had appeared for employment on that day. On the 5th the Common Council of the city authorized the Mayor to appoint a committee for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strike, which committee was appointed, and included Mayor J. Emil Johnson, Hon. Benjamin S. Dean, Prof. R. R. Rogers, Rev. W. P. Hellings, Judge Carey D. Davie and City Treasurer John B. Shaw. Having investigated the situation, this committee drew up recommendations, being assisted therein by a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, who reached Jamestown on July 10th. These recommendations contained the terms which the committee had secured from the railway company and the men were urged to accept them. The terms thus offered in-

cluded full recognition of the right of the men to join the union, and a promise to re-employ all those on strike as fast as possible, except the three men originally discharged. A full meeting of the men, to which the committee presented its report, unanimously rejected its recommendations, the strikers insisting that all men must be taken back at the same time.

"July 26th the representatives of the Board of Arbitration again visited Jamestown and by request of a committee from the union and the Third Vice President of the American Federation of Labor arranged a conference between those parties, the President of the Street Railway Company and himself. This conference, at which the situation was again reviewed in detail, served to make clear the company's willingness to re-employ without discrimination any of the strikers whose service had been satisfactory in the past, but at the same time showed their determination to consider no proposal involving the dismissal of their present employes in order to make places for those who had struck. The conference resulted also in a meeting subsequently between the company's President and the National President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, but this meeting proved fruitless. At the close of the official year, September 30th, there had been no settlement of this dispute. About a month after the strike began the company had secured a full force of employes and continued to operate its lines regularly thereafter. The strike was still nominally maintained by the union, however, the fight being conducted in the form of a boycott especially of the company's line running to points of summer resort on Lake Chautauqua."

It will be observed, of course, by the reader that at the time the above quot-

ed report was prepared, the strike had not terminated. The effect of the controversy on the business of Jamestown and Chautauqua Lake, however, was such that both sides were urged constantly by disinterested parties to reach an agreement. Considerable obduracy was manifested, but on the evening of April 13, 1902, a conference was held between an official of the National Organization and the President of the Jamestown Street Railway Company, wherein the difficulty was adjusted. The settlement was in the nature of a compromise, the corporation agreeing to gradually re-employ the strikers and increase the wages of the men. The termination of this strike, ten and one-half months after its inauguration, was one of the happiest events in the industrial history of Chautauqua County.

One of the longest labor difficulties in Jamestown was instituted by the Plumbers' Local, No. 232. The latter was formed on December 12, 1901, and at that time the plumbers of the city were working ten hours a day, receiving two dollars and a half for such services. During the latter portion of the year, a demand was made for a nine hour day with three dollars as the wage scale. The Master Plumbers declined to grant those demands, and the strike continued for a period of thirteen months. The concessions were finally made, however, and since that time the relations between the masters and their men have been harmonious.

Before concluding this statement, reference must be made to the trouble which ensued between those employed in certain departments of the mills of Hall & Company, and the owners of that corporation. During the early months of the year 1900, the spinners demanded a slight increase in wages; the refusal of those demands was followed by a strike, and thereupon, in

April of that year, the Weavers went out in sympathy with the former. The Weavers formed a strong organization in 1899, and hence they were prepared to conduct a vigorous campaign. Early in the strike attempts to effect a settlement were made, but nothing was actually accomplished until ten months later, when an official of the International succeeded in reaching an agreement. It was one of those beneficial compromises, which have marked the pathway of organized labor. A nine and one-half hour day was granted, and such was the influence of that action that a similar concession was made to all those employed in the textile mills of Jamestown and Falconer. In this, as in other difficulties, the contest was long but the ultimate settlements impressed upon the labor leaders that consiliation is advisable and caused the employer to realize that arbitration is feasible in the maintenance of agreeable relations between man and man.

One of the most notable labor controversies in the county occurred in the fall of 1901 and winter of 1902. The October Grand Jury that year indicted George M. Guntner for the crime of being a public nuisance and for violating section 435 of the Penal Code by circulating false rumors designed to effect the securities of manufacturing plants in the City of Jamestown. Guntner was the organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Woodworkers of America and the agitation which he conducted in Jamestown resulted in the indictments mentioned. Guntner was arraigned in the Supreme Court before Justice Lambert where he pleaded "not guilty."

The case was sent to the county court for trial, permission having been granted Guntner's counsel to demur to the indictments. So much interest was created by the case and so vital did it appear

to the interest of organized labor that Thomas L. Kidd of Chicago, a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, personally came to Jamestown and took charge of the case. He retained Frank H. Mott to defend Guntner and placed in the County Treasury six hundred dollars, in cash, in lieu of bail.

At the November term of County Court Mr. Mott filed a demurer to each of the indictments and argued that the facts alleged, if true, did not constitute a crime. After many delays the demurers were finally argued by Mr. Mott and the Honorable Eleazer Green, the District Attorney of the county. The counsel submitted elaborate briefs and after a careful consideration of the arguments and the law, Judge Fisher sustained the demurer to the "public nuisance" count and dismissed the indictment. He sustained the indictment for circulating false rumors on the ground that it actually alleged that a crime had been committed.

At the February, 1902, term of the County Court, the defendant appeared and through his counsel announced that he was ready to proceed to the trial of the case based upon the violation of Section 435 of the Penal Code. District Attorney Green stated that the people were not ready for the trial and that in view of many peculiar complications in the case, he would not oppose the dismissal of the indictment. Upon this statement and upon motion of Mr. Mott that the case be tried or the indictment be dismissed, Judge Fisher dismissed the indictment and ordered the discharge of Mr. Guntner. However disagreeably the personality and tactics of Mr. Guntner may have appealed to many within and without the unions, the Anglo-Saxon sense of fair treatment was plainly outraged by this indictment. The friends of organized labor and the

champions of personal liberty throughout the country realized that the conviction of Mr. Guntner would constitute a serious blow to the masses of the people. The interpretation of the statute as implied in the peculiar nature of the indictment was regarded as unprecedented; and the prominent leaders of the legal profession, in common with the Metropolitan press, discussed the possible conviction with vigor, and the results of such action upon the future of American labor organizations, with incisiveness.

The reader must not have inferred from this extended summary that the organized labor movement of the county has centered entirely in one community. In common with Jamestown, the movement has played an important part in the industrial life of the city located on the shores of Lake Erie. Any mention of Dunkirk from an industrial standpoint calls to the mind of the reader the extensive plant of the American Locomotive Company. The engines constructed in Dunkirk are employed in transporting the furniture and textiles which have given Jamestown a commercial prestige in the cities of this and the Old World. Because of the smaller population, and the segregation of industries, there are fewer manufacturing establishments in Dunkirk than Jamestown. Those in the former are no less important, however, and a brief resume of their operations will add to the value of this sketch. According to the census returns of 1900 there are eighty-six plants in Dunkirk, owned by eighty-nine firm members. Over four million dollars in capital is necessitated in giving employment to twenty-six hundred fifteen wage earners. The total amount paid in wages is \$1,374,017, and twenty-four hundred forty-nine persons, over sixteen years of age, receive \$1,338,683 of that sum total. The na-

ture of the industries is such that the employment of women and children is not possible upon a large scale. The cost of the raw supplies is \$3,084,197 yearly, and the products of the toil are \$5,393,053 in finished materials.

The labor movement reached its maximum strength in Dunkirk during the year 1903. The principal tradesmen of the city have been organized, many of them for several years. While there has been no direct coalition between the labor organizations of the county, they have not failed to manifest the mutuality of their interests in times of stress. The unity of the Dunkirk unions is secured by a method similar to that of Jamestown. There is a Central Labor Council and the other advisory bodies peculiar to the movement. The city has been singularly fortunate in being freed from labor difficulties on an extensive scale. Conciliation is resorted to in the larger establishments, and despite the presence of a large foreign population, the disputes that have occurred have not been marked by actions which are at once the dishonor and menace of the union movement, in a land where the ballot has never failed to afford remedial legislation.

Organization has taken root in the smaller communities of the county. Over on the North Shore, Silver Creek is located, with twenty-seven thriving factories, employing three hundred men. Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of invested capital, one hundred fifty thousand dollars in wages yearly, and finished products valued at five hundred fifty thousand dollars, is the story in brief of the industrial life of Silver Creek during the course of a normal year. The active spirits in that town have succeeded in organizing the carpenters, machinists and retail clerks. There is a Central Labor Council in existence at this writing, and the other organiza-

tions which tend to give stability to unionism. A dispute, which involved a large number in several of the factories of the town, has been the only serious difficulty between the proprietors and the unions in Silver Creek.

Those who have followed this chronicle will have observed that but half of those employed in the shops of the county have affiliated with labor unions. In the presence of those who were dwelling somewhat extravagantly upon the size of the movement, others have been inclined to doubt the power of these bodies in effecting results advantageous to the workers. But the latter should bear in mind three facts: First, that the division between union and non-union men does not imply that the greater portion of the latter would assume a position detrimental to their fellows; secondly, that lack of membership in a union is not indicative of a disbelief in the cardinal principles of unionism; and thirdly, that just as a squad of policemen will disperse an untrained mob, and a regiment of soldiers will rout an army of recruits, it follows that any body of workingmen acting as a unit, will be far more influential in industrial affairs than their unorganized fellows. Added to this is the fact, that the greater proportion of skilled workingmen are union members, and thus, because of the complexity of modern enterprises, they are the determining factors in any acute situation.

The writer has no caveat to enumerate the rightful, or palliate the questionable actions of organized labor in Chautauqua County. He is convinced that only in so far as labor unions have respected the rights of others have they gained in substantial prestige; and solely as they maintain the latter will their influence in industrial affairs remain upon a basis of stability. "Liberty," said Judge Earl in a paragraph that

should be remembered by those whose enthusiasm may lead them to infringe on the immunities of others, "in its broad sense as understood in this country, means the right, not only of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or avocation. All laws, therefore, which impair or trammel these rights, which limit one in his choice of a trade or profession, or confine him to work or live in a specified locality, or exclude him from his own house, or restrain his otherwise lawful movements, are infringements upon his fundamental rights of liberty, which are under constitutional protection."

One condition which many of the critics have overlooked, is, that the local labor organizations are composed of human beings. We may declare that they have made mistakes; this must be granted by friend and foe alike, but when have organizations risen above the character of their individual members? We may assert that they have at times been animated by prejudice in the conduct of their relations with capital; none will admit that more than the judicious leaders; but why should we expect that union men, more than the rest of the race, should be free from the frailties of human passions? Despite their mistakes, notwithstanding their errors of judgment and admitting the occasional existence of prejudice, the writer as an outsider is prepared to reiterate that the labor movement has elevated the tone of citizenship. Nor is this a matter for surprise. Whenever

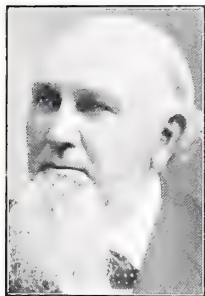
men reach that stage of mental development that they unite for achievement; whenever they manifest a desire to form mutual bands for the discussion of common purposes; and whenever they perceive that legal combinations of capital must be met by legitimate organizations of labor, the ensuing feeling of responsibility has enhanced their conception of the privileges and obligations of American citizenship. Just as the unlettered of the middle ages demanded freedom, and the lettered of later generations broadened the sphere of liberty in Anglo-Saxon life, so a generous recognition of the function of organized labor in the economic existence of the Republic, will tend to eradicate those elements which have cast disrepute upon the union movement. This has been a chronicle chiefly of measures, not men. Because of the unsatisfactory, or non-existent records, coupled with a consequent inability to mete a due degree of commendation to the several leaders, little mention has been made of those who were active in the work of organization. Let the movement rise upon its rights; let it be wrecked because of its wrongs. The true measure of the labor movement must be taken, not by the blind following of personalities, but by the adherence of the membership to principles. In so far as this movement had aided rightfully in lightening the toil of human beings, and whenever it had enabled any body of men to share in the prosperity hitherto unparalleled in the history of the nation, its mission has been fulfilled and the activity of the members has not been inopportune.

July 1, 1903.



THE GRAPE INDUSTRY.

BY G. E. RYCKMAN.



G. E. RYCKMAN

Grape growing is one of the oldest industries known to man. The delicious flavor of the fruit has tickled the palates of the people of the earliest ages recorded in history. Vine culture has been contemporaneous with civilization and we are told "following it from country to country and progressing with it." The writer having had some experience as a horticulturist, has promised to prepare an account of the growth and development of the industry in this country, and this account is hereby given, not in polished phrases and well rounded sentences, but in the plain and homely language of every day life. And if, in succeeding pages, any mistakes are noted, it is hoped the public will appreciate the fact that few obtain perfection, and that in an article of the scope and character of this, errors of more or less importance must necessarily creep in.

Although grapes have been cultivated and cared for ever since the dawn of civilization, it was not until a comparatively recent period that vine culture on a large scale was undertaken in this county. Indeed there are many living

today who can remember when the first vineyards were planted in Chautauqua County, and when grape growing was in its infancy.

There is a vast difference between the varieties of grapes grown in the Eastern Hemisphere and those grown in our own favored land, and the delay in the introduction of the fruit into this country was doubtless due in a large degree to the efforts of the horticulturists to transplant the vines from foreign soils, efforts which invariably were unsuccessful, and which resulted in loss of time and loss of money. It took upwards of two centuries for pomologists to discover that foreign varieties would not thrive in our climate, but when this lesson was finally thoroughly learned, attention was turned to the improvement of the native species of vine, and in course of time numerous choice and desirable varieties were developed, and a new industry was firmly established in America.

It is unfortunate of course that the fine flavored grapes of Europe cannot be successfully cultivated in America, but, nevertheless, we can congratulate ourselves on the fact that the American grape is in many respects superior to

the European importation, and that on the whole we lose nothing by the change. Those who first undertook the task of improving our native varieties in this country builded better than they knew, as the thousands of acres of vineyards in America will bear witness, and though the names of these men have long been forgotten, we must do honor to their memory for they were the pioneers of the grape industry.

The earlier settlers of Chautauqua County knew little or nothing about grape growing. They were too busy in clearing the land and engaging in the

built by him was located but a few feet from the present home of the writer, his grandson, in the Village of Brocton, and Deacon Fay lived there many years.

The life of a pioneer was not an easy one, and Deacon Fay doubtless longed for many of the comforts he had left behind. Recollecting that the native fox grape vines flourished in great profusion on the banks of the New England streams, he determined to try the experiment of transplanting in this western wilderness. Procuring a few vines he planted them carefully in front



DEACON ELIJAH FAY.

He planted the first grape vines in Chautauqua County.



MRS. ELIJAH FAY.

numerous avocations incidental to pioneer life to devote much attention to horticulture, if indeed there had been any incentive to do so, which assuredly there was not, so far as grape growing was concerned. However, in the year 1811 Deacon Elijah Fay came to the Town of Portland from Southborough, Massachusetts, and located at Salem Cross Roads, now known as the Village of Brocton, who was the first settler. Following the example of other pioneers he selected a site for a log cabin and as soon as the building was completed, commenced the task of subduing the stubborn forest. The cabin

of his cabin and in a short time they had taken root and grew with a vigor that indicated the adaptability of the soil of this section to vine culture. This incident is mentioned, not because it is important in itself, but because these were the first grape vines planted in Chautauqua County, and for that matter in Western New York, and their planting was the beginning of an industry that in years to come was destined to be one of the important industries of a large and flourishing community. These vines were planted in 1818. As previously stated they grew luxuriantly but the fruit, while of good size, was

of an inferior quality, and on the whole the experiment in grape culture was far from satisfactory.

Deacon Fay was not discouraged, he believed that the soil and climate were adapted to grape growing if only the right variety could be secured. His next experiment was in the spring of 1822 when he procured a few roots of Miller's Burgundy, Sweetwater and Hamburgh varieties and planted them on his premises, but they made only a feeble growth, the leaves and fruit mildewed and it was quite evident that the wood and foliage would not stand the climate. Thus the second experiment in grape growing proved a worse failure than the first.

Two things, however, were learned by these experiments, first that the soil was suitable for the cultivation of grape vines, and second that the climate was too severe for the varieties which had foreign blood in them. It, therefore, followed that a more hardy variety must be found before grape culture could be put on a paying basis. Deacon Fay, however, temporarily abandoned the idea of raising grapes because money was scarce and grape roots expensive and he had little to waste in further experiments. Nevertheless, he was satisfied that a variety could be found that was hardy enough for the climate and he determined that as soon as conditions permitted he would try again.

Two years passed away and Deacon Fay was ready for his third experiment.

William R. Prince of Flushing, Long Island, had for sale roots of the Catawba and Isabella varieties, and in 1824 Mr. Fay purchased a few roots and made preparations for planting them. A plot of ground two by eight rods was prepared and the vines planted. A wooden trellis was erected on which to train them and thus the first

vineyard in Western New York was established.

Soil and climate proved well adapted to these varieties, the vines were soon well rooted, they grew rapidly, spreading over the trellis in luxuriant profusion and in due time producing a luscious, juicy and fine flavored fruit which ripened in the autumn sunshine as well as could be desired, and proved conclusively that grapes could be grown in this section of the country.

Financially Deacon Fay benefited but very little by these experiments. Indeed, he had little expectation of growing grapes for the market, his idea being simply to provide fruit for his own table, and having succeeded he was content to defer further experiments. The country at that time was little more than a wilderness. Transportation by means of ox teams over the rough forest trails was extremely difficult, not to say dangerous and the markets were at too great a distance to profitably reach. Therefore for a number of years following the planting of this little vineyard Mr. Fay made no effort to place the product on the market. The rapid growth in the population of Western New York finally convinced him that he could make a profit from the sale of grapes and in the forties he purchased a few baskets, and filling them with fruit shipped them to Buffalo by way of steamer from Dunkirk. Austin Baker, a well known resident of the Town of Portland, was employed to sell the grapes. He procured a space in the old market place located on the Terrace and offered his fruit for sale. The people evinced much curiosity as these were the first grapes ever offered for sale in their market, and at first answering questions was Mr. Baker's principal duty.

"What kind of plums are those?"

queried one man as he snipped a generous sample from the bunch.

"Grapes," replied Mr. Baker.

"Are they sweet or sour?" asked another who had not tasted the sample.

"Sweet," replied Mr. Baker.

"How do you eat them?" asked another. And this last was a common question. After the people became acquainted with the uses of the grapes the sales were satisfactory, they bringing three to four cents per pound and Mr. Fay advised his son and neighbors to plant grapes as it would pay much better than raising pork, hauling to Buffalo with teams and getting two dollars to three dollars per one hundred pounds for the same. Mr. Fay's little vineyard grew and flourished year by year, producing a fine quality of fruit, and finally in 1853 there was an exhibit of grapes sent to a fair at Wattsburg, Pennsylvania, in charge of Lincoln Fay, nephew of the pioneer grape grower. These grapes were put up in five pound boxes and were a great curiosity and attracted much attention and were sold readily at one dollar per box. However, there was not much done in grape growing for the market for several years.

As early as 1830 the first wine was made by Deacon Fay, who made ten gallons, all of which was used for sacramental and medicinal purposes. Gradually the little vineyard was enlarged until there was made from three hundred to five hundred gallons of wine per year. In the meantime other residents of the town having faith in the future of the fruit, commenced its culture on a small scale. The growing of grape vines for sale among the settlers was begun by Lincoln Fay in 1834, ten years from the time the first vineyard was planted. Joseph B. Fay, a son of Deacon Elijah Fay, commenced the culture of grapes in 1851. H. A. Burton, an-

other of the early settlers set out one-fourth of an acre in 1857. Others followed his example and in a short time grapes were quite common in this section, the product being mostly used for wine making. Lincoln Fay, it will be remembered, commenced growing grape vines in 1834, cultivating the Catawba, the Isabella and a few other varieties. Few grape roots were planted until 1850, and it was during the fifties that W. S. Bull of Concord, Massachusetts, introduced the Concord variety which received the prize awarded by Horace



Greeley, who enthusiastically declared it was "the grape for the million," which prophecy has proven to be a fact, but the writer feels impelled to say that the Catawba and Isabella are two very choice and valuable varieties, the Catawba being the first great American grape extensively cultivated in this country, and it is worthy of still more extensive cultivation. It was first found growing wild in South Carolina in 1802 and yielded readily to cultivation and improvement. Hardy and productive, it is one of the best winter table grapes grown, and for still wines and champagnes is unsurpassed.

The Isabella was first introduced from South Carolina in about 1802 by Mrs. Isabella Gibbs and named after her. It

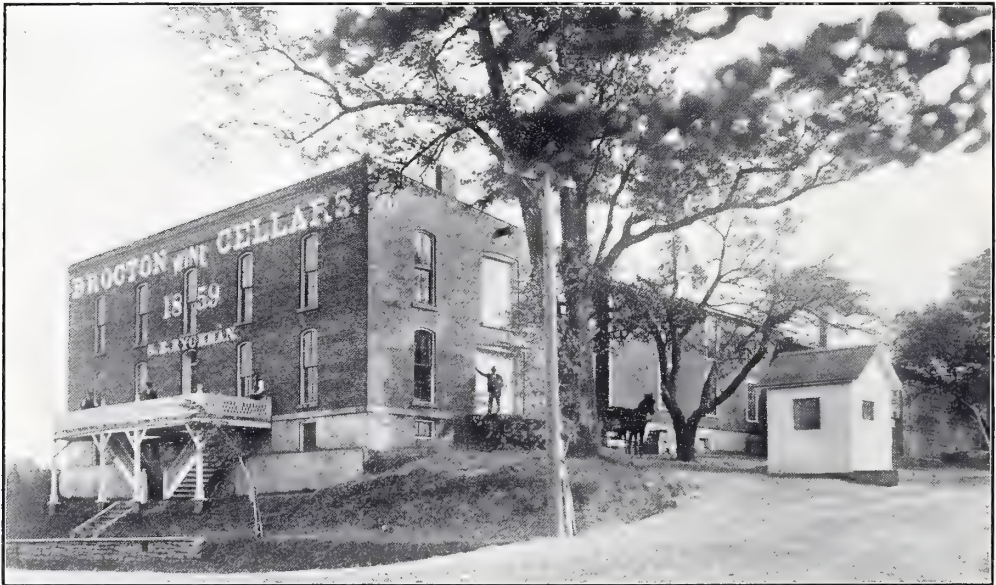
is also a valuable variety, both for table use and wine.

Although in the early days of the grape industry the wine cellars provided the principal market for the product, those engaged in the business had faith in the future, believing that in time the people would find the fruit a table luxury.

The first epoch of the wine industry may be said to date from the year 1859 when the Brocton wine cellars were built by Joseph B. Fay, Rufus Haywood and the writer, and the manufacture of

It is estimated that at the time of the completion of the wine cellars in 1859 there was about twenty acres of bearing vineyard in the Town of Portland. This acreage of course increased rapidly although there was some opposition to growing grapes for wine making purposes, and it was not until the operations of 1865 and a few years following that this opposition practically disappeared.

In 1865 the Lake Shore Wine Company was formed with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The



wine commenced on a larger scale than heretofore under the firm name of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood. The cellars which occupied the same site as the present cellars, were originally built thirty by fifty feet in size with sub-cellar, each of these cellars were ten feet in depth and they were as a whole of ample size to care for all of the grapes grown at that time. The first year after the completion of the cellars two thousand gallons of wine were made and the manufacture increased year by year until in 1865 there was in store thirty-seven thousand gallons.

officers of the company were: Timothy Judson, President; Albert Haywood, Superintendent, and Joseph B. Fay, Secretary. The company purchased the cellars for thirty-eight thousand dollars, and as soon as possession was given commenced to improve the property by building the present brick structure. This building being completed, all of the improved appliances for wine making were purchased regardless of expense and the company were ready to do business on a larger scale than heretofore.

Fortunately for the grape industry,

but unfortunately for the company, the new management inaugurated an era of extravagant prices which, although eventually ruinous, lent impetus to grape culture on a larger scale than the most hopeful enthusiast had heretofore anticipated. The members of the company no doubt had exaggerated ideas of the profits to be derived from wine making, but it would hardly seem that the most sanguine anticipations would excuse the ridiculous high prices paid for grapes delivered at their cellars. At one time Isabellas sold as high as eight cents per pound, Catawbas nine cents, Dianas twenty cents and Delawares thirty cents per pound. Of course the fabulous prices brought every grape grower to the cellars with his product, every man who owned a vineyard commenced enlarging it, while those who had heretofore paid little attention to grape culture, at once commenced planting vines. At these prices there was a profit for all. Those who opposed grape cultivation on an extensive scale opposed it no longer. Eight cents per pound for the common varieties; thirty cents for the choicest, why, at those prices a grape grower in a few years could make a fortune, a productive vineyard was almost as good as a gold mine. Other lines of industry were abandoned and all the farmers directed their energies to preparing vineyards. In a single year one hundred acres were planted. In two years the land devoted to grape culture had doubled, and in ten years a well defined grape belt of fully six hundred acres stretched through the towns bordering on Lake Erie.

Of course this inflation of prices could not last forever, but while it did last the people made enormous profits from the sale of their grapes. When the end came with the failure of the company, the industry was of course demoralized

but there was too much at stake to abandon the hundreds of acres of fruitful vineyards, if perchance any other market for the fruit could be provided. So the grape growers began to look about them and wonder why a market could not be found beyond the confines of Brocton and the grape belt. Grapes were good for some other purpose besides wine making. All that was necessary was to educate the people and the demand would soon equal the supply. Thus the grape growers reasoned, and as the subsequent history of the industry has shown, reasoned correctly, and again the effort was made to introduce the fruit to the public.

The first shipments were made in twenty pound splint baskets, the grapes being carted to Dunkirk and thence shipped by through freight to various cities, where they were sold for a fair profit. Only a small proportion of the grape crop was shipped this way, and the freight charges being high, it was soon evident that to make the desired profits the shipments must be of greater magnitude. The main point, however, was settled, namely that grapes could be sold for table use, and the rest was largely detail as to the best methods of preparing the grapes for shipment and providing for the cheapest means of transportation. Jonas Martin of Brocton was the first shipper to solve the latter problem. He reasoned that grapes shipped in carloads could be handled to better advantage than in smaller quantities, and, in the fall of 1877 he loaded his first car and shipped it to an agent or commission merchant in Philadelphia. This was the first entire car load of grapes ever sent from Chautauqua County, and the shipment may therefore be fairly said to be the beginning of the immense shipments that have since been sent to the various cities of the United States. Shipments

in small quantities had of course been made heretofore, but Mr. Martin was the first to undertake the handling of grapes on so large a scale, and as usual in such cases there were many who prophesied failure. For a time it would appear that these dismal prophecies were well founded as financially the first shipment was a failure. This was not the fault of Mr. Martin, but of the railroad company, for the car did not reach its destination until eight days after it left Brocton, and the grapes were in such condition as to bring but three cents per pound, the proceeds from the sale not being enough to cover the expenses of the shipment.



FIRST GRAPE STATION IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Mr. Martin was not discouraged by this failure but at once set to work loading another car for the same market. With a better knowledge of billing, routes and other details incident to shipments of this kind, the car reached its destination on time and the grapes were sold at a sufficient profit to cover the expenses of the first shipment. The following year there were eight cars shipped from Brocton to Philadelphia, four by Mr. Martin and four by myself, and from that time down to the present date the output has steadily increased, and now fully eight thous-

and cars are shipped from the grape belt each year.

Shippers and growers multiplied as the demand for the fruit increased in the markets of the country. At first the growers were inclined to favor the nearby cities, fearing to send such perishable freight long distances. For a long time Chicago was considered the western limit, and when in 1882, Fay, Smith and Crosby billed a car to Minneapolis, many of the expert growers predicted failure, declaring with much emphasis that grapes could not be sent such a distance with safety. Again the experts were wrong, for the car was received at its destination in first class condition and the contents were sold at a good profit. The following year the firm of Martin, Ryckman and Taylor received an order for a car of grapes to be shipped to Spokane, Washington. This was the longest haul yet undertaken. One of the banks in Spokane made a satisfactory guarantee against loss to the firm and a car was carefully loaded and billed for its long journey across the continent. In due time it arrived at its destination and the grapes were found to be in first class condition and in this distant market brought a satisfactory price. The freight bill of this single shipment amounted to six hundred fifty dollars.

The Spokane experiment demonstrated the practicability of long distance shipments, and from that time the firm of Martin, Ryckman and Taylor, together with other firms made extensive shipments to the principal cities of the country, east and west.

Organization is the spirit of the age. The combination and consolidation of commercial enterprises is now so common as to cause little comment, but in those days there was a division of effort that was disastrous to the profitable marketing of the crop. In brief, the

business had increased with more rapidity than the machinery for handling it, and the desirability, if not the necessity of united action soon became apparent. In 1885 leading growers suggested that an effort be made to combine the interests of the grape growers, and this suggestion took substantial form February 14, 1886, when the Chautauqua Grape Growers Shipping Association was organized with one hundred eighty-four members. This was the first grape growers' union to be organized in the

first year one hundred three car loads were shipped by the association. For a time all of the shipments of the association, as well as those of individual shippers were billed at Brocton, practically the entire product of the grape belt being shipped from that point. As may be readily imagined the Brocton shipping station during the harvest time was an exceedingly busy place. Frequently from forty to fifty teams would be seen standing in line at the railway station awaiting their turn for unload-



BUSY DAY DURING THE GRAPE SEASON.

grape belt, and its organization marks an epoch in the grape industry of Chautauqua County.

The officers of this association were: President, A. S. Watson, Westfield; Secretary, G. W. Marsh, Portland; Directors, A. S. Watson, G. W. Marsh, F. G. Arnold, G. S. A. Farnham and Spencer Munson. For the responsible position of manager E. H. Fay of Portland was elected. Mr. Fay established his headquarters at Brocton and commenced the discharge of his duties. The

ing, all day the country roads leading to Brocton were alive with teams and men. At the station the most intense activity was displayed, and even at times it was difficult to load the grapes as fast as they were brought in, and altogether business was brisk at the Brocton station during the shipping season.

This concentration of the shipments in Brocton, while perhaps beneficial to the village was not to the growers, on account of being overcrowded, and the

demand for more shipping stations became imperative. As the railroads ran the entire length of the grape belt, it was easy to meet this demand until loading stations were established at intervals the entire length of the belt, there now being sixteen of these stations in the Town of Portland alone, which town produces nearly one-third of the grapes grown in the entire belt.

In 1887 the association adopted a trade mark, and in 1888 the pooling scheme was undertaken, the following year the association was reorganized, the trademark changed and registered and business continued until 1893 when the corporation was disbanded.

Other smaller shipping associations had in the meantime been formed. The Ripley Grape Growers Shipping Association was one and the Western New York Shipping Association another. There were also a large number of individual shippers. The conflicting interests of these associations and individual shippers and lack of concert of action, of course engendered jealousies which did material damage to the grape growers as a whole and in 1892 the time was ripe for the formation of a shipping agency which would include the entire interests of the grape belt. Accordingly in January of that year a meeting of grape growers was held in Westfield. At this meeting arrangements were made for another meeting to be held in Brocton in February, when delegates from the other towns of the belt were to be present with authority for forming an association. This meeting was held as scheduled in the Opera House at Brocton, the basis of representation was one delegate for each seven hundred fifty acres of bearing vineyards, and there was a goodly gathering present. An association was formed to be known as the Chautauqua and North East Grape Union, the union was in-

corporated under that name with main offices at Brocton and a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into shares of five dollars each. Single shares were taken by thirteen hundred sixty-six growers, this stock was distributed among the different towns of the grape belt as follows: Perrysburg, twenty-four; Hanover, eighty-five; Dunkirk and Arkwright, seventeen; Sheridan, one hundred thirty-six; North East, one hundred thirty; Ripley, one hundred five; Westfield, two hundred fifty-five; Portland, three hundred twenty-six, and Pomfret, two hundred eighty-eight.

The first officers of this association were: President, Prof. A. N. Taylor, Westfield; Secretary, F. N. Randall, Ripley; Financial Secretary, Augustus Blood, Brocton; General Inspector, J. A. Tennant, Ripley; Treasurer, R. A. Hall, Brocton; Chief Salesman, Jonas Martin, Brocton; Executive Board, Prof. A. N. Taylor, R. J. Quayle and G. W. Blaine; Directors, Prof. A. N. Taylor, F. N. Randall, R. J. Quayle, Rev. B. A. Hillman, R. A. Hall, Ernest Buckner, S. F. Nixon, O. M. Hall and W. R. Miner.

Shipments by the union commenced September 9, 1892, and closed November 21. Statistics show that there were eighteen hundred forty-five cars shipped during the sixty-two working days as follows: North East, one hundred thirty-nine; Ripley, one hundred twenty-five; Ripley Crossing, one hundred; State Line, thirty-seven; Westfield, two hundred ninety-nine, West Portland, eighty-one; Portland, one hundred ninety-four; Brocton, three hundred eighty-one; Pomfret, fifty-three; Fredonia, two hundred fifty-four; VanBuren, sixty-three; Sheridan, fifty-seven; Silver Creek, forty-seven; Forestville, thirteen, and Perrysburg, two. Of these, sixteen hundred forty-six cars

were sold on the track before moving and mostly went to the west, some even to Seattle, Washington, and the remainder were consigned to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Providence. The number of baskets shipped were five million three hundred seventy-two thousand six hundred forty, the amount of cash received was nine hundred thirty-eight thousand six hundred eighty-seven dollars and thirty-nine cents, an average of seventeen and forty seven-hundredth cents per nine pound basket.

This association continued doing business on a large scale for about three years and finally surrendered its charter, and in 1897 the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Company was organized and this association is still in existence. Some idea of the rapid growth of the industry may be gathered from the fact that the first year this company shipped forty-four hundred forty-four cars from the grape belt.

An industry of considerable importance in itself, which owes its existence entirely to the grape industry, is basket making. This has become a flourishing industry in Chautauqua County, the constant and ever increasing demand for grape baskets has stripped the county of the basswood and elm timber, and in the past few years many of the noble forests which graced the Chautauqua hills have been entirely swept away. The basket maker now procures his material from a distance, but as yet there has been no appreciable increase in the price of baskets. Originally grapes were packed for shipment in round paper boxes holding from three to five pounds and costing sixty cents per dozen. Later the material was changed to wood, and still later the twenty pound splint basket was introduced; these baskets cost one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and were returned to

the shipper. At times considerable inconvenience was experienced on account of inability to procure baskets, finally the old twelve pound climax basket was introduced. This basket was modeled on the same lines of those in use today, and being more convenient for handling, and moreover much cheaper, was in a short time universally adopted. The size was afterwards reduced to ten pounds, and then to nine pounds, and later was further reduced on the theory that an eight pound basket of grapes would sell for as much as the larger size, and with these exceptions there has been no change since its adoption.

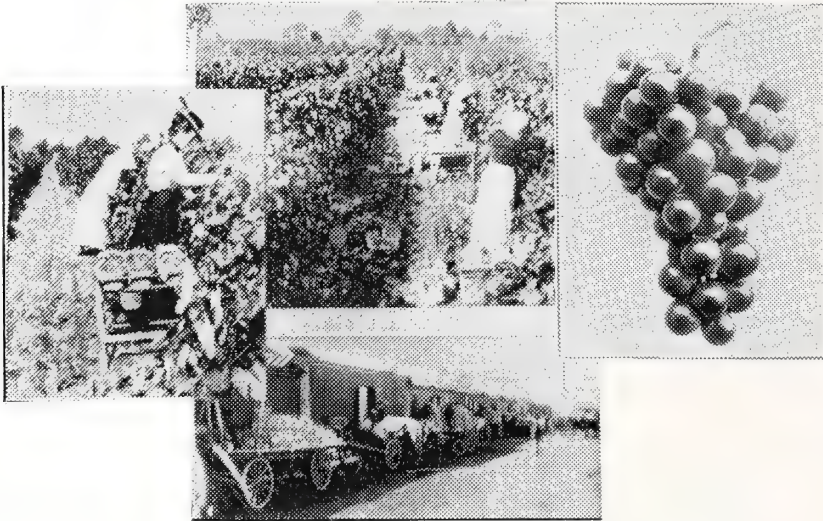
From this it will be seen that the expenditure necessary to provide baskets in which to pack the fruit is not an inconsiderable item in the grape grower's account. The difference of a cent or two in the price of a basket holding eight pounds of grapes may mean profit or loss to the grower when he markets his crop, and it is therefore important that baskets be procured as cheaply as possible, and experience has shown that the ones now in use are of the right size and shape. By the time that the material for the present style of baskets is exhausted the growers will have probably devised other and equally economical methods of packing.

Within the last few years there has been a large demand in our large cities for grapes in bulk for wine purposes and these are mostly shipped in trays with slatted top, holding thirty to forty pounds each, and there has lately been introduced a twenty pound climax basket with raised cover which is meeting with much favor.

It may, perhaps, be pertinent to refer briefly to the area, the soil and the climate of the grape belt. The belt covers the territory from Silver Creek on the east, to North East and Harbor Creek,

Pennsylvania, on the west, running through the Towns of Hanover, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Pomfret, Portland, Westfield and Ripley in Chautauqua County. This belt is about fifty miles in length and averages three and one-half miles in width. The land as a rule is comparatively level from the shores of the lake to the base of the hills which form the watershed between the basin of the Great Lakes and the Valley of the Mississippi. In this territory is of course considerable land which is not used for grape growing, but inasmuch as the greater portion is, or can be used for

other causes. A very plausible theory is, that the climatic influences from location are chiefly responsible. That the lake along the northern border of the belt has its influences in preventing late frosts in spring and early frosts in the fall, is conceded, no fact is more firmly established. That the nearness to the lake or otherwise, of the hills on the south has a marked influence may be seen, for as the altitude of the hills becomes less, east or west, and their distance from the lake becomes greater, the peculiarities of the section for the culture of fine flavored grapes dimin-



this purpose, it is no misnomer to term this section of the county the grape belt.

From the border of the lake through practically the entire length of the belt the soil is a clay and sandy loam averaging one and one-half miles in width. Then follows a gravelly belt about one mile wide, and at the foot of the hills is a clay shale about one mile in width. As a matter of fact there seems to be no peculiarity of the soil which differs materially from that of other sections of the country, and the peculiarly fine flavor of the grapes grown in this section must, therefore, be ascribed to

ishes and frosts are more imminent. This fact has been long known to the writer and can be easily demonstrated, the less the altitude of the background, and the further removed from the lake on the north, the greater the liabilities to frosts. The Chautauqua belt is proverbially free from heavy dews, the moisture resting upon sections further south and over the crest of the highlands, and the rain fall is light as the most of the heavy showers pass over the hills and down the lake. The topography of the belt has of course a decided influence upon atmospheric currents, overhead and otherwise, in fact

controls them so that it is hardly possible that mildew can exist to any extent, or that black rot which is the terror to many sections should prevail, and the vineyardists of the Chautauqua grape belt, so far as fine flavored fruit is concerned can well challenge the world.

For many years those engaged in grape culture planted their vines in the middle or northern sections of the belt,

contain much more sugar. At the head of Chautauqua Lake, approximately seven hundred feet above Lake Erie, grapes are grown, but they are inferior in flavor to those of the grape belt. This area, however, is small, being confined to lands in the immediate vicinity of the head of the lake, mainly on the eastern side and the climate offers little encouragement for extensive production.



A CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY VINEYARD.

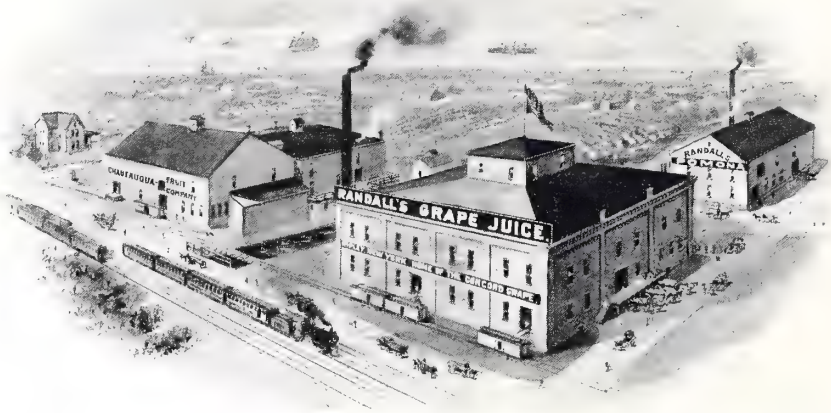
it was thought that the heavier soil of the side hills would not produce grapes of the desired flavor, and hence the production for a considerable period of time was confined to the gravel lands. Experiments, however, demonstrated that grapes grown on the table lands were better in flavor for table use, and for wine making those grown on the table lands or hillsides are preferred to those grown on the lower lands, as they

We have in Chautauqua County something over thirty thousand acres of vineyards divided throughout the several towns approximately as follows: Hanover, two thousand; Sheridan, fifteen hundred; Dunkirk, six hundred; Pomfret, five thousand; Portland, ten thousand; Westfield, six thousand, and Ripley, six thousand, and the value of the vineyards varies from one hundred dollars to four hundred dollars per

acre on account of location, soil and condition of vines, the average value probably not exceeding two hundred dollars per acre.

The manufacture of wine in the Chautauqua grape belt has kept pace with the increase in the shipment of grapes for table use. In the preceding pages mention has been made of the construction of the Brocton Wine Cellars in 1859, and their subsequent sale to the Lake Shore Wine Company in 1865, and the disastrous termination of the corporation's experiments in wine making. At no time, however, was the manufacture of wine discontinued, but in-

demand for a young claret wine for present use and there is reported at the present time the following wine cellars engaged in the manufacture of this class of wines: At Brocton—G. E. Ryckman & Son, Jonas Martin, Brocton Fruit Juice Co., Brocton Wine and Distilling Co., T. Paolicchi, Moss & Hardenburg, H. R. Lathrop and Charles Farnham. At Portland—M. L. Taylor & Son, John Miller and Faso Brothers; at Westfield—Lake Erie Wine Co., Holland Wine Co., F. R. Thompson and Orsi Brothers; at Ripley—F. N. Randall & Sons; at Fredonia—White and Flagg, H. C. Card & Co., A. F.



stead, the output increased year by year from the beginning down to the present date. The original Brocton Wine Cellars are now owned by G. E. Ryckman & Son, and have been enlarged until at the present time they have a capacity of over five hundred thousand gallons, and the amount of wine manufactured by them has been three hundred thousand gallons per year for the past two years. Wine making had in the meantime begun in other sections of the grape belt and several wine cellars were erected.

Within the last few years, a new wine industry has sprung up, owing to the

French, P. Elardo, Clark & Heuser, Russo Brothers, H. G. Wilbur, F. E. Cook, Charles Spear, John & Nelson Farrell and G. Blondi. There are also a large number of grape growers who are making from five to one hundred barrels each year, and the total yearly production each year is over two million gallons.

The price of grapes is governed mostly by supply and demand, and a few years ago the prices were very low owing to the over-production, but since the wine cellars have been using the surplus there has been a material advance in prices, and grapes are now

bringing prices that are satisfactory to the growers, and the business is again on a paying basis.

The manufacture of unfermented grape juice is separate and distinct from wine making. It is said to have originated in Vineland, New Jersey, in 1869, in which year Dr. Welch put up two dozen bottles for communion use. The Welch Grape Juice Company erected large cellars at Westfield about six years ago for the manufacture of unfermented juice, and since that time

their cellars have been enlarged and the output last season was one hundred eighty thousand gallons. The following firms are also engaged in the manufacture of unfermented grape juice: F. N. Randall & Sons, Ripley; F. C. Lewis & Co., and C. F. Martin, Brocton; Gleason Fruit Juice Co., and A. F. French, Fredonia, and Fenner Fruit Juice Co., Westfield. The total production last season was three hundred twenty-five thousand gallons.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

A Tribute and a Prophecy.

By Morris Norton.

Thou lovely Lake! spread out so fair before me,
Why should thy beauties still remain unsung?
Is there no one will give thy name to story?
Hast thou no bard to give thy voice a tongue?
Sweet is the music of thy waters dashing,
When sunbeams sparkle where thy wavelets roll;
And when the storm is madly o'er thee lashing,
Voices of music thrill my weary soul.

Gone are those old interminable forests,
Which once were shadowed in thy mirror blue;
Gone is the red man, and, methinks thou sorrowest
No more to meet him with his light canoe.
Oft on thy bosom hath the Indian maiden
Listened to lover's vows repeated o'er;
They, too, are gone, and thou, with sorrow laden,
Poured forth their requiem all along thy shore.

May be thou lookest on the change with sadness,
Constantly working on thy banks around;
But waving fields are smiling in their gladness,
And life and verdure everywhere abound.
Let me look forward with an eye prophetic;
I seem to see at no far distant day
Lordly old mansions, rich and aristocratic,
Dotting thy shores in beautiful array.

Churches will rise in pure old Gothic splendor;
Brightly the sun will gleam on tower and dome;
Their lofty spires will upward stretch with grandeur,
Pointing earth's children to their final home.
Oft, in the hush of summer sunset, stealing
Over the surface of thy glossy breast,
Shall the rich music of their bells come pealing,
Soothing the sad and troubled soul to rest.

* * * * *

Change is impressed on every thing around thee,
Yet in thy beauty thou shalt still remain.
What if at times an icy chain hath bound thee?
Spring hath restored thy loveliness again.
Far down into thy still, smooth waters gazing,
Heaven's blue arch inverted I behold;
Up from thy depth, light, fleecy clouds seem rising,
Tinged by the setting sun with hues of gold.

Harmony, N. Y.

August, 1852.

THE BAR OF THE PIONEER PERIOD IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY H. C. KINGSBURY AND JAMES L. WEEKS.

This moment is fraught with deepest grief and sorrow. Among the long line of distinguished men who have constituted the Bar for the century that is past your thoughts are with him alone who had hoped to stand at this hour, in this place, to tell you of the history of that profession that he so dearly loved and so devotedly served. He was suddenly and without warning, in full mental vigor, called "to that final land where the mystery, the pain and the yearning of his life will either be infinitely satisfied or infinitely quieted." For half a century Henry Clay Kingsbury was actively engaged in the practice of the law, and for a period of nearly twenty years did not fail in his attendance at every session of the Courts within this county. With such a wealth of experience, he was peculiarly fitted to present the history and achievements of the Bar, almost beyond any living member of the profession. It is needless for me to speak of Henry C. Kingsbury to you, his friends and neighbors. You have known him as a brilliant lawyer, an ideal citizen, the gentlest of husbands and fathers. You know the singular kindness of the man and the singular wisdom of his counsel. You have laughed in the presence of his genial wit, you have seen wrong retreat under his cutting satire. His speeches were distinguished by their bold and happy novelties of expression and felicities of phrase, and his loyalty to truth caused him to avoid all the arts of the demagogue. He died with the

unqualified affection of the members of his profession.

I approach the completion of his task in this address upon the Bar, with timidity and a knowledge that I must fall infinitely short of what he would have done; but in the belief and faith that I will possess at all times your kindest indulgence.

It seems to have been quite a universal experience that as soon as the forest is cleared and a settlement made by man, a lawyer is needed as a peacemaker between neighbors, to enforce the rule that the liberty of every man ends where the liberty of another man begins and to bring the criminal to his just punishment.

When one lawyer settles in a community, it is obvious that another lawyer immediately becomes a public and a private necessity. Such, indeed was the early experience of our county. Even before the advent of the lawyer the early settlers felt the want of a judicial tribunal in which to settle their differences and to protect their rights, and in 1805, within one year after the incorporation of the Town of Chautauqua, then embracing most of the territory now included within the county, they procured the appointment of Justices of the Peace, John McMahan, David Ensign and Perry C. Ellsworth. The appointment was made by the Governor and Council of Appointment, in the method in vogue prior to the Constitution of 1821. In this manner was established

in our county that court which, since 1691, when the office of Justice of the Peace was created, has been closest to the people. Under the Constitution of 1821 they were appointed by the Board of Supervisors and the Judges, and by an amendment in 1826, were made elected by the people, furnishing the first instance in this state in which the election of a judicial officer was entrusted to the people. In these courts, throughout their history, parties frequently try their own suits, without the assistance of attorneys, the proceedings being of the most informal character, and the judgments often of a nature that brings substantial justice without much legal formality. Our ideas of the solemnity of a judicial record are somewhat shattered when we read of Justice of the Peace Thomas Aiken, "He sometimes rendered judgment on a shingle with red chalk, and he kept record thereof in a crevice in his log dwelling," and yet we venture the opinion that the judgments of Squire Aiken were executed and enforced as thoroughly as the judgments of our own day, carefully engrossed on ponderous records, preserved in fire-proof vaults. Again I read of a judgment specifically just, which Samuel A. Brown, at one time a leading attorney of the county, rendered while a Justice of the Peace, in these words: "I find for the plaintiff nineteen thousand forty-three feet of white pine boards."

In the same year in which Justices of the Peace were appointed within the county, 1805, Zattu Cushing, who was afterward to act an important part in public life, started from the eastern part of the state toward the west. It was in February, but, undaunted by cold or snow, he pursued his slow, toilsome journey, with his wife and five children, on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. He drove four cows, and history states

that he brought "a bushel of salt and half a bushel of appleseed from which a nursery was commenced and an orchard started." He found at Canada-way a log cabin, without doors, and with nature's floor. In this they lived until he purchased land and built a comfortable log house. The same daring, fearless, intrepid blood that flowed in the veins of Zattu Cushing, transmitted to future generations, was with the hero who destroyed the Confederate ram *Albatraz* during the Civil War.

In 1811, six years from the identical month when he started upon his pilgrimage from the east across the state, the county was organized, and Zattu Cushing was appointed by Governor Tompkins, First Judge. Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander were at the same time named as Associate Judges, while Henry Abell, William Gould, John Dexter and Abiram Gould were appointed Associate Justices. The First Judge, with Associate Judges and Justices constituted the Court of Common Pleas, until 1818 when by statute the office of Associate Justice was abolished and the number of Judges was limited to five including the First Judge. It would be something of an anomaly at the present time for a person not a member of the legal profession to be chosen a Judge of a Court of Record, yet, during only two years of the thirty-six during which the Court of Common Pleas existed in this county, was the First Judge a lawyer, and only four of the twenty-three Associate Judges who from time to time served in this court, were of that profession.

The judges were the neighbors of the litigants, men distinguished for their integrity, and their clear, strong, sound sense, and this court was consequently the most popular court of its time, in which the bulk of the legal business was

transacted. Zattu Cushing was First Judge for thirteen years. Elial T. Foote succeeded him in 1824 and continued to hold the position until 1843. Thomas A. Osborne was First Judge from 1843 to 1845 and Thomas B. Campbell from 1845 to 1847.

The Associate Judges who followed those already named were: William Peacock, Jared Freeman, Elial T. Foote, James P. Campbell, John Crane, Thomas A. Osborne, Ebenezer P. Upham, Elisha Ward, Joel Burnell, John Chandler, Nathan Mixer, Francis P. Ruggles, Isaac Harmon, John M. Edson, Benjamin Walworth, Caleb A. Daughaday, Alexander H. Earic, Hiram Sackett, Franklin H. Waite.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas commenced at Mayville, June 25, 1811, Judge Cushing presiding. Judges Thompson and Alexander and Justices Abell and Dexter were associated with him. The session lasted for four days, and it is a suggestive fact that the courts held within this county for several years last past have frequently not exceeded in length of session this first court. The business transacted was: Designating and surveying the jail liberties; selecting a device for the seal of the court, which was an eagle surmounted by the words "Chautauqua Common Pleas;" granting a license to Thomas Bemus to run a ferry over Chautauqua Lake at the place called the "Narrows;" adopting rules of court, and admitting Daniel G. Garnsay and Caspar Rouse to practice. Prior to that time three attorneys resided within the county: Anselm Patten, who was the first attorney to settle in this county, Dennis Brackett of Mayville, and Jacob Houghton.

Brackett was engaged in trying cases at the November Term of the court in 1813. History records his fate about a month later, in these words: "Brackett,

a lawyer from the Village of Mayville, was killed and scalped by the Indians during the retreat from Black Rock."

The first law office of which I can find any record belonged to this same unfortunate man, and was mentioned in a letter written by William Peacock to John Ellicott in 1811, as follows: "Brackett built a small office nigh Mrs. Peacock's; a dead tree fell on it and dashed it to pieces." At the November Term, 1811, held at Scot's Inn, the first trial occurred of which record is preserved. Brackett was the attorney for the plaintiff, Charles Forsythe, and William Spear was the defendant in the action. The plaintiff scored a victory by a verdict for thirty dollars.

The first Court of Sessions was held in November, 1811. The court minutes begin with the following words: "The General Sessions of the peaceholders, at the house of John Scot, Innkeeper." The first criminal trial in this court was *The People vs. Sylvanus Mabee*, indicted for assault and battery, of which the defendant was acquitted.

John Scot's tavern may quite appropriately be called our first Court House, for that was the real place of holding court until 1815. Plans for building a Court House and jail were begun in 1811, but the progress of the work was seriously impeded by the War of 1812. It approached completion in 1814 and was a two story, frame building which stood in front of the present Court House, with its front or east side near the easterly side of the main street of Mayville. The east portion of the lower floor contained three prison cells; two for criminals and one for debtors.

The June Term of the Court of 1814 was held in the unplastered court room. The November and February Terms of court, 1814 and 1815, were convened at the Court House, but were adjourned to the inn on account of the

coldness of the weather. Every term of court for the succeeding twenty years was held in that Court House. At the end of that period the need of better accommodations was felt and the present Court House was built, at an expense of nine thousand dollars. It was considered an architectural triumph and we find the feelings of the people expressed in an old history in the following language: "The result is, after an expenditure of nine thousand dollars, the erection and completion of one of the most substantial, commodious and elegant structures of the kind in Western New York, that does credit to the county and is the just pride of the citizens."

The first Court of Oyer and Terminer was held in this county July 9, 1817, by Judge Ambrose Spencer, a man distinguished in the history of the state. Much ceremony was in these early days deemed essential to the dignity of this court. The opening of the court is thus described: "The Judge, escorted by the Sheriff, his Deputies and the Constables, armed with staves of office, marched to the Court House, where the escort opened to the right and left and the Judge, preceded by the Sheriff, entered the court room." These ceremonies continued until 1820 when Judge Van Ness established the contrary precedent by announcing that he preferred to enter the Court House without parade. About the only remnants now left are the Constables' staves, still used in escorting the jury.

Many causes in the courts held in this county were tried by distinguished attorneys from other places, who "rode the circuit," that is, followed on horseback the Judge from place to place, ready to assist local attorneys in the trial of their causes.

One of the ablest Judges of the old Court of Common Pleas was Dr. Elial

T. Foote, who, for nearly twenty years, was its First Judge. Upon the monument above his grave in Lake View Cemetery can still be traced the words, "discharging his duty with ability, honor and fidelity." He was not a lawyer, but was an able, careful Judge and Jamestown's first physician.

Samuel A. Brown, admitted to the Bar in 1816, was the first lawyer to locate in Jamestown. Upon his marriage in 1819, "they commenced housekeeping in the rear room of his office, in size fourteen by sixteen feet, which was their kitchen, parlor, pantry and bedroom with an out of door fire by the side of a large stump in the rear of his office building, and having a board roof over it."

It is most true that we are living in another world. I wish some such lawyer of the old school could visit the fully equipped law office of today. Let him come to some well-remembered street, now paved and lined on either side with buildings of brick and stone; let him pass to his destination on the trolley car, and be drawn an unbelievable distance above mother earth upon the elevator; let him pass into the large, commodious office, lined with the modern deluge of books, while he could have placed his old library upon a mantel shelf; let him look with dismay at the wild scrawls of the stenographer and listen to the click of the typewriter as well printed documents emerge from it, and then let him listen to the messages of his friends as they come to him over a wire.

Samuel Brown was prominent in public life, and was distinctively a "case lawyer."

Another lawyer of those early days was James H. Price, named in our earliest history as "unfortunate." He came to Mayville in 1812. He was a poet, kindhearted and amiable, and his fault

was intemperance. One of his apologies to a court is historical; he had made a fierce attack on a Judge, and, having been advised to apologize, did so in open court as follows: "I regret to have said yesterday that there was no power in Heaven or earth that could force a sound legal idea into the head of this court. A night's rest has discovered to me my mistake. I had not thought of the power of electricity; undoubtedly lightning might have done it."

James Mullett was for many years the most conspicuous member of the County Bar. He was examined in open court by Judge Zattu Cushing at the November Term of 1814 and admitted to practice in that court. He had prepared himself in the office of Jacob Houghton of Fredonia. Courts and juries in those days had time to listen to the graces and accomplishments which at that time the lawyer had time to cultivate. Business increased, time became more precious, and as a result, the old time eloquence has diminished. But James Mullett was an orator, and a man of keenest intellect. The most famous case in which he participated was, undoubtedly, the trial of Joseph Damon for the murder of his wife, in 1834. This was one of the last cases tried in the old Court House. Addison Gardner, Circuit Judge, presided. Samuel A. Brown was District Attorney and Jacob Houghton and James Mullett defended. Mr. Mullett's summing up for the defense ranks as one of the greatest forensic efforts ever made in this state, unavailing though it was. Damon was convicted and publicly executed on a scaffold erected on the western slope of the hill not far from the Mayville Union School building. This was the last public execution in the state, and the number who witnessed it is never estimated at less than eight thousand. At Damon's personal request Elder Sawyer preached a ser-

mon at the time of the execution from Proverbs xi, 19th: "So he that pursueth evil, pursueth it to his own death."

James Mullett served the people in the Assembly, as District Attorney and as Justice of the Supreme Court. It may not be inappropriate to mention one of the brilliant repartees for which he was famous. He was trying a case against Millard Fillmore, afterwards President of the United States. Mr. Mullett was calling the jury's attention to the wealth of the opposing party as shown by the employment of such an array of accomplished lawyers, of whom, he said Millard Fillmore was the "right bower." Mr. Fillmore, with an assumed air of ignorance of the term, facetiously inquired what he meant by "right bower." Mullett replied "the biggest knave in the pack."

In Richard P. Marvin we find a name that not only has meant much to the City of Jamestown, but a name distinguished throughout the State of New York and even beyond its borders. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in 1829, and ten years later was, on motion of Daniel Webster, admitted as an attorney and counsellor in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a brilliant advocate and an ideal Judge. He held his judicial position for twenty-four years, having been originally elected with James Mullett in 1847 to that position. Horace Greeley, who opposed an Elective Judiciary, once said: "It was no wonder the Eighth District favored it. when it had such pure and able Judges as Marvin and his associates."

Madison Burnell is another whose fame has not faded with the years. He studied in the office of Richard P. Marvin, and was thoroughly grounded in elementary principles, precedents and the philosophy of the law. His influence upon a jury was almost unrivalled, and

his power of invective, sarcasm and scorn was dreaded by his opponents. Judge Sill once remarked of him in open court, "There is no lawyer at the Bar that can cope with him, and the facility with which he makes himself believe that his cause is just, causes his influence with the jury to be dangerously great and it is the duty of the court to prevent what may become a perversion of justice."

Dudley Marvin was a contemporary of Madison Burnell, but came to Chautauqua County intending to retire from practice after having established a reputation at Canandaigua, New York and Brooklyn, as one of the most talented men of the state. He very soon entered professional and political life in this county.

Under the Constitution of 1846, which revolutionized the judicial system of the state, the office of "First Judge" ceased to exist and the office of "County Judge" was created. The following talented men have been elected to this position: 1847, Abner Lewis; 1852, Selden Marvin; 1859, Abner Hazeltine, who for nearly sixty years was the leading lawyer of the county, and a pure, wise and learned man; 1863 and 1867, Orsell Cook, keen and active to the end of his long professional career and having the confidence of the people as Surrogate and County Judge. Work was his pastime and his pleasure; 1871, Emory F. Warren, to whose early history I am indebted for many facts which I have incorporated in this address; 1877, Thomas P. Grosvenor, who died in 1881, and H. O. Lakin was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1882, John S. Lambert, now a Justice of the Supreme Court. His extensive and accurate learning, his polished wit, his practical and pointed elocution gave him a commanding position at the Bar, and excited the unchanging esteem and confidence of the

people; 1890, Almon A. Van Dusen, who was the only Democrat who reached this position, an upright Judge, a wise counsellor, and a man rich in integrity; 1896, Jerome B. Fisher, warm-hearted and of a genial nature, brilliant and eloquent.

Of Chautauqua County lawyers, not already referred to, who have become Justices of the Supreme Court, are Benjamin F. Green, who was elected in 1853; George Barker elected in 1867 and again in 1875; Judge Barker was admitted to practice in 1847, and soon became one of the leading advocates of this portion of the state. He was elected District Attorney in 1853 and again in 1862. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1867. The law reports of this state bear the record of his learning and wisdom as a Judge.

John Woodward was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of this District to fill a vacancy in 1896 and was in that year elected for the full term of fourteen years. He was soon assigned by the Governor to the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Judge Woodward is one of the youngest and most talented men holding a judicial position in this state, and several of his opinions have received the marked approval of the highest court in the state. Prior to his election to the Supreme Court he was District Attorney of the county.

Warren B. Hooker was elected to the Supreme Court in 1899 after having attained marked distinction as Member of Congress from this district, where he efficiently served the people since 1890.

The office of District Attorney places a lawyer in a position where his hand is against every man, and every hand is against him. Even the courts in these later days have seriously restricted his freedom of speech. Prior to 1818 an at-

torney was appointed in various districts to conduct criminal prosecutions. Polydorus B. Wisner held the position in 1813 and was succeeded by John C. Spencer. In 1818 a law provided for an attorney in each county and Daniel G. Garnsay was appointed the first District Attorney for this county in 1819. His successors in office have been men of character and ability. They were as follows: James Mullett, Samuel A. Brown, Joseph Waite, David Mann, Abner Hazeltine, Daniel Sherman, afterwards Surrogate of the county; George Barker, John F. Smith, who yielded up his life leading his men to the desperate charge of Fort Fisher; William O. Stevens, who fell at Chancellorsville; Nahum S. Scott, Benjamin S. Skinner, still in the active practice of his profession at Fredonia, Edward R. Bootey. At this time I pause to pay the tribute of my personal affection. His natural hatred of crime gave him that determination in the trial of criminals that made him an ideal prosecuting officer. He was uncompromising with wrong, and possessed a clear, logical mind, and a kind of determined eloquence that made him for many years the leading jury lawyer of the county.

Abner Hazeltine, Jr., who had the unusual honor of occupying with distinction the same office formerly held by his talented father. C. B. Bradley, Arthur B. Ottaway, a "verdict winner," strong with the jury and strong in being always "ready" in his cases; Lester F. Stearns, now one of the Tax Commissioners of the state; John Woodward, Eleazer Green, the present District Attorney, who tries his cases with characteristic vigor, nervous energy, ability and skill.

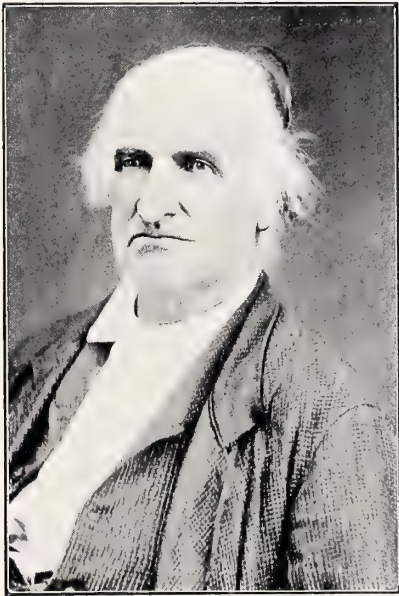
It is a singular fact that Surrogates and Surrogate Courts were not mentioned in the Constitution of 1777 nor in the Constitution of 1821, although

at the time the Surrogate and his court were exercising exclusive jurisdiction and extended authority. Squire White was appointed the First Surrogate, in 1811. The Surrogates down to the present time, in their order, are:

Daniel G. Garnsay, Albert Richmond, William Smith, George A. Green, William Smith, Jr., Theodore Brown, Austin Smith, Henry O. Lakin, Orsell Cook, Charles G. Maples, Orton Clarke, Daniel Sherman, Emory F. Warren, E. E. Woodbury, who is the present Surrogate, now honored with a second term. He is of a judicial temperment, just and fearless.

Many of the names to which I have referred are as unknown to most of you as though they had never been, for the fame, even the memory of the most distinguished of our profession is almost as brief as their lives. There are other names from the past that should be called to your attention and about whom much could be written. "Some had fame, some had fortune, some had disappointment—all had death." Among the many may be mentioned Abram Dixon, first lawyer of Westfield; William Smith of Mayville; Ernest Mullett, Joseph Waite, Franklin H. Waite, John Birdsall, once Justice of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District and afterwards Chief Justice and Attorney General of the Republic of Texas; Eben D. Edson, George A. Rich, O. and William Green, John G. and Watson S. Hinckley, E. B. Forbush, Albert Richmond, S. Merwin Smith, James D. Strang of Mormon fame, Francis H. Ruggles, Carlton B. Curtis, George W. Newcomb, Arba K. Maynard, S. W. Randall, Erastus Foote, Charles H. S. Williams, Elisha Ward, whose favorite pastime was reading the Greek Testament; Oscar Stiles, Stephen G. Dodge, Hiram A. Tucker, Alfred A. Williams, Miner Strope, George Hum-

phrey, Nelson Briant, William H. Cutler, Joseph E. Weeden, John Galbraith, Russell Sackett, William H. Pettit, William H. Seward, who was admitted to practice in this county in 1836; William M. Newton, the memory of whose powerful eloquence still lingers with the profession; Walter W. Holt, John J. Kinney, Oscar Johnson, a student and man of letters and a wise counsellor; Walter L. Sessions, distinguished in the Halls of the National Congress where he served this district for many years;



JAMES VAN ERVIE.
An Old-time Pettifogger.

John G. Record, who stood very high in the esteem of his professional brethren, and in the community in which he lived.

It is not my purpose to record the achievements of the living members of the Bar. Their history is not complete and yet a portion of it is already irrevocably made. A future historian will, in the years to come, give the final estimate of their professional life. We have already mentioned many, and others should be added, to make at all complete those living in 1902 who largely

share the public attention and respect.

The patriarch of the Chautauqua County Bar has been for a generation past and is today Austin Smith of Westfield. He was for many years Principal of the Fredonia Academy, and among his students was Madison Burnell. He was a contemporary of James Mullett, Abner Hazeltine and Samuel A. Brown and has now reached the advanced age of ninety-eight years. In Young's History of Chautauqua County, published in 1875, it is stated "he is the oldest member of the Bar in this county now living, except Hon. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown." Far back in 1843 when Judge Elial T. Foote retired from the bench, we find the name of Austin Smith signed, with other members of the Bar, to a memorial rehearsing the virtues of that distinguished Judge. During this marvelous career he has been universally esteemed an able lawyer.

The Bar was never more vigorous than it is today, and never was more thoroughly equipped with men of talent, close reasoners and effective advocates.

Let me mention some not already referred to who constitute a group of divergently illustrious men: Clark R. Lockwood of Jamestown, who for almost half a century has been in active practice and is still devoted to his profession at the age of seventy-five.

Lorenzo Morris of Fredonia, a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, and once State Senator from this district, has since 1844 held a commanding position at the Bar.

Charles D. Murray of Dunkirk was admitted to practice in 1860. His dignified and stately manner, the grace and elegance of his diction and his deep learning have made him a leader in the profession. He is now associated in practice with John Leroy Hurlbert.

Obed Edson has not only successfully

followed the practice of law for nearly fifty years but is undoubtedly the best equipped historian of this county. I desire here to acknowledge my deep indebtedness to his history, from which with his consent, I have made extended extracts.

James I. Fowler was for many years associated with Edward R. Bootey, and is now engaged in practice with James L. Weeks. He has never sought the trial of causes, but has been a close student of the law and one of the safest of counsellors, a man of absolute honesty and a hater of shams.

Alonzo C. Pickard, now practicing with his son Ray F. Pickard. He served with distinction during the Civil War and has for many years been one of the most active and successful practitioners at the Bar.

Winfield S. Cameron is another attorney who devoted some of his best years to the service of his country during the Rebellion.

Frank W. Stevens has associated with him Fred R. Peterson who at one time represented this district in the Assembly. Mr. Stevens has an enviable standing for ability and uprightness throughout Western New York and the confidence of the judiciary. He has served as District Attorney of Cattaraugus County. He is grave, reserved and dignified, endowed with profound learning and a high order of eloquence.

Arthur C. Wade has an established reputation for professional and business ability extending far beyond the borders of our state. He is associated with Mayne R. Stevenson in his law business and occupies responsible positions in many of the largest corporations in this vicinity. He has successfully defended the accused in many important criminal trials; but in none that so attracted the attention of the whole country for its brilliancy as in the sec-

ond trial of Howard C. Benham for the murder of his wife. When Mr. Wade was called into the case the defendant's conviction had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Within a few hours before the time fixed for his client's execution, he procured an order for a new trial. With his unrivalled powers of bewitching juries and convincing courts, he secured an acquittal.

Franz C. Lewis, John L. Campbell of Brocton; Richard A. Hall, Arden L. Bullock, Edgar W. Curtis, of Cherry Creek; William Bookstaver, Thomas J. Cummings, City Attorney Samuel P. Fox, Thomas H. Larkin, Albert E. Nugent, Leslie A. Pease, Special Surrogate; John K. Patterson, Jr., Assistant District Attorney; Elton D. Warner, Deputy Attorney General; Bert E. Farnham, formerly City Attorney; Daniel A. Reed, Rollin W. Snow, Fred G. Wyman, Joseph C. White of Dunkirk; Theodore A. Case, M. LaVern Clapp of Ellington; Henry A. Clark, Arthur R. Moore, Nelson J. Palmer, Byron F. Record, William S. Stearns, Clinton O. Tarbox, John A. Warren, Harry B. Espy, of Fredonia; Walter H. Edson, Harley N. Crosby, Harmon D. Nutting of Falconer; Edward L. Bailey of Findley Lake; Albert W. Hull, Walter Record of Forestville; George T. Armstrong, Allen E. Billings, Chester D. Babcock, Edwin L. Brooks, Byron A. Barlow, S. Miles Bouton, Elhanan W. Bucklin, Jr., George R. Butts, formerly Special County Judge; Ole L. Becker, Joel J. Crandall, Erastus Crosby, J. Delevan Curtiss, Benjamin S. Dean, member of the last Constitutional Convention and a recognized authority on Constitutional law; Dexter D. Dorn, Alfred Dickson, Glenn A. Frank, Alfred L. Furlow, Leon L. Fancher, Archie D. Falconer, J. Samuel Fowler, Member of Assembly; Edward J. Green, Charles S. Grov-



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BENCH AND BAR OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—1903.

er, Nelson H. Hill, former Special County Judge; A. Frank Jenks, George W. Jude, Police Justice; Arthur W. Kettle, William E. King, Nathan D. Lewis, Wilton D. Lindsey, Harry R. Lewis, Frank H. Mott, one of the leading Democratic orators of the state; Olof A. Olson, Vernon E. Peckham, Referee in Bankruptcy; Clare A. Pickard, John H. Prather, Wilson C. Price, Ralph E. Russell, Frank E. Sessions, Porter Sheldon, retired from practice; John G. Wicks, formerly City Attorney; DeForest D. Woodford, Arthur H. Hitchcock, Jerome M. Hobart, Herbert L. Hunt, former Assistant District Attorney; Elbert V. Hetfield, Lawrence W. Wiltsie, Frank S. Wheeler, Special County Judge; Charles H. Wiborg, of Jamestown; C. Frank Chapman, George A. Chace, William H. Scofield, Willis H. Tennant, William G. Martin of Mayville; Frank P. Whicher, of Ripley; Charles M. Reed, W. Thomas Wilson, Fred H. Sylvester, of Sinclairville; Herbert W. Allen, Carlton B. Livermore, George E. Towne, former Member of Assembly, Frank L. Smith, of Silver Creek; Freeman L. Morris, Clifford H. Newell, T. W. Schiller, of Sherman; Silas W. Mason, Harlan L. Munson, C. A. Kingsbury, Henry C. Kingsbury, Jr., of Westfield.

The day has long since passed when a man can practice law with a knowledge drawn from Plowden, Coke, the Year Books, Grotius and Blackstone. He must have hundreds of books about him, and even thousands within easy reach.

In 1785 when Chancellor Kent was admitted to the Bar there was not a solitary volume of reports in any court in this country. The first in this state was issued in 1794.

The first volume of Revised Statutes was not issued until 1829.

Many conditions existing in that re-

mote time of which I have spoken have passed away and have forced changes in those laws that had outlived the reasons of their creation. Let me as illustrations refer to the abolition of imprisonment for debt in 1831; the law of 1847 that for the first time permitted parties and interested witnesses to testify; the law of 1848, changing the property relations and powers of husband and wife; the adoption of the Code of Civil Procedure in 1848, and the present law by which corporations can be created almost without limit. A bare reference to these changes sufficiently indicates the corresponding changes that have taken place in the practice of the law. As in the past, so in the future the Bar must be leaders in public thought, in the repeal of bad laws, and in the correction of wrong and abuses. If the Bar of the coming century is as true to its high mission as the Bar has been during the century that is past, the history that may then be written will be one of which no man need be ashamed.

July 1 1903.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The Plea For Joseph Damon—The Speech Which Made the Fame of Judge James Mullett.

On the 24th day of April, 1834, the wife of Joseph Damon, living on the Chautauqua Road about two and one-half miles south of Fredonia, was found on a bed in her home with face, hair, and the pillow on which she lay stiff with the clotted current of her own life, which soon ceased entirely to exist. Joseph Damon stood in the room, red with the blood of his wife, apparently in a state of unconcerned stupidity. An iron bar which had been used as a fire poker, and which then stood near the fire place, by its blood smeared surface, proclaimed itself the instrument of the bloody deed.

Damon was present at the taking of the inquisition—was afterwards taken to the village in chains and in that situation sat and conversed with hundreds of his neigh-

bors and acquaintances, and must have noticed the deep horror, which, like a dark cloud, seemed to have settled upon the people with whom he had long lived; yet during the whole of these solemn transactions he exhibited the same mysterious unnatural torpidity of feeling and bluntness of sensibility.

His trial occurred on the 22nd of September, before Judge Addison Gardiner, with Hon. Philo Orton, Thomas B. Campbell, Benjamin Walworth and Artemus Herrick, Judges of the County Court, as Associates. The counsel for the people were Samuel A. Brown, District Attorney, and Sheldon Smith, Esq., of Buffalo. For the prisoner, appeared James Mullett and Jacob Houghton, of Fredonia.

Damon was tried, found guilty and executed on a gallows erected on the hillside at Mayville. This amphitheater for the terrible tragedy of law was crowded with people. Men, women and children came from all parts of the county. It was made a general holiday. They came on wagons and on foot and horseback from all the towns to see Damon die. The hillside was crowded with them. It was the first execution that had taken place in the county, and public sentiment had not yet reached that deep aversion to legal public executions. Stern theological training had obliterated sympathies. "He who sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," was the unalterable decree. Except for this sentiment, Judge Mullett's powerful plea might have been effective to clear the prisoner. There was no question of the facts of the case. The prisoner had been secured red-handed by the side of his dying wife. The theory of the defense was that the prisoner was insane, and in support of this Mr. Mullett made a powerful argument, drawing from all the medical lore of that time. It was at that time a new defense; yet he brought to bear all the evidence of later days. The latter part of his plea was devoted to breaking down the religious bias in the minds of the jury in regard to the old Mosaic law, which to them was more sacred than English law. Theological authorities are more quoted in it than legal authorities. The eloquence of his closing sentences drew tears from all present, but the stern judgment was not relaxed. It was the first murder in the comparatively new settlement. An example must be made and Damon was condemned to die. We make some brief extracts from

this celebrated plea, not only because it will be of interest to many who, then in their youth, are now gray with years, and who remembered the scenes of that day, but to show the method of thought then, and as a specimen of forensic eloquence of that day. First are the opening sentences, and never was ground work more skillfully laid or better calculated to have a deep effect:

May it please the Court,

Gentlemen of the jury:—It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted with most of you; and to associate you with some of the most important recollections of my life. I have had the honor to occupy this place, and to stand before you in the performance



JAMES MULLETT.

of the duties of my profession, till the diffidence of youth and inexperience have in some measure worn off, but I trust you will believe me when I assure you that I never felt the overwhelming influence of responsibility to the degree which now oppresses me. For the first time I now present myself as an advocate for the life of a human being. In the name of the prisoner at the bar, I am to implore you, his fellow mortals, for the continuance of that life, over which you have no rightful control, which you could not give, and which you ought not to take away; and I am almost petrified with the awful apprehension that something I may say or do may give an improper direction to your deliberations, and produce conse-

quences which we shall long deplore. But I entreat you, that in the exercise of the superhuman powers which the law pretends to give you over this unfortunate man, the errors or improprieties of his advocate may not be added to the misfortunes which now thicken around him. Enough of calamity and misery are already his. His awakened consciousness now perceives the desolation which rests upon all the joys of his life; his home is torn from him and in the hands of strangers; his children beyond his reach, lone, motherless and dependent on the charities of those who cannot feel a mother's love; himself a public spectacle, branded with the name of crime, and shunned by those who know him; she who used to pillow his aching head upon her bosom, in all the gory horrors of her death appears to swim before his disordered vision, but to mock his despair; and when he raises his hand to his throbbing temple and tearless eye, he finds it red with the blood of his wife, and himself the mysterious author of his own ruin. To his recovered reflection a dark cloud seems to rest upon the termination of his joys, through whose gloom he is unable to trace the intricate motives of his own action. No wonder then that he looks to you in perfect despair of your inability to comprehend the cause of the horrid transaction on which you are about to pass, and that he feels that, with the best intentions, you cannot have a wisdom proportioned to the powers which you are asked to assume.

As a counsel, I find other circumstances of evil omen gathering around his cause, which excite fears for the result, which my entire confidence in the purity of your intentions and the soundness of your judgments are not sufficient to dispel. You who are to decide upon his life and death are but men; and men with the same honesty of purpose and kindness of disposition entertain different opinions on important subjects; and on none more than those connected with moral rights and duties. In this thinking and intelligent community, there is a great diversity of opinion on the subject of capital punishment. The aggregate amount of reason and argument by which these opinions are supported form the mass of intelligence on the subject, and their united influence constitute the standard of public morals. In a government founded on public opinion, its legislation and jurisprudence should correspond with the public sentiment, and feel the mellowing influence of blended opinion,

rather than represent the entire principles of a particular sect. Among all the jurors summoned to attend this court, few only were found competent to sit on this trial; and they were selected from that part of the community holding opinions adverse to the hopes of the prisoner whose life is put into their hands. The opinion of the jury, then, is unlike the opinion of the community whose laws are violated, and they are selected because they would be more likely to condemn. These reflections convey no moral reproach. No doubt is entertained of the honesty of those opinions, which are considered as indispensable qualifications to the jurors, but they diminish the prisoner's chance of acquittal and dim his hopes of life.

Again, I am well enough acquainted with human nature to dread the influence of prejudice upon your deliberations, on this exciting subject. By prejudice, I mean only those opinions which are formed previously to the exercise of judgment, upon a full knowledge of the facts—those conclusions which we so often adopt at the suggestion of our best sympathies and affections and which are, therefore, consistent with the utmost purity of intention, and may yet be erroneous and hard to remove. As observed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated in this defense, the transaction which you are now investigating created a moral shock in the community, from which the people are not yet recovered. Sympathy for the suffering victim created a corresponding indignation against her destroyer. He was pronounced a monster who deserved not even the form of a trial. His life was considered already forfeited, and thousands stood ready to demand the sacrifice. Even the lips made to pronounce the angel accents of kindness and love, have demanded his blood; and eyes that could not see an insect die, have longed to see him in the agonies of his final suffering, as if the offering up of his life could bring back the life he had taken, or was necessary to appease the shade of her who had gone before him. These feelings have deeply agitated the community from which you are taken, and you must have been more or less than men not to have felt their influence. You have felt their influence. You are not rocks to remain unmoved by the agitated sea of public sentiment which surrounds you. I will not ask you to dismiss these prejudices; this you have already done as far as human nature

is capable of doing it, but it is their unseen and unknown influence that I deprecate. But the excitement to which I allude has not always proceeded from the kind sympathies of our nature. Fraud and falsehood have conspired to swell the tide of feeling and indignation which overwhelms the prisoner at the bar. As it was supposed he could make no defense, and must be anxious a little longer to hold on to a miserable existence, it was concluded that he had no way to avoid a condemnation but to feign insanity upon his arraignment and thereby avoid a trial. Hence, the report was current in this village yesterday that he had determined upon the course, and was practicing upon the artifice. I was frequently asked with a significant wink, if the prisoner was not insane. The inquiry was so frequently and disgustingly made I concluded to go to the gaol, to see on what it was founded. I found the prisoner in the depths of his cell, brooding over the horrors of his situation, but prepared with fortitude to meet his fate. He is now before you—without evasion and without artifice; and you and he are surrounded by this assembled community—this dense mass of human life—excited by all the feelings of our nature, and vibrating with hopes and fears for the result of your deliberation.

But, as if the administration of civil justice would not be sufficient in this case, without being influenced by the fiery zeal of superstition, you are told that the destruction of the offender should be swift and certain, because he had committed a sin against the Majesty of Heaven by daring to destroy the life which He gave. All this may be true, but whence did you derive authority to dispense the justice of the Almighty? Your civil jurisdiction is easily traced, but where is your commission to execute the decrees of the Infinite wisdom? When did Almighty power need human help? and how were you appointed the agents of Heaven? True, the act of which the prisoner is accused, is a sin against Divine, as well as a violation of human laws; but it does not follow from thence, that human tribunals have a right to punish it as a sin. To illustrate this; some acts are sinful, which are not offenses against the laws of society, and some violations of the laws of society are in themselves sinless. The boundaries of the civil jurisdiction are here plain. Other acts are both sins and public offenses, but human tribunals have juris-

diction of them only as violations of the laws of society. The sin is left to be punished or forgiven by a tribunal which cannot err, to whom the motives of the human heart are clearly known, and according to justice mingled with Divine mercy. Before that tribunal the accused has an advocate who cannot fail, and a sure means of avoiding the penalties of the offended law. Here, repentance and contrition are in vain, and is man more just than God? Before you assume the powers of the Almighty, and dare to raise the hand of retributive justice against a fellow mortal, be sure that you have the attribute of Divine wisdom, and the means of dispensing the forgiving mercy of Heaven. However awful the sin of this unfortunate man may be, and however horrible his anticipations of Divine wrath, you have no jurisdiction over him, only as a member of the community to which you belong, and as agents of that community, appointed to inquire into an alleged violation of its civil policy.

(The testimony of Damon's mother was introduced in the following paragraph:)

There is one witness whose venerable appearance and sacred character shed a hallowed influence over everything she says, which demands my implicit belief and reverential faith. I mean the aged mother of the prisoner. This witness testifies that when the prisoner, ten or fifteen minutes before he committed the horrible deed, came into her house, she observed that he did not look as he usually did. He looked wild, and his eyes looked like a crazy person's. She also testified that the prisoner had been out of health a great deal; that his complaint was in his head; that he complained of his head often. Now, gentlemen, whatever you may say to the testimony of this witness, I dare not disbelieve it. I revere the sacred source from whence it comes; and trust with the most implicit faith in the nice observation, untiring anxiety, and sleepless watchfulness of a mother's love. They are prompted by nature's strongest affections—affections which outlive all selfish considerations—endure through all changes of circumstances, and die but with the last throb of expiring nature. Although the palsying hand of time may scatter the seeds of mortality and death on the other affections of the human heart, and render it cold and languid in its responses to the passions of youth, yet maternal affection triumphs over the waste and

desolation around it,—stands alone amid the ruin of human hopes and is the last relaxing ligament which binds the soul to earth. Even in the hour of death, and in view of eternity, the expiring mother breathes the last throb of her ebbing existence in a prayer for blessings on her child. Can this mother be mistaken in the changes of her son's countenance,—that object which she had watched from the first dimpling smile in the cradle, through all the varied changes of infancy, youth and manhood, till every well known lineament became a subject of hope or fear, and every change was reflected back in the sunshine glow of joy, or the cloudy aspect of sorrow? Will it be pretended that the dark house, and dim eyes of this venerable witness, render her story improbable? They must have been the glassy dimness of death, and the darkness of the grave!

The plea concludes as follows:

Many of our best and most pious men do not consider the phrase, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," as amounting to a command, or being intended for one. They consider it merely a prediction of what would happen from commencing a system of strife and bloodshed, and to be construed like similar expressions on other subjects, such as "he that leadeth into captivity;" "He that taketh up the sword shall fall by the sword," none of which are construed as commands to be literally executed. Beccarie, Rev. W. Turner, Dr. Franklin, Priestly, Dymond, Livingston and many others consider the punishment of death but little better than judicial murder. This is an awful but an unavoidable conclusion unless we can show Divine authority in its justification. But instead of indulging in the pride of speculation, would it not be well for feeble and erring man, with due humility and reverence, to endeavor to imitate, as far as possible, the justice and mercy of Him who cannot err. What was the conduct of the Almighty toward the first murderer; when the blood of the slain cried to him from the ground? Did He demand the life of Cain himself, or command men to take it from him? No. He drove the murderer a fugitive and a vagabond from the society of men against whom he had lifted his impious and blood stained hand, but he did not slay him, nor permit men to do it. He set His mark upon Cain to protect his life against the revenge of men, and

declared that whosoever slew Cain, vengeance should be taken on him seven fold; thus, in this case expressly forbidding the law of retaliation—a law which enlightened reason and Christian philosophy have almost expunged, and I humbly hope and believe that the time is fast coming when its last red stain will be wiped from the Statute Book.

But whether this redeeming spirit will come in season to save the prisoner, will soon be learned from your verdict. His fate for time, and perhaps for eternity, is in your hands; and one turn of thought, one rash conclusion will decide it forever.

If in wandering through the maze of facts, and night of argument, which envelop this case, you could take the star of your own feelings for a guide, how earnestly could he invoke you by your love of life, by all the kindly affections which entwine as round your hearts, and bind you to earth; by your fear of death, and dread of eternity, to spare him, that he may, under the protection of his friends, go to the scene of his former humble happiness, endeavor to reunite the links of his broken mind, and learn the clue to his misfortunes; that if they can be traced to any dangerous and maddening indulgence, or blind impetuosity of passion, he may, with his penitential tears, shed upon the grave of the injured one, wash the blood from his own soul; that he may once more press to his aching bosom the bereaved objects of his paternal care, and morning after morning in the holy calm of twilight, before the young day is startled by the sins of man, lead them to a mother's grave, and try to tell them of a mother's love. That for their sake he may efface the memory of former examples and warm their young souls with hopes he never knew. And that when he shall have spent the few short days of his remaining life in cherishing the affections which are left to his widowed heart, he may quietly lay down the burden of mortality and bless you for the hopes of a happy eternity. Or if the decision of his destiny could be submitted to this assembled community, whose countenances now glisten with the kind and forgiving sympathies of their nature; and who bend with tender commiseration over the misfortunes of a fellow mortal, how soon would his desponding and sinking soul be renovated by their united voice to save him—save him for pity, and not for vengeance.

CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY OF HISTORY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

BY WM. W. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Twenty-one years ago, July 19, 1883, at Barnes' Pavilion, Maple Springs, an inviting spot on the shores of our beautiful lake, the following named persons, to-wit: Samuel G. Love, William W. Henderson, Obed Edson, Dr. Ai Waterhouse, Judge L. Bugbee, William C. J. Hall, John A. Hall, A. Brooks Fletcher, Judge Daniel Sherman, Dr. Horace C. Taylor and Dr. Charles Parker, having previously consulted with other early residents of the county regarding the utility and necessity of a permanent organization for the collection and preservation of valuable historic facts in local history and the exploration and development of local fields and subjects of scientific research, resolved to unite in calling an initial meeting for the purpose at the time and place named.

A majority of the originators were in attendance. The meeting was called to order at eleven A. M. by William W. Henderson and on motion of Obed Edson of Sinclairville, Prof. Samuel G. Love of Jamestown was nominated temporary Chairman and William W. Henderson of the same place temporary Secretary, both of whom were on ballot declared duly elected.

Professor Love on taking the chair returned thanks for the compliment and briefly reviewed the purpose and objects of the meeting. The draft of a constitution and by laws had been prepared and was presented by Mr. Henderson. These were read by the Secretary and

discussed in detail by the assembly, and as finally amended were on motion unanimously adopted. On motion of Dr. Waterhouse, the society under the constitution proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year with the following results:

President—Samuel G. Love, Jamestown.

First Vice President—William C. J. Hall, Jamestown.

Second Vice President—Dr. Horace C. Taylor, Brocton.

Secretary—William W. Henderson Jamestown.

Treasurer—Judge L. Bugbee, Stockton.

Executive Committee—Obed Edson, Chairman, Sinclairville; Dr. Ai Waterhouse, Jamestown; Daniel Sherman, Forestville; John A. Hall, Jamestown; Dr. Charles Parker, Panama.

By vote of the society on motion of Mr. Hall the question of charter members was referred to the Executive Committee with power to add to the list within the next sixty days the names of such persons desiring to become charter members as may be deemed eligible. A committee consisting of William C. J. Hall, William W. Henderson and Judge L. Bugbee was appointed to explore and report upon the mounds and earthworks located in vicinity of Jamestown. Papers and addresses to be prepared and read before the society at its next meeting were by personal consent assigned as follows:

"History of Educational Progress," Professor Love.

"Geology of Chautauqua Lake Region," Obed Edson.

"The Flora of Chautauqua," Dr. Ai Waterhouse.

"Pioneer Homes and Characteristics," J. L. Bugbee.

On motion of Obed Edson the society voted to adjourn to meet at Jamestown on Thursday, January 17, 1884, at such place and hour as the Executive Committee shall designate, of which the members shall be duly notified.

Such in brief was the origin of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science. That it has during the intervening years of its existence contributed largely to the objects named will not be denied. Its archives embrace nearly one hundred able and valuable papers, reports and addresses contributed by its members and read before the society at its stated meetings. Many of these have been published for exchange and distribution, and have added valuable material to the recorded history and natural science of the country as displayed in various volumes published by private enterprise. It has by its exchanges with kindred societies and donations from the Smithsonian Institute and other institutions and from private individuals accumulated the substantial basis of a Library of History, Biography and Science. The society has recently been presented by its Secretary with one hundred twenty-three bound volumes of history, biography, etc., and one hundred ninety monthly numbers of the Popular Science Monthly, and Humbolt Library of Science, etc. These and other books and papers of value have been encased by this society and received in charge by the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of

Jamestown as a reference library for the service of the members of these organizations and the public during the pleasure of both societies.

List of papers and sketches read before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science from the date of its organization July 19, 1883:

Report on Local Mounds and Earthworks, by W. W. Henderson.

Geology of Chautauqua Lake Region, by Obed Edson.

Pioneer Homes and Characteristics, by Judge L. Bugbee.

Pioneer Press of Chautauqua County, by Willard McKinstry.

Methods by which the Progress of Civilization is Maintained, by Prof. Samuel G. Love.

Classified List of Flowering Plants in Chautauqua County, by Dr. Ai Waterhouse.

Pioneer Homes, etc., (second paper), by Judge L. Bugbee.

Classified List of Birds of Chautauqua County, John M. Edson.

The Beaver, Chautauqua its early habitat, remarks upon a specimen from Canada presented the Union School, by William W. Henderson.

The Six Nations, Judge Daniel Sherman.

Mastodon *Aremicanus*—Organic remains found near Jamestown, by Prof. Samuel G. Love.

The King's Eighth Regiment, by Obed Edson.

Recollections of Jamestown, by J. W. Fletcher.

Pioneer Mill Owners of the Cassadaga and its Tributaries, by Emory A. Ross.

Biographical Sketch of Nathan Fay of Portland, by Dr. Horace C. Taylor.

Biographical Sketch of Judge Abner Hazeltine, by A. Hazeltine, Jr.

An account of Paul Busti of Milan, for Twenty-five Years Agent of the

Holland Land Company, by Hon. Loren Blodgett, Philadelphia.

Erie Railroad—Its Origin and Development, by Judge R. P. Marvin.

Reminiscence of Early Days, by Nathan Brown.

New Philosophy of the Sun, by Dr. Henry R. Rogers.

Fishing Excursion to the Wilds of Pennsylvania, by J. Warren Fletcher.

Personal Reminiscences of Pioneer Days, by Nathan Brown.

Report of local exploration with Prof. S. G. Love and H. R. Reynolds of the Smithsonian Institute among the Mounds and Earthworks of Chautauqua County, by W. W. Henderson.

The Nebular Hypothesis, by Dr. Henry R. Rogers.

Experiences of the One Hundred Fifty-fourth New York State Regiment, en route and on the battlefield, by Maj. Winfield S. Cameron.

The Erie Canal and Modern Transportation, by Henry Severance.

Local Archaeology and original Occupation of Western New York, by Obed Edson.

Biographical Sketch of the Late Alvin Plumb of Westfield, by his daughter Mrs. Mary E. Bliss.

Pioneer Days, by Nathan Brown.

Sketch of the Late David Eaton, Portland, by Dr. Horace C. Taylor.

Philadelphians in Western New York, Robert Morris and the Holland Land Company, by Hon. Loren Blodgett of Philadelphia.

Tribute to the Memory of the Late William C. J. Hall of Jamestown, by Rev. W. S. Hyde.

Pioneer History of Stockton, by S. S. Crissey, Fredonia, New York.

Experiences of an Ohio River Trader During the Late War, by Nathan Brown.

Memorial Sketch of the Late Judge L. Bugbee, by William W. Henderson.

Memorial of the Late Samuel B. Winsor, by Nathan Brown.

Chautauqua Regiments in the War of 1812 and the War for the Union—Militia Trainings, Etc., by Dr. G. W. Hazeltine.

Ancient Mounds and Earthworks Along Cattaraugus Creek, by Marcus Sackett.

Pioneer Days, Nathan Brown.

Famous Indian Scare of 1838, by Albro Brown.

Absolute Vacuum as an Element in the Electrical Problem.

The Ice Lens and Its Unheeded Teachings, Dr. Henry R. Rogers.

Memoir of Major Samuel Sinclair, Founder of Sinclairville, by Obed Edson.

Personal Recollection of Anti-Slavery Times in Jamestown, by J. W. Fletcher.

Labor Unions, by Rev. W. L. Hyde.

Early Steamboat Navigation of Chautauqua Lake, by Nathan Brown.

Greenhurst on Chautauqua Lake, Evidences of that Locality Being the Landing Place of De Celoron and His Party of French and Indians, July 23, 1749, (preface to report by William W. Henderson.)

American Antiquities—Mound Builders Archeology of Tennessee, by General G. P. Thruston, Nashville, Tennessee.

Nebular Hypothesis and Menograph on Gravity, Dr. H. R. Rogers.

Sun Light and Sun Heat, Dr. H. R. Rogers.

The Old French Portage Road, by Dr. Horace C. Taylor.

Mistakes of Old Theories in Science, Dr. H. R. Rogers.

Sketch of Early Recollections of Settlement of Chautauqua County, given by the late Nelson E. Cheney who came to this county in June 1812, and for over seventy years resident, sixty years of

which at Poland Center, where he died June 6, 1891, aged ninety-eight, by Capt. Newel Cheney.

Unitary Science the Science of the Future, by Dr. H. R. Rogers.

River Commerce by Means of Store Boats, by Nathan Brown.

Letter of William J. Donihue describing First Brick House Built at Chadwick's Bay (Dunkirk) in 1817, by George Alton.

The Moon's Place in Nature, Dr. H. R. Rogers.

Relation of the French to American Exploration and Settlement, Expedition of De Celoron, Etc., by Hon. Obed Edson.

The Telescope and the Progress of Astronomical Knowledge, by Rev. John Peate.

Cosmic Philosophy, Dr. Henry R. Rogers.

Memoirs of Hon. Richard P. Marvin, Jamestown, and Henry Severance, Dunkirk, by Rev. W. L. Hyde.

An Emigrant Tour in Early Years from Massachusetts to Chautauqua County, Mrs. Jane E. Clark.

Sketch of Prof. Samuel G. Love and Nathan Brown, by Rev. W. L. Hyde.

Ancient Roadways at Brocton, Dr. Horace C. Taylor.

Sun's Dazzle, Dr. H. R. Rogers.

Big Tree Council, 1797, Mrs. Sidney Jones.

The Sun Not What It Appears to Be, Dr. Henry R. Rogers.

Indian Archaeology, Gen. G. P. Thruston.

A Chapter in the Geological History of Chautauqua Lake Region, Prof. Herbert S. Bonsteel of Cornell.

Memorial of Amos Sottle, by Marcus Sackett of Irving, New York.

Romantic Story and Sketch of Amos Sottle, Dr. H. C. Taylor.

Sketch of Life and Character of James A. Allen of Buffalo, an Honorary Member, by Hon. Obed Edson.

Memorial Sketch of the Late Benjamin H. Williams of Buffalo, an Honorary Member, by W. W. Henderson.

The Microscopic Germ—What It is and What It Does, Dr. Henry R. Rogers.

Evidences of French Landing 1749 and Pioneer Settlement 1806 at and near Griffith's Point, W. W. Henderson.

Soils—Government Survey, Capt. Newel Cheney.

Food Fish of Chautauqua Lake, by F. Cheney.

Mastodon and Mammoth, illustrated by Organic Remains of Each Found in Chautauqua County, by W. W. Henderson.

Celebration of the Opening of the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk in 1851, paper read, by Hon. Obed Edson.

Early Recollections of Ellicott, by President Flint Blanchard.

Causes Which Influenced Pioneer Emigration to Chautauqua County, by Captain N. Cheney.

Account of Early Settlement of William Bemus and Family in Ellery, by Mrs. Kate Cheney.



THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By Dr. Wm. M. Bemus of Jamestown and *Dr. Thos. D. Strong of Westfield.

"We are chosen; we are called not to die and be saved, but to live and save others."—*H. Van Dyke.*



DR. WM. M. BEMUS.

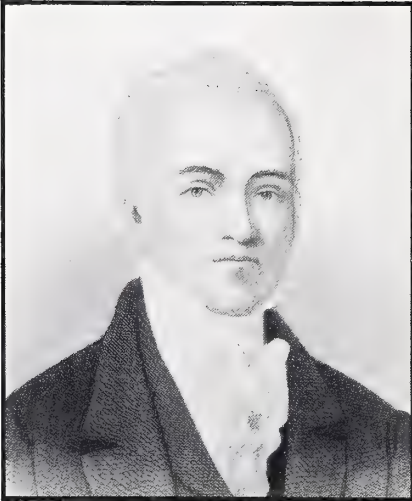
The history of the lives of the fathers in medicine of Chautauqua County is very similar to that of men in the medical profession of other counties of the United States. Few of them were sons of wealthy parents. Most of them were sons of farmers, doing the work of the farm in the summers, and attending the district schools during the winters. Finally by working for other farmers, teaching school, or by other small earnings and strict economy, they were enabled to attend a course of study at some medical college and thus obtain a license to practice medicine. A very few were college graduates, but many, although denied the advantages of a literary education, by self instruction became well educated men, respected for their knowledge of affairs, and have filled important offices in county and state. As to their ability to divine the peculiarities of human character, they were remarkable men. Most of them have been honest citizens, doing hard work for the right as they understood it, looking more to the welfare of their patients than to the amount they were to receive for their services. Many of the physicians practicing in the county at an early day became lawyers, judges, preachers and business men, in addition to their chosen vocation, notably the Prendergasts and Footes. They have

held important offices in State and National Medical Associations. Their writings upon medical and other subjects have been read all over the world. The men practicing medicine in the early settlement of the county were of strong physique, necessarily so, for with the hardships they were called upon to endure, no weak man could have carried on the work for any length of time. The country roads were even poorer than they are today, (and we all realize that the roads at the present time are a disgrace to any enlightened community.) Most of the roads then were mere bridle paths, made by animals brushing through the timber, and the way from settlement to settlement was indicated by blazing the trees. I have heard the older doctors tell of long journeys through the woods, of being lost, having to camp out all night, keeping fires going to awe the howling wolves, of narrow escapes from drowning in fording streams, of being caught in snow storms and almost frozen to death while on their missions of mercy, and upon considering their laborious life, their privation of rest, of food, and their scant pecuniary reward, and through it all, their strong determination to do their whole duty, we can but realize that there is a heroism other than of weapons, and that our predecessors in the practice of medicine in Chautauqua County

*[For picture of Dr. Thos. D. Strong, see Westfield section, this volume.]

were indeed heroes in their every day life.

As the medical man of early days was strong and robust, so were his patients. They were strong and full of blood, due to their active out-of-door life, the simple food they ate and otherwise healthy manner of existence. Therefore, the diseases from which they suffered were what are commonly called by the profession, of the asthenic type, and the acute diseases were characterized by high blood pressure and high fever, and in those days the lancet was much used to



DR. JEDIAH PRENDERGAST.

relieve the patient of his superabundance of blood, calomel to further reduce him, and tartar emetic was also a favorite remedy. Such vigorous treatment was necessary for the people at that time. The same treatment, if used among the present inhabitants of the county would tend to increase the death rate materially. We have before us the account book of a physician, who studied with Dr. Jediah Prendergast of Mayville, and practiced with him a short time before settling at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1807. July 2, 1808, these charges were made:

Judge C. Dr.
To bleed self.....\$.50
" physic wife..... .50
" puke wench..... .25
Cr.

By one gun.....\$1.00

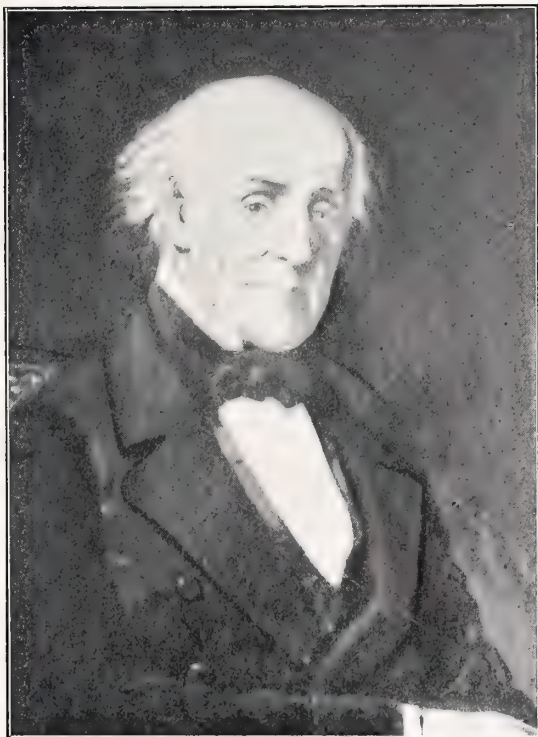
Our opinion is, that Judge C. must have lived at a distance and that the doctor endeavored to medicate the entire family at one time to save other visits. These entries also show the method of treatment in vogue July 2, 1808.

By the year 1850, the manner of life of the people of the county had changed. The so-called asthenic or typhoid conditions became apparent. Nervous prostration, not before heard of, was now a common form of disease, and the way was prepared for the great and radical change in practice, which was brought about by the accession of a number of well educated young men to the profession in the early fifties.

In 1851 there was no Medical Society in Chautauqua County. The old County Society which during its life had the power of conferring the license to practice medicine, had died a natural death. At this time the strength of the profession was in the older men, some of whom were the first physicians who began their practice here in a comparative wilderness. One of them, Dr. White of Fredonia, was a man of good name, and much beloved by the early settlers. He was a positive force in the community and among the doctors. His eccentricities were many. In early days when land cost little he acquired much in the town and near by. Its rise in value left a comfortable estate to his heirs. Dr. Ira Peck practiced in the early days at Villanova.

Drs. Walworth of Fredonia, Simons of Brocton, Spencer of Stockton and Jones of Westfield, Foote and Hazeltine of Jamestown and Prendergast of

Mayville, were of the older class. Drs. Charles Smith of Fredonia, Harrison of Stockton, Holmes of Mayville and others were active practitioners of middle age, whose authority to practice was a license from the old Chautauqua County Society. Dr. Rodgers of Dunkirk was in practice about this time. As has been said, their practice was of the "Sangrado" type, the lancet, calomel and tartar emetic being the sheet an-



DR. SQUIRE WHITE.

First educated licensed Physician to practice in Chautauqua County.

chors. Quinine was used only for malarial fevers. Opium was used to quiet pain, but not as a curative agent. The profession was then in a transition stage and in the early fifties a number of young medical men came to this county. They had been under the instruction of men like Austin Flint, Alonzo Clark and Frank Hamilton. Their names are familiar to all. Their personal life demonstrated their worth,

their ability, their manliness, their culture, their strong influence for higher ends among the people. We recall their names with profound respect. They were the early friends of Dr. Strong, and his personal associates. Three of them honored Dunkirk by going there. They were H. M. T. Smith, his brother, Samuel Smith, and Doctor Irwin. Their life work was done there. About the same time Dr. Charles Washburn came to Fredonia. He was a most lovable man, one of the most scholarly men who ever resided in the county. He died in the army, after nearly three years' service as Surgeon of the One Hundred Twelfth New York Volunteers. Dr. George Bennett of Ripley also took the field as Surgeon, rendered most efficient service and later removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he practiced the remainder of his life. He was a large, handsome man, a practitioner of high grade, most honorable and loyal in his professional intercourse. Another of about the same age was Dr. William P. Bemus of Jamestown, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College. He enjoyed a large practice throughout the county and beyond its borders, was a first class physician and surgeon. His personal address was charming, and his chief characteristic was his strong common sense.

Dr. Axtel of Jamestown, Dr. Edson Boyd of Ashville, Dr. William Chace of Mayville, Dr. Dean of Brocton, Dr. Glidden of Panama and others soon appeared upon the stage—all good men, and faithful citizens. Drs. Gray and Hedges of Jamestown, and Dr. C. Ormes of Panama, who afterward removed to Jamestown, were the prominent physicians in the Homeopathic line.

With the accession of strength among the regular profession of the county, came the organization of the present



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

From a Photo, 1897

Chautauqua County Medical Society. From the first it was a vigorous working society, and soon controlled the medical thought of the county. The discussions which took place at the meetings of that society would have done honor to any medical society. Later other associations of medical men of the county have been organized: The Chautauqua County branch of the New York State Medical Association, the Jamestown Medical Society, and the Dunkirk Society. These societies have been educators for the members, and their meetings have always been well attended and full of interest to the profession. The disappearance of personal bickerings, jealousies and ill feelings has been a direct result of a better acquaintance among the members. Broader views of the profession and the community at large opened to view. Higher education commended itself to all and long before our Medical Colleges or the state had taken steps in that direc-

tion, the Medical Society of this county placed upon its records that no member thereof should receive into his office as a student anyone who had not an elementary education, sufficient to pass the Regents' examination, and enough Latin to intelligently read and write prescriptions. This is practically our state law. With the conditions and membership of the profession of medicine of later years, we are all familiar.

A list of members of the medical profession of Chautauqua County who acted as Surgeons in the different wars of the United States is appended. As Chautauqua County had no existence prior to the War of the Revolution—none. War of 1812—Dr. Daniel Bemus, Division Surgeon. War with Mexico—none. War of the Rebellion—Drs. Washburn, Irwin, George Bennett, T. D. Strong, Marvin Bemus, Glidden, Edson Boyd, A. Waterhouse, Regimental Surgeons. War with Spain—Dr. William M. Bemus, Regimental Surgeon.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS AS REGISTERED IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

*George S. Harrison, Pomfret Medical Society, Chautauqua County, 1874.

Irvin J. Bowen, Eclectic Medical Society, 1874.

George Benjamin Bishop, Medical Society, Chautauqua County, 1874.

Clarisa A. Fuller, Eclectic Medical Society, 1874.

Albert H. Bowen, Eclectic Medical Society, 1875.

C. J. Daniels, Eclectic Medical Society, 1875.

Caroline F. Thomas, Eclectic Medical Society, 1876.

Thomas Charles Wilson, Dewittville, Bellevue, 1879; University of Buffalo, 1879-1880.

Jeanam L. Stevenson, Pennsylvania Medical College, 1882.

John H. Wiggins, Jamestown, Buffalo Medical Department, 1880.

Leander S. Brown, Fredonia, New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1880.

John F. Pratt, Mayville, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.

F. A. Beebe, Findley Lake, University Wooster, Ohio, 1880.

Harlow J. Boyd, Watts Flats, Columbus Medical College, 1880.

Benjamin S. Swetland, Portland, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.

Frank D. Parker, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1880.

Harris B. Osborne, Saerman, Bellevue Hospital Medical College and College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1880.

*William Chace, Mayville, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1880.

*Richard H. Coffey, Hamlet, Victoria College, Canada, 1880.

*Either dead or removed from County.

- John M. Brown, Westfield, University of Buffalo, 1880.
 Thomas D. Strong, Westfield, University of Buffalo, 1880.
 Edward Ames, Sherman, Yale College, 1880.
 Lucien E. Ellis, Brocton, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 *Francis M. Rich, Cherry Creek, now Buffalo, Eclectic Medical College, N. Y., 1880.
 James Fenner, Sherman, American Medical College, 1880.
 George W. Carpenter, Forestville, New York Eclectic Medical College, 1880.
 Reuben B. Landon, Fredonia, Indiana Medical College, 1880.
 Elizabeth T. Landon, Fredonia, New England Medical College, Boston, 1880.
 *H. D. Ingraham, Kennedy, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 M. M. Fenner, Fredonia, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1880.
 George Clarkson, Jamestown, American College, St. Louis, 1880.
 Ebenezer S. Brown, Fredonia, Cleveland Homeopathic College, 1880.
 *Mary A. Armstrong, Jamestown, University Michigan, 1880.
 John J. Lenhart, Bemus Point, University of Buffalo, 1880.
 Ambrose S. Davis, Fredonia, Eclectic Medical Society, 1880.
 *J. J. Towle, Jamestown, Berkshire Medical College, 1880.
 Charles C. Curtic, Dunkirk, Hahnemann Medical College, 1880.
 Henry A. Record, Mayville, Pennsylvania Medical University, 1880.
 *William B. Schermerhorn, Kennedy, University Medical College, New York, 1880.
 Orrin C. Shaw, Kennedy, now Cassadaga, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Adna P. Parsons, Silver Creek, Central Medical College, 1880.
 Edwin R. Hopkins, Silver Creek, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Mirza N. Benjamin, Fredonia, University Vermont, 1880.
 Clarence P. Battles, Ripley, Rush Medical College, Chicago, 1880.
 John B. Campbell, Westfield, Hahnemann Medical College and Homeopathic Medical Board, Canada, 1880.
 *Herman J. Dean, Brocton, Miami and Ohio Medical Colleges, 1880.
 *Amos R. Avery, Forestville, College Physicians and Surgeons, Western N. Y., 1880.
 George G. Davis, Frewsburg, Medical Society Chautauqua County, 1880.
 *George S. Harrison, Sinclairville, Medical Society Chautauqua County, 1880.
 Truman C. Horton, Forestville, Geneva Medical College, 1880.
 William L. Wilbur, Fredonia, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1880.
 *John E. Copp, Sinclairville, University Buffalo, 1880.
 *Rinaldo I. Curtis, Mayville, Hahnemann Medical College, 1880.
 *Ai Waterhouse, Jamestown, Boughton College, 1880.
 *Cornelius Ormes, Jamestown, Castleton Medical College, Vermont, 1880.
 Albert H. Bowen, Volusia, Eclectic Medical Society, 1880.
 Charles J. Daniels, Findley Lake, Eclectic Medical College, 1880.
 N. F. Marsh, Ellington, Eclectic Medical College, 1880.
 James Brooks, Ellington, Hudson University, Cleveland, 1880.
 *Henry R. Rogers, Dunkirk, Jefferson Medical College, 1880.
 Clarissa A. Fuller, Fredonia, Eclectic Medical Society, 1880.
 Eber E. Davis, Forestville, Eclectic Medical College, New York, 1880.
 Elbridge G. Simons, Ripley, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1880.
 William W. Daniels, Findley Lake, American Medical College, 1880.
 *Allen A. Stevens, Jr., Sinclairville, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 J. C. M. Drake, Westfield, Hahnemann Medical College, 1880.
 Asa S. Couch, Fredonia, Homeopathic Medical College, Pennsylvania, 1880.
 George W. Seymour, Westfield, New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1880.
 *Horace C. Taylor, Brocton, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1880.
 John W. Scott, Jamestown, Western Homeopathic College, 1880.
 *George W. Whitney, Jamestown, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Laban Hazeltine, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1880.
 Matthew S. Moore, Fredonia, Jefferson Medical College, 1880.
 A. Wilson Dods, Silver Creek, now Fredonia, Hahnemann Medical College, 1880.
 Robert W. Gifford, Fredonia, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Frederick Jaekle, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1880.

* Either dead or removed from County.

- Vernon M. Griswold, Fredonia, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Washington W. Carpenter, Forestville, Eclectic Medical Society, 1880.
 *Jesse W. Button, Kennedy, Syracuse Central Medical College, 1880.
 Francis D. Ormes, Jamestown, Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1880.
 Pardon L. Kimball, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Phillip T. W. Sydenham, Dunkirk, University New York City, 1880.
 Russell D. Bush, Busti, Detriot Medical College, 1880.
 Edwin S. Miller, Mayville, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Josiah H. Monroe, Kennedy, Eclectic Medical Society, 1880.
 John Lord, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1880.
 John Spencer, Westfield, Cleveland Medical College, 1880.
 Burr Schermerhorn, Sherman, College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y. City, 1880.
 Lorenzo P. McCray, Clymer, University Wooster, Cleveland, 1880.
 George B. Jones, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1880.
 William P. Bemus, Jamestown, Berkshire Medical College, 1880.
 William Marvin Bemus, Jamestown, University Pennsylvania, -1880.
 William B. Martin, Busti, Eclectic Medical College, Syracuse, 1880.
 Kate C. Fiske, Jamestown, Boston University, 1880.
 J. Morton McWharf, Dunkirk, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Medad S. Corey, Hamlet, now Fredonia, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Charles Smith, Fredonia, Chautauqua County Medical Society, 1880.
 Elwood D. Meeder, Forestville, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Oscar F. Decker, Dunkirk, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Samuel M. Smith, Dunkirk, Union University, Albany, 1880.
 David G. Alling, Dunkirk, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1880.
 *Andrew B. Parsons, Jamestown, Berksaire Medical College, 1880.
 *Henry P. Hall, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1880.
 A. Ross, Clymer, University of Pennsylvania, 1880.
 Sidney E. Ford, Clymer, University Wooster, 1880.
 Nelson Cheney, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1880.
 Alva F. Ward, Jamestown, Western Homeopathic, Cleveland, 1880.
 Henry C. Blanchard, Jamestown, Dartmouth College, 1880.
 Egerton R. Howey, Silver Creek, New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1880.
 *Alvin B. Rice, Panama, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1880.
 *John C. Lewis, Panama, University Buffalo, 1880.
 George E. Blackham, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1880.
 *William J. Cronyn, Dunkirk, now Milwaukee, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Thomas J. Whitney, Frewsburg, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Edward S. Franks, Dunkirk, University Pennsylvania, 1880.
 Ellen J. Carnes, Jamestown, American University at Philadelphia, 1880.
 Amos Read, Jamestown, Fairfield College, 1880.
 Darius G. Pickett, Delanti, now Fredonia, University Buffalo, 1880.
 Anna Katrina Holmquist, Jamestown, Royal Sanitary College, Stockholm, Sweden, 1880.
 R. D. Tipple, Franklin, Pa., Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1880.
 Chauncey A. Rood, Cassadaga, Buffalo Medical College, 1880.
 Isaac W. Pond, Cassadaga, New York Homeopathic College, 1880.
 M. M. Griffith, Irving, University Pennsylvania, 1880.
 Edson E. Boyd, Ashville, University of City of New York, 1880.
 Edward J. Mattocks, Stockton, Metropolitan Medical College, New York, 1880.
 *Timothy G. Walker, Cherry Creek, Castleton Medical College, 1880.
 Delevan E. Blackman, Cherry Creek, now Buffalo, Buffalo Medical College.
 *Orello S. Martin, Jamestown, Cleveland Homeopathic College, 1880.
 *Gilbert W. Hazeltine, Jamestown, University New York City, 1880.
 Amos B. Heard, North East, Pennsylvania, University Detroit, 1880.
 James A. Beebe, Westfield, Michigan University, 1880.
 Frank E. Loomis, Ripley, Starling Medical College, 1880.
 R. Newland Blanchard, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1881.

James Stokes, Irving, University Pennsylvania, 1881.
 Aaron Skinner, Ashville, University City of New York, 1881.
 Abraham James, Fredonia, American Health College, 1881.
 Irvin J. Bowen, Harmony Eclectic Medical College, 1881.
 Warren D. Wellman, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1881.
 *Corydon J. Phillips, Sugargrove, Pa., College Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo, 1881.
 *Henry S. Tanner, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical College, 1881.
 Charles D. Thompson, Oil City, Pennsylvania, Eclectic Medical College, 1881.
 Ellsworth S. Ellis, Ripley, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1881.
 Worthy P. Wilcox, Findley Lake, American College, St. Louis, 1881.
 Abraham H. Bowers, Forestville, Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1881.
 John M. Brooks, Ellington, now Jamestown, Wooster University, Cleveland, 1882.
 *Horace H. Glidden, Jamestown, Vermont Medical College, 1882.
 Corydon C. Rugg, Jamestown, Botanical Medical College, 1882.
 *Robert Liston, Albany, 1882.
 Raymond W. Battles, Ripley, Rush Medical College, 1882.
 S. J. Stevenson Monroe, Bemus Point, Woman's Medical College, Pennsylvania, 1882.
 *Frank S. Jackson, Dunkirk, University of City of New York, 1882.
 Milton C. Belknap, Sherman, Eclectic Medical College, New York, 1882.
 *Daniel D. Franklin, Corry, Pennsylvania, Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati, 1882.
 Allan A. VanSlyke, Chautauqua, University Buffalo, 1882.
 *Clarence G. Hollister, Jamestown, Wooster University, 1883.
 Julien T. Williams, Dunkirk, Castleton Medical College, 1883.
 Isabella H. Stanley, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1883.
 William Prendergast, Mayville, Jefferson Medical College, 1883.
 F. B. Darling, Westfield, University Buffalo, 1883.
 *Joseph Dana Littlefield, Jamestown, University Pennsylvania, 1883.
 J. C. Batdorf, Forestville, Starling Medical College, 1883.
 F. H. Woodard, Sugargrove, Pa., Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1883.
 Herbert W. Davis, Kennedy, now Falconer, University Buffalo, 1883.
 Joseph H. Holland, Altoona, Pennsylvania, Bellevue Medical College, 1883.
 John Lord, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical Institute, 1883.
 John E. Caneen, Cherry Creek, University Buffalo, 1883.
 Henry C. Van Norman, Westfield, Toronto University, 1883.
 J. K. Griffin, North East, Pennsylvania, University Buffalo and Bellevue, 1883.
 *Raymond M. Evarts, Irving, Howard University, Washington, 1883.
 *Lewis G. Smedley, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical Society, 1883.
 Era M. Scofield, Ellery, University Buffalo, 1884.
 Burton W. Seymour, Stockton, University Buffalo, 1884.
 *Elliott M. Peterson, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1884.
 Albert H. Smith, Fredonia, University Buffalo, 1884.
 Willard Ransom, Panama, Syracuse Medical College, 1884.
 William A. Putnam, Cassadaga, now Smith Mills, University Buffalo, 1884.
 *James C. Caswell, Hamlet, University Buffalo, 1884.
 Albert DeBey, Clymer, Rush Medical College, 1884.
 R. D. Kahle, Kennedy, University City of New York, 1884.
 *Charles R. Knox, Cherry Creek, Rush Medical College, 1884.
 Byron Clark, Washington, Pennsylvania, Maryland University, 1885.
 J. J. Sharp, Silver Creek, University City of New York, 1885.
 *Charles H. Waterhouse, Jamestown, Rush Medical College, 1885.
 W. J. French, Hamlet, University Buffalo, 1885.
 Catharine Walker, Fredonia, Hahnemann College, 1885.
 James McManus, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1885.
 David E. DeRoss, Corry, Pennsylvania, Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, 1885.
 *John C. F. Busa, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1885.
 George F. Smith, Sinclairville, University Buffalo, 1885.
 John N. Bowers, Forestville, Western Reserve University, 1885.
 Emilie H. Barker, Fredonia, Woman's Medical College, New York City, 1885.

- Elmer E. Livingston, Ellery, University Buffalo, 1885.
 Fred L. Gould, Frewsburg, Buffalo Medical College, 1885.
 J. M. Showerman, Batavia, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1885.
 William H. Dewing, Silver Creek, Hahnemann Medical College, 1885.
 James Murphy, Sherman, University of Pennsylvania, 1886.
 George D. Marsh, Sherman, Jefferson Medical College, 1886.
 Minor A. Curtis, Mayville, 1886.
 *Weldon A. Dickson, Jamestown, College Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1886.
 John D. Davis, Ellery, University Buffalo, 1886.
 *M. L. Filkins, Albany, Eclectic Medical College, New York, 1886.
 *Chas. O. Filkins, Albany, Eclectic Medical Association, 1886.
 T. K. Ross, Fredonia, Queens' University, Canada, 1886.
 Abraham H. Bowers, Forestville, Wooster University, 1886.
 *Thomas L. Barnes, Rochester, Eclectic Medical College, 1886.
 Alfred T. Livingston, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1886.
 *Scott P. Woodin, Jamestown, University Michigan, 1886.
 *W. L. Filkins, Albany, Eclectic Medical College, 1886.
 James M. Peebles, Hammondton, New Jersey, American Eclectic College, 1887.
 Earl A. Scofield, Gerry, University Buffalo, 1887.
 William H. Chace, Mayville, University Buffalo, 1887.
 Thomas E. Soules, Cherry Creek, now Westfield, University Buffalo 1887.
 Louis H. Snow, Watts Flats, University City of New York, 1887.
 J. J. Sullivan, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1887.
 Charles S. Cleland, Sinclairville, Baltimore University, 1887.
 Nelson G. Richmond, Fredonia, Bellevue Medical College, 1887.
 Henry Neville, Jamestown, Cleveland Homeopathic College, 1887.
 Erastus C. Hyde, Cassadaga, Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, 1887.
 *Elton S. Rich, Kennedy, University New York City, 1887.
 S. McNee, Ripley, McGill University, Montreal, 1887.
 R. T. Rolph, Fredonia, University Buffalo, 1889.
 *Lafayette Balcom, Buffalo, University Buffalo, 1884.
 Homer L. Clark, New York, University Maryland, 1889.
 William Dougan, Auburn, McGill College, Canada, 1888.
 *John H. Dye, Buffalo, Eclectic College, New York, 1889.
 P. Hugo Kiesewetter, Mayville, Jena, Germany.
 *Albert Langworthy, Greenwich, New York, Ohio Medical College, 1880.
 A. Walter Tryon, Buffalo, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1889.
 John G. Reinberg, Clymer, Missionary College, Utrecht, Netherlands, 1888.
 Edward G. Domansky, Mina, Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, 1888.
 William J. Brand, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1888.
 *James Doty, Jamestown, University New York City, 1888.
 *Amos F. Blanchard, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1888.
 Ward K. Elderkin, Chautauqua, Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1888.
 William A. Noble, Fredonia, Pulte College of Ohio, 1888.
 McDonald Moore, Fredonia, Western Reserve University, 1888.
 Morris N. Bemus, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia College, 1889.
 Kay A. Sweet, Frewsburg, University Buffalo, 1889.
 Charles Craig, Rochester, Society Rational Medicine, 1889.
 Josiam William Morris, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., 1889.
 George Porter, Chautauqua, Homeopathic Medical College, New York, 1889.
 Ava Melissa Carroll, Grant Station, University Buffalo, 1889.
 George E. Smith, Busti, University Buffalo, 1889.
 William O. Smith, Falconer, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1889.
 Fred A. Beebe, Findley Lake, Wooster University, 1890.
 Fred E. Lilley, Portland, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1890.
 Will F. Gardner, Levant, University of Buffalo, 1890.
 Morris W. Cowden, Ellery, University of Buffalo, 1890.

- Olin A. Williams, Panama, Hahnemann Medical College, 1890.
 *Samuel Dutton Whitney, Jamestown, University Baltimore, 1890.
 Walter Stuart, Westfield, Euffalo Medical College, 1890.
 Frank C. Ard, Westfield, University of Maryland, 1891.
 Henry O. Mackres, Corry, Pennsylvania, University Buffalo, 1890.
 Edgar Rood, Westfield, University Buffalo, 1890.
 *Franklin A. Stevens, Sinclairville, University Buffalo, 1890.
 *Marvin R. Palmer, Jamestown, now New York, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1890.
 Andrew J. Bennett, Ellery, University Buffalo, 1891.
 Charles A. Ellis, Sherman, University Buffalo, 1891.
 James V. Munger, Portland, University Buffalo, 1891.
 Emma L. McCray, Clymer, University Buffalo, 1891.
 George E. Ellis, Brocton, University Buffalo, 1891.
 Nathan E. Beardsley, Dunkirk, University Buffalo, 1891.
 Jason Parker, Jamestown, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1891.
 Burton Hill Putnam, North East, Pennsylvania, Euffalo Medical College, 1891.
 Gilbert J. Dickson, Bovina Center, New York, Albany Medical College, 1891.
 Carl E. Lundgren, Jamestown, Chicago Medical College, 1891.
 Frank T. Noeson, Bear Lake, Pennsylvania, University Buffalo, 1891.
 William E. Ard, Westfield, University Maryland, 1891.
 Anthony I. Hoon, Mercer, Pennsylvania, University City of New York, 1891.
 Ernest J. Kelley, Chandlers Valley, Pennsylvania, University Buffalo, 1891.
 Melvin L. Adams, Mayville, Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, 1891.
 Marshall R. Ward, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1891.
 Charles Orris Goulding, Pittsburg, Pa., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1891.
 Joseph Malvern Douthett, Pittsburg, Pa., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1891.
 James W. Chace, Corry, Pennsylvania, University of Buffalo, 1891.
 William McCurdy Scott, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1891.
 Milton A. Wilson, North East, Pennsylvania, University State of New York, 1891.
 Walter F. Nash, Silver Creek, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1891.
 Otis S. Brown, Russell, Pa., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1891.
 Isadore A. McClellan, Pittsburg, Pa., Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, O., 1891.
 Albert Myers, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Canada, 1891.
 Edward R. Wiser, Watts Flats, Wooster University, 1891.
 Agnes C. Weaver, Jamestown, University of Michigan, 1891.
 *Channing A. Holt, Albany, New York, University City of New York, 1892.
 *William McGregor Haynes, Bennington, New York, University of Buffalo, 1892.
 *William Dowlman, Buffalo, Western Reserve College, 1892.
 *Phineas Sewall Stearns, Buffalo, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, 1892.
 *Seaver Z. Fisher, Jamestown, Miami Medical College, 1892.
 *Henry Redmond, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1892.
 Henry A. Eastman, Jamestown, University of Buffalo, 1892.
 William W. Cole, Silver Creek, Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1892.
 Lester Gibbons, Dunkirk, University of Buffalo, 1892.
 Robert J. Sharp, Lakewood, University Medical College, New York, 1893.
 Delbert P. Crane, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo, 1893.
 Edwin R. Maxson, Jefferson Medical College, 1893.
 Portens C. Gilbert, Westfield, Albany Medical College, 1893.
 John J. Siggins, Hornellsville, Michigan College of Medicine, 1893.
 Franklin B. Smith, Rochester, Hahnemann Medical College, 1893.
 Joseph Rieger, Dunkirk, Regents, 1893.
 John J. Leppa, Jamestown, University City of New York, 1893.
 William C. Smith, Jamestown, University of Pennsylvania, 1893.
 Franklin B. Smith, Rochester, Hahnemann Medical College, 1893.
 Charles E. Olmsted, Rochester, University City of New York, 1893.
 William Casper Duke, Cassadaga, Kentucky Medical Academy, 1894.

- *Ravelum B. Parks, Jamestown, Niagara University, 1894.
 Walter William Hotchkiss, Jamestown, University Pennsylvania, 1894.
 Montague R. Levenson, Dunkirk, Baltimore Medical College, 1894.
 Harlyn Hitchcock, Dunkirk, University City New York, 1894.
 *Miranda C. White, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical College, New York, 1894.
 *John Daniel Maloy, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1894.
 Walter M. Litchfield, University Buffalo, 1894.
 *J. W. Weaver, Jamestown, Long Island College Hospital, 1894.
 *Joseph Rymal Smith, Conewango Valley, Victoria University, Toronto, 1895.
 John H. Daniels, Chautauqua, Niagara University, 1895.
 William Gardner Spencer, Westfield, Jefferson Medical College, 1895.
 *William K. Anderson, Jamestown, University City New York, 1895.
 Gabriel A. Elston, Corry, Pennsylvania, University City New York, 1895.
 Albert Edward Dean, Brocton, University Buffalo, 1895.
 William Jonas Humphrey, Union City, Pennsylvania, University Buffalo, 1895.
 Nelson D. Haskell, Jamestown, Wooster University, 1895.
 Warren H. Loomis, Lockport, Long Island Hospital College, 1895.
 *Sheridan Paul Wait, Jamestown, Regents, 1895.
 Edward W. Karrmann, Bridgeport, Connecticut, University City New York, 1895.
 John Hudson Grant, Regents, 1896.
 Leverne Augustine Badger, University Buffalo, 1896.
 Jacob Spillinger, University City New York, 1896.
 Albert D. Young, Panama, Cleveland Medical College, 1896.
 Henry S. Karrmann, Watkins, New York, University City New York, 1896.
 Charles F. Curtis, Findley Lake, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1896.
 James J. Finn, Findley Lake, Psychic Medical College, Indiana, 1896.
 Charles S. Boyce, Jamestown, Jefferson Medical College, 1896.
 Francis Peele, Chautauqua, University Michigan, 1896.
 Elmer A. Jones, Chandlers Valley, University Buffalo, 1896.
 Abram W. Jackson, New York, Berkshire Medical College, 1896.
 William C. Keyes, Buffalo, University Buffalo, 1896.
 William C. Halliday, Dunkirk, University City of New York, 1896.
 John J. Drake, Stockton, University Buffalo, 1896.
 Gilbert K. Ellis, Stockton, Niagara University, 1897.
 Anders G. Thoren, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1897.
 Leroy Clarence Green, Panama, University Buffalo, 1897.
 Henry P. Shattuck, Brooklyn, Harvard University Medical College, 1897.
 Charles H. Richards, Dunkirk, Philadelphia Medical College, 1897.
 Richard J. Brown, Jamestown, Albany Medical College, 1897.
 John J. Mahoney, Jamestown, Niagara University, 1897.
 Thomas M. Clarke, Jamestown, Regents, 1897.
 Fred C. Hunt, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1897.
 Edwin E. Martin, Jamestown, Eclectic Medical College, New York, 1897.
 James C. Earle, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1898.
 Vacil D. Bozobsky, Fredonia, Regents, 1898.
 Ansel J. Robbins, Mayville, Georgetown University and Southern Homeopathic Medical College, 1898.
 George McIntosh, South Dayton, Regents, 1898.
 Charles W. Southworth, Forestville, University Buffalo, 1898.
 Alfred Austin Becker, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1898.
 H. Francis Hunt, Clark, University Buffalo, 1898.
 *Alvin Clayton Woodley, Jamestown, Trinity College, Toronto, 1898.
 Walter H. Vosburg, Dunkirk, Regents' license, 1898.
 Jane Lincoln Greeley, Jamestown, Regents, 1898.
 James A. Hughson, Buffalo, American Medical College, 1898.
 Axel V. Grafstrom, Jamestown, University New York City, 1899.
 Roberts L. Fielding, Chautauqua, Regents, 1899.
 James A. Babbitt, Chautauqua, University Pennsylvania, 1899.

- William Seaman Bainbridge, New York, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1899.
- Susan George Southerland, Brooklyn, Regents, 1899.
- Isaac Weinstein, Jamestown, Central University, 1899.
- Benjamin H. Lemon, Jamestown, Albany Medical College, 1899.
- Benjamin F. Lockwood, Jamestown, Hahnemann Medical College, 1900.
- John T. DeVoe, Kennedy, New York City Medical College, 1900.
- John Jenkins, Chautauqua, University Buffalo, 1900.
- Ellis W. Storms, Cherry Creek, University Buffalo, 1900.
- Laura Morgan, Jamestown, Woman's Medical College, 1900.
- Scott D. Gleeten, Forestville, University Buffalo, 1900.
- Dumont Charles Dake, Lily Dale, United States Medical College, New York, 1900.
- Eliza Maria Mosher, Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Michigan, 1900.
- Guy L. Granger, Sherman, University Buffalo, 1900.
- Jay W. Seaver, Chautauqua, Yale University, 1900.
- Albert Ferdinand Soch, Fredonia, University Buffalo, 1900.
- Guy E. Ridgway, Jamestown, University Buffalo, 1900.
- Marion Marsh, Buffalo, Regents, 1901.
- Lester David Bowman, Jamestown, Long Island College Hospital, 1901.
- John W. Nelson, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1901.
- Samuel S. Kennedy, Buffalo, Wyoming County Medical Society, 1901.
- Albert Edmond Salter, Buffalo, Hahnemann Medical College, 1901.
- Franklin Stuart Temple, Albany Medical College, 1901.
- Alfred Crossgrove Kingsley, Ripley, University Buffalo, 1901.
- *S. Andral Kilmer, Binghamton, Bennett Medical College, 1901.
- Henry Ermentraut, Jamestown, United States Medical College, 1901.
- John Charles Siggins, University Pennsylvania, 1901.
- Charles E. Marshall, Jamestown, Regents, 1901.
- *Joseph L. Howell, Hamlet, Regents, 1901.
- Edwin R. Gould, Sherman, Regents, 1901.
- James Baker Mount, Silver Creek, Regents, 1902.
- *Samuel H. Warren, Buffalo, University Buffalo, 1902.
- H. Ralph Willse, Westfield, Regents, 1902.
- Andrew L. Barrett, Chautauqua, College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1902.
- John A. Weidman, Dunkirk, Regents, 1902.
- Leopold Finkelstein, (otherwise Leo F. Elstein), Jamestown, Regents, 1902.
- William Insco Dean, Westfield, Regents, 1902.
- William Anson Forrester, New York, Regents, 1902.
- Edwin Anson Millring, Stockton, Niagara University, 1902.
- Jacob Spillenger, Jamestown, Regents, 1902.
- *John B. Frisbee, Ellington, now Buffalo, Regents, 1902.
- Otto F. Seidel, Jamestown, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Buffalo, 1902.
- Frank Waith Green, Sherman, University Buffalo, 1902.
- Bergen Fred Illston, Jamestown, Regents, 1902.
- Willis H. Proctor, Westfield, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1902.
- James L. Hutchinson, Regents, 1903.
- Franklin W. Bock, Chautauqua, Regents, 1903.
- Elwood D. Meeder, Forestville, University Buffalo, 1903.
- Dupree M. Hall, Westfield, Regents, 1903.
- Hiram McGowan, Buffalo, Regents, 1903.
- William Edgar Boyce, Westfield, Regents, 1903.
- Fred Cole Purcell, Ellington, 1903.
- Elizabeth Mary King, Jamestown, Regents, 1903.
- Charles G. Fisher, Bradford, Pennsylvania, Albany Medical College, 1903.
- Henry W. Lattin, University Buffalo, 1904.

*Either dead or removed from County.

THE CASSADAGA LAKE FREE ASSOCIATION.

BY CARRIE E. S. TWING.



CARRIE E. S. TWING.

That which is to enter into history and change the current of human thought, is often brought about in the form of some simple experiment, ridiculed at the time of its first inception, and followed by persecution afterward; but, if it is a truth, a great factor in nature, neither ridicule nor persecution, nor aught that can be brought to bear, can destroy. It will shine on and on until its rays prove an added light to other truths along the way, and thus in the year 1844-5, in the Village of Laona, through the lectures and experiments of a mesmerist, Dr. Moran by name, many thoughtful people were awakened to a knowledge of the power of mind over mind, and found that by the exertion of will power, people could be cured of their ailments. Jeremiah E. Carter of Laona, was heard to regret that he could not have had the opportunity of being treated by the late visitor, and William Johnson, father of the late O. W. Johnson of Fredonia, also of our much lamented Marian, wife of Thomas J. Skidmore, late of Lily Dale, suggested imitating Dr. Moran and seeing if he could produce like effects. The result was satisfactory in relieving Dr. Carter of physical troubles, and later on, without the aid of Mr. Johnson, he would be thrown into a clair-

voyant condition, diagnosing diseases correctly, and in many instances, curing those who had been given up by other physicians. The influence which dominated the brain of Mr. Carter claimed, when in the body, to have been a Dr. Hedges, well known in Chautauqua County.

The claim seemed so absurd, that although the man's life was blameless, and he used his wonderful gift without remuneration, only as those healed gave of their meager store (for many of them were poor), he was abused and insulted, and even arrested as a vagrant. His good wife, Joan, stood by him nobly through all those days of darkness, and when in 1848, the tiny rap was heard in Hydesville, New York, and called the attention of the thinking world to the fact that history had repeated itself, that the silence of the grave had again been broken, many in that section of the county were ready to fall in line because of the proven power of Jeremiah Carter.

Thus that portion of the county became the center of a great movement, and it was at the suggestion of Dr. Carter's guides that a woods meeting or picnic, was planned upon the Alden grounds, where the beautiful Leolyn Hotel now stands.

The Alden family, consisting of Willard Alden and his wife, Corintha, their son, Theodore, and daughter, Theo-

dosia, were satisfied of the truths of spiritualism, and Mrs. Alden herself was a very good psychic, gladly granted the desire of Dr. Carter's guide, and so June 15, 1873, the grounds were dedicated especially for the use of Spiritualists' gatherings. From that day until 1877, one day each June was set part for such service.

Lyman C. Howe, now of Fredonia, dedicated the ground to the cause of Spiritualism. Dr. Carter's guides and influences both spiritual and earthly,

Lectures were delivered during this time by Mrs. E. L. Watson, Mrs. L. A. Pearsall, J. H. Harter, Lyman C. Howe and R. S. McCormick. Funds were collected at the rate of ten cents a person to defray the expenses, and at the close of the meeting, the committee found themselves in debt only thirty dollars.

February 15, 1878, Mr. Willard Alden passed away, and December 27, 1881, his wife joined him, and in 1893 Theodosia, the daughter, answered the



THE LEOLYN WOODS, FORMERLY ALDEN GROVE.

united in a movement for a camp meeting upon the grounds, and the following committee of arrangements was named:

Milton H. Goodrich, of Ripley, Chairman; O. G. Chase, of Jamestown; David Ramsdell, A. A. Straight and J. F. Carter, of Laona; Albert S. Cobb, of Dunkirk and Willard Alden. Mrs. Joan Carter was appointed Secretary to the committee. Arrangements were made that a meeting should commence Tuesday, September 11, and close the following Sunday.

higher roll-call. Kindly thoughts are awakened by the sound of their names, and we know that in that other life they understand they are appreciated as being factors in a movement that has given to the world a wider range of vision, and helped to bridge the chasms that ignorance and injustice have made.

Theodore Alden, the remaining member of the family, is now a resident of Cassadaga Village.

It is not my province as historian of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association, to dwell longer upon the events preced-

ing the organization of that Association. The beautiful name "Lily Dale" was chosen by the Alden family, and adopted by railroad officials as the name of the station, and also as the name of the postoffice.

Toward the close of the meeting of 1879, an informal meeting was held at the cottage which had been erected by Dr. Carter and others, on the ridge opposite the road entrance to the present grounds. The meeting was attended by persons who were favorable to the organization of a camp meeting independent of the Aldens. Mr. Skidmore attended this meeting and by request, presided, while Joe W. Rood acted as Secretary. After a little talk upon the question nearest their hearts, the meeting adjourned until later in the afternoon.

At five o'clock it was called to order and the Chairman announced the object of the meeting was to organize a corporate body, under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of buying real estate and conducting a camp meeting. The chair appointed a committee of five to name Trustees. The following gentlemen were chosen:

Albert S. Cobb, of Dunkirk, New York; Thomas J. Skidmore, Laona, New York; Linus Sage, Laona, New York; Martin R. Rouse, Titusville, Pennsylvania; George C. Rood, Fredonia, New York; O. G. Chase, Jamestown, New York, and David Ramsdell, Laona, New York.

This board organized with A. S. Cobb, President; O. G. Chase, Vice President; Thomas J. Skidmore, Treasurer, and Joe W. Rood, of Fredonia, was chosen Secretary.

A committee was chosen to draft by-laws. This committee was composed of Messrs. Joe W. Rood, A. S. Cobb and H. H. Thayer.

A subscription for stock was taken at that time, August 23, 1879, and Albert S. Cobb, Abbie C. Cobb, Milton H. Goodrich, D. S. Ramsdell, N. N. Whitaker, Mrs. Kate McCormick, Mrs. Almena Allen, Benjamin Baldwin, A. A. Straight, H. H. Thayer, Freeman Lake, Mrs. Mary A. Leach, Linus Sage, Lydia Sage, J. B. Hall, A. G. Purple, O. G. Chase, Mrs. O. G. Chase, T. J. Skidmore, M. R. Rouse, M. J. Hull, J. E. Holly, George C. Rood and W. P. Baxter subscribed for stock.

Mrs. Amelia Colby, who later married a man by the name of Luther, was sent for and requested to name the association. She complied and it has since been known as the Cassadaga Lake Free Association.

The papers for incorporation were signed and the meeting adjourned to meet in one week.

The organization was formed, but as yet it was an organization without a home. At their second meeting, August 30th, the question of the place, and purchase of real estate was canvassed. Points upon Lake Erie and Lake Chautauqua were talked of. Other locations on Cassadaga Lake were favored but the refusal of the older portion of the present grounds had been secured from the owners, John and M. Fisher.

The President secured the services of a surveyor and twenty and five-eighths acres were purchased for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

The home of the association was a wilderness but they were undaunted. I think it is on record that A. S. Cobb cut the first tree. Mr. Cobb had been for years a conductor on the Erie railroad, and was not accustomed to working in the woods—neither were many of the others—but men, women and child-

ren worked with a will. Women who did not do their work at home helped to pile up the great brush heaps, and burned them when evening shadows fell, lighting up with a radiance before unknown, those dim old woods, where only Nature had sung her lullaby, and storms had shown their mighty power, and the twinkling stars of centuries had kept watch of slender twigs, that trying to grow toward them, became tall and strong and graceful, as souls should grow, who keep the heavenly stars in sight.

The policy of the management of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association has ever been to open doors instead of closing them, therefore, the low rentals and entrance fees have been the means of giving to many, chances for investigation and soul growth they would not otherwise have had. They recognize no aristocracy save that of souls who seek a clearer light.

Expenses accumulated much faster than funds came in. Only the workers of those days can tell of the heart-ache and sacrifice of that time.



HOME OF THE ASSOCIATION FROM ACROSS THE UPPER LAKE.

There were frequent gatherings for the clearing of enough space to place the necessary buildings, and the romance wore off at times, but those stalwart hearts never gave up. The need of money stared them in the face. N. N. Whitaker was the first to pay his assessment upon stock and afterward lent the association a sum of money, this being the first loan authorized by the board. This occurred October 23, 1879. A special meeting of the stockholders was held at the home of David Ramsdell in Laona, December 27, 1879. It was decided that no ground should be sold outright, but that the rental for cottages and tents should be placed at three dollars a year.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees was called May 6, 1880, when preparations were made for a formal opening of the grounds June 15th, and the date for the next meeting from July 31st to August 22d, 1880, but it was subsequently changed one week later.

O. G. Chase, A. A. Straight and Mrs. Joan Carter were appointed as a committee to correspond with speakers for the August meeting. Other committees were appointed on music, railroad fares and other necessary details.

The first hotel was erected by Benjamin Baldwin. It was a large two story building and seemed at the time it must be adequate for the needs of the asso-

ciation for a long time, but such was not the case.

The dedication of the grounds occurred June 13, 1880. A small stand for speakers was erected, covered with boughs and decorated with flowers. A large number had gathered there that June day to listen to the dedicatory service by Mrs. Elizabeth Low Watson. It was no service found in books, but the words were the words of one whose soul was in touch with angels, and they helped her to gather such treasures of thought from rock and flower, from song of bird, and breezes laden with sweet perfume, until the wealth of heaven seemed nearer, and the minor key of sorrow so far away it was like the sigh of a sleeping child.

With the power of a prophetess she gave glowing descriptions of what that movement might be to humanity, of its growth and its prosperity; but also with a saddened look she told of shadows that might come, the struggle for a larger life, the necessity for a different conception of justice and a love that would embrace all humanity.

As child, as maiden, as woman crowned with a glorious womanhood, she has been identified with our county, and those of olden times who have, in many a village church, listened to the inspiration of the child, feel they still see in our inspired sister from "Sunny Brae," her lovely California home, the same pleading look that all may seek the angel side of humanity and help them to outgrow the darkness and misery that is the lot of many.

Her home is the Mecca of the weary and heavy laden and with her beloved daughter, who is the wife of Grant Taylor, son of our arisen brother, George W. Taylor, she is looking down the sunset slope of life with eyes undimmed by tears.

None who heard her that day but re-

member the poem improvised upon the subject, "The Water Lily," and have associated the two, the woman and the lily.

I am told the Sage cottage was the first built upon the ground—others followed in quick succession until there was a little village in the woods. C. B. Turner had charge of the hotel for two years and gave general satisfaction. The hotel opened August 7, 1880, and the first registered arrivals upon that day were W. D. Bugbee, Titusville, Pennsylvania; A. Kendall, Erie, Pennsylvania; O. P. Kellogg, West Trumbull, Ohio, and W. J. Colville, of England.

It must have been very difficult with the nearest market at Fredonia, to supply the table, yet it was done, and well done.

Another thing that must have been a great inconvenience to mine host and lady, was the fact that in rainy weather the hotel had to serve the double purpose of hotel and shelter for speakers and audience.

The first address delivered at that meeting was by O. P. Kellogg, the second by Amelia H. Colby. The other speakers were J. Frank Baxter, W. J. Colville, Dr. A. B. Spinney, Giles B. Stebbins and Mrs. H. Morse. Mr. Baxter was one of the first platform test mediums in the world, and gave in clear, concise language, descriptions of friends who had passed on, names, dates and circumstances connected with them that could not be contradicted nor accounted for, save through spirit power. Combined with this gift was the ability to give a finished address, showing the scholar and the thinker. Mr. Baxter is now in spirit life.

The music was by Mrs. Flora Gorton, of Friendship, New York, Miss Nora Purple and Miss Gleason, of Gen-

eva, Ohio, and Mrs. Olive K. Smith of St. Louis, Missouri.

This meeting was more largely attended than could have been expected, as there was at the same time a meeting being held upon the Alden grounds, but those who are in search of truth rise superior to all differences—so the roadway was often crossed by those going in both directions.

The first meeting called out many mediums from this and other states, who attracted the attention of the public.

The winter following, the heavy snows damaged the hotel and repairs were necessary. It was also imperative that the upper story be finished and furnished. T. J. Skidmore, A. S. Cobb, Linus Sage and George C. Rood contributed money for that purpose. The ever faithful women took hold and the bedding was furnished by them and all that women's hands could do was done to bring about the comfort of expected guests. Not only did these women think of the comfort, but they appealed to the love of beauty of the visitors and sojourners there by making the speakers' stand a thing of beauty every day. These women are dear to the hearts of those who survive them, although many of their hands are folded in a long rest, other hands have grown weak, and their owners "are just waiting," but stronger ones have taken up the burdens and are nobly fulfilling the promise of the past.

The Children's Lyceum was organized in 1881, by Thomas and Tillie Lees, of Cleveland, Ohio, who have been identified with lyceum work since the great Seer, A. J. Davis, first demonstrated the lyceum idea.

The Lyceum has since become one of the special features of this popular

resort. August 27th, the following candidates were elected: A. S. Cobb, T. J. Skidmore, Linus Sage, George C. Rood, M. R. Rouse, O. G. Chase, D. S. Ramsdell, O. P. Kellogg, James L. Lott, C. B. Turner, William Fleming, Daniel E. Bailey, Caleb Todd. From which number was elected A. S. Cobb, President; Mrs. M. H. Skidmore, Vice President, T. J. Skidmore, Treasurer, and Joe W. Rood, Secretary.

The officers and trustees had at this time a great load upon their shoulders. Enthusiasm had waned and the helpers were not so numerous as previously.

The work of engaging speakers for the first year had been done by Mrs. Joan Carter, the second year by Mrs. Elizabeth Purple. O. P. Kellogg was appointed for the third year but was unable to serve, so Mr. Cobb, Mrs. Skidmore and George Rood made all necessary arrangements.

The June picnic and Sunday Assembly was held June 10th and 11th and addressed by O. P. Kellogg and Cephas B. Lynn.

It was during the discouragements of 1881 that Mrs. Marian H. Skidmore, wife of Thomas J. Skidmore, came to be more entirely identified with the association. The necessary absence of her husband made it impossible for him to work as the case demanded, and so aided by him, she worked to overcome the discouragements which seemed like lions in the way.

The work of Cassadaga Camp became her life work. She called nothing a sacrifice—her purse was always open for the needs of the organization, and with all it cost her, she always had something for the needy. No one within her reach could hunger for food if she knew it, and no hungry heart was turned away without a kind word. Her

face was always toward the dawn. She was the means of widening the scope of the work. She believed that true spiritualism touched every reform, and the question of the enfranchisement of woman was very near her heart, therefore, "Woman's Day" was an outgrowth of her belief in human justice. Through her the thoughtless have been made to think.

She conceived the idea of a library for the camp, and aided by willing assistants, founded one in 1886. The books were kept in a tent at first, and after that removed to a room in the library and lecture building near the hotel. It now numbers over thirteen hundred volumes and is constantly being added to. It is called "The Marian Skidmore Library."

Mrs. Skidmore passed away in 1895, and there was for a long time a sense of something gone out of the activities of the place. Her visible presence was so missed, her kindly word was longed for, but all the time her friends most sincerely felt the angel that had released her from pain had been kind.

"The face of Death is toward the Sun of Life,
His shadow darkens earth; his truer name
Is "Onward", no discordance in the roll

And march of that eternal harmony
Whereto the worlds beat time, though faint-
ly heard,

Until the great Hereafter."

It was at a meeting of the board held June 24, 1882, attended by A. S. Cobb, Linus Sage, George C. Rood, M. R. Rouse, James L. Lott and C. L. Todd that President Cobb offered his resignation which was not accepted, but the following day the same number met with the addition of C. B. Turner and Secretary Rood, and the resignation was again offered and very reluctantly accepted. President Cobb and his wife had been identified with camp work

from the first and were greatly missed, although they never lost their interest in the progress of the camp. Both have entered into the activities of the higher life, and see with eyes undimmed by pain, the path of life made more beautiful for their having lived.

Thomas J. Skidmore was elected President in Mr. Cobb's place, although he was absent at the time, and so the work of the year fell largely in the hands of Vice President Marian H. Skidmore and Secretary Joe W. Rood.

The meeting was a great success. Added to the fine talent already secured was Professor Bradford, United States Minister to China, under the Lincoln administration. The meeting began July 29th and ended August 27th.

Financially and in many other ways this was one of the most critical years in the history of the association.

The stockholders lost interest and it was almost impossible to get enough of the trustees together to make a quorum. It was thought best to change the number of Trustees from thirteen to seven and the election of Trustees resulted in the choice of A. S. Cobb, T. J. Skidmore, Linus Sage, O. G. Chase, C. B. Turner, George C. Rood and M. R. Rouse. Mr. Cobb refused to serve on the board and J. B. F. Champlain was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The new board made T. J. Skidmore President and Treasurer; Mrs. H. M. Skidmore, Vice President and Thomas B. Buel Secretary, Joe W. Rood retiring. Mr. Rood had been one of their most faithful workers and an officer who had his duty at heart.

It was at a meeting held at the Sage cottage, May 8, 1883, that the subject of building an auditorium was considered. The needs of the camp demanded it and Mr. Champlain was appointed to originate plans and superintend the construction of the building, and it was

used for the August meeting of that year.

At the annual picnic of June, 1883, the same speakers were engaged as in 1882, O. P. Kellogg and Cephas B. Lynn.

The board this year selected C. B. Turner as Superintendent of the grounds. At the annual picnic of June 7th and 8th, 1884, the people were addressed by O. P. Kellogg and Mrs. R.



AUDITORIUM—CITY OF LIGHT.

The regular meeting of 1883 began August 4th and continued to September 2nd.

At the stockholders' meeting Trustees elected were T. J. Skidmore, M. R. Rouse, C. B. Turner, J. B. F. Champlain, Linus Sage, E. W. Bond and Mrs. Marian H. Skidmore, the two last named taking the place of George C. Rood and D. S. Ramsdell.

Mr. Skidmore was re-elected as President and Treasurer, Mrs. Skidmore Vice President and Mr. Buel Secretary, but he declined to serve again and Miss Ida Lang was selected for the place.

S. Lillie. The session of camp was continued from July 26 to August 31.

Miss Hattie Meyers, now Mrs. O. G. Chase, and Mrs. Clara Watson, both of Jamestown, had charge of the Lyceum.

The Trustees elected were T. J. Skidmore, Mrs. Skidmore, C. B. Turner, M. R. Rouse, A. Gaston, E. W. Bond and A. H. Frank. Mr. Skidmore still continued President and Treasurer; E. W. Bond, Vice President, and Miss Ida Lang retained the Secretaryship.

Hon. A. Gaston this year became one of the Trustees. He had been an oc-

casional visitor for years but had never become identified with the work.

This year was more successful than any that had preceded it. Old problems were in the background, while new interest for the development of this promising resort became the living issue of the day.

The June picnic of 1885 was held the 6th and 7th, O. P. Kellogg and Mrs. R. S. Lillie occupying the platform. The camp meeting continued from July 1 until August 30. The growing interest made it possible for speakers from several states of the Union, as well as from England, to occupy the platform.

The music of the season was a very pleasing feature. Miss Ollie Denslow and that singer of sweet songs, J. T. Lillie, as well as the A. Gratten Smith family, of Painesville, Ohio, furnished the vocal music, and Damon's orchestra of Dunkirk was engaged for the entire season. Mrs. E. D. Sperra of Dunkirk had charge of the children's department during 1885.

The following Trustees were elected for the ensuing year: E. W. Bond, A. Gaston, H. L. Rowe, T. J. Skidmore, C. B. Turner, M. R. Rouse and Mrs. H. M. Skidmore. The only change made was the substitution of H. L. Rowe, of Columbus, Pennsylvania, for A. H. Frank, of Buffalo.

The annual picnic for 1886 occurred June 5 and 6 and the usual program of conference and song service occurred with Charles Dawbarn, of England, for speaker.

Through the influence of Mrs. Skidmore, Mrs. E. W. Tillinghast, of Petrolia, Pennsylvania, was placed at the head of the lyceum. She was eminently adapted for the place and succeeded in greatly increasing the interest in lyceum work.

Damon's orchestra of Dunkirk and Maxam's orchestra, a local band, until this year furnished instrumental music for the meeting, but this year Northwestern Band of Meadville, Pennsylvania, under the direction of F. B. Nichols, was engaged, and has been a feature of the camp meeting ever since during the greater portion of the season, although the Sinclairville band has served them very efficiently during June picnics and sometimes prior to the time the Meadville orchestra could fill their engagement.

The Northwestern Band has become so identified with camp work that it seems a part of it, and those who make such sweet music are not only musicians, but friends. The leader, Fred B. Nichols, had especially endeared himself to those who were wont to attend this great summer assembly, and when, in July, 1901, word came to the busy workers there that he whose life was set to music, had answered a higher call, and would no more occupy the old place, and guide with master hand his associates, but had gone to join the diviner harmonies of the better life, eyes unused to tears were wet with them, not because he had been promoted out of the pain and sorrow but in pity for his family, and in pity for ourselves, for though those who come after may be brilliant and attractive and serve the purpose in their way, as he did in his way, yet there is a sense of loss, a feeling as though we were listening for other harmonies, striving to hear the "Lost Chord" and praying our souls may become so attuned that an echo from the Plains of Peace may reach us, for another has joined the great band who made life more beautiful for us here because he preached the wonderful gospel of music.

The annual meeting of stockholders August 28 resulted in the re-election of

the incumbent Board of Trustees and the same officers were chosen by the board.

Aside from the usual routine work Mrs. Skidmore, largely aided by A. B. French, Rev. Samuel Watson, Allen Sheldon of Brooklyn, Benjamin F. Baldwin, Helen Sheldon of Washington, District of Columbia, Walter Howell and others, founded a library. It was first located in a tent but later on was removed to the building known as Library Hall. Many of the books were donated by the authors, some given by friends, others purchased with a fund placed in the hands of Walter Howell for that purpose. It contains the spiritual journals of the day, also books from which those interested can trace the history of the modern phase of this movement that has found a foothold wherever civilization has a place.

Ancient and modern history are there represented. The poets have their place, and novels of the old and new type invite you to read and rest. Gifts of books and magazines and files of papers of interest in psychic, or even local ways are always thankfully received.

A new movement is now in order. "The Willing Workers," an organization of women auxiliary to the association, are banded together hoping to raise funds to erect a fine brick building especially for a library. It is confidently expected it will be done the coming season.

The year was also to be remembered because of the enlargement of the hotel, a change of place of grocery and supply stores and many minor improvements.

Miss Ida Lang, who had held the position of Secretary two years, resigned on account of other duties, and Mrs. M. J. Ramsdell was elected for the unexpired term. Mrs. Ramsdell being unable to perform the work, Miss Clara

Clark and Miss Bonnita Becker were delegated to that position.

The picnic for 1887 was held June 11 and 12, Mrs. R. S. Lillie occupying the platform.

The camp meeting for 1887 continued from July 30 to September 4.

The annual meeting of stockholders was held September 3. Trustees elected were T. J. Skidmore, M. R. Rouse, W. J. Innis, C. B. Turner, A. Gaston, H. L. Rowe and Mrs. M. H. Skidmore.

It had become evident that more land was needed and eighteen acres, now the northern portion of the grounds, were thought to be available. At a meeting of the board it was decided upon and the land was soon after purchased.

At this meeting, Mr. Skidmore was again nominated for President but declined the office, preferring that some one else should take upon himself the duties of the office and Hon. A. Gaston, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, was elected for that office, and retained it until the autumn of 1902.

Mr. Skidmore retained the office of Treasurer and has retained it since that time, and Archie E. Gaston was elected as Secretary at a meeting held a few days later.

At the meeting of May 15, 1888, J. W. Dennis of Buffalo, New York, was chosen to fill the vacancy made by the passing out of H. L. Rowe, of Columbus, Pennsylvania. During this meeting the construction of the library building, which I have before referred to, was decided upon. It was to contain a library room, a lecture room and sleeping rooms to be used for speakers and Lyceum workers. The work to be paid for by subscriptions and rentals.

The annual picnic of June, 1888, continued three days. The lectures were delivered by J. Clegg Wright and Mrs. E. L. Watson of California.

The camp session opened July 21 and lasted six weeks and two days, being extended one week beyond the time arranged for.

Again the same board was elected with no change of officers.

The annual picnic of 1889 was held June 7, 8, and 9. Speakers, Dr. F. L. H. Willis and Mrs. R. S. Lillie.

The camp season opened July 26 and continued until September 1.

The stockholders' meeting and election held August 19, 1889, resulted in the choice of A. Gaston, T. J. Skidmore, Mrs. Skidmore, M. R. Rouse, J. W. Dennis, C. B. Turner and D. B. Merritt of Linden, New York, who succeeded W. J. Innis, of Oil City, Pennsylvania, who retired on account of ill health and pressing business affairs. The officers of the board remained the same.

The annual picnic was held June 6, 7 and 8, 1890. The platform was occupied by Jennie B. Hagen and Willard J. Hull.

The camp session began July 25 and closed August 31.

The same board was elected and the same officers retained their positions.

The June picnic and Sunday Assembly of 1891 was held the 5th, 6th and 7th.

The speakers were Willard J. Hull and Mrs. R. S. Lillie.

The camp meeting session opened July 24 and closed August 8.

The same board was elected with the exception of J. W. Dennis who was succeeded by H. W. Richardson of East Aurora, New York.

In 1892 the June gathering was held the 10th, 11th and 12th. Mrs. R. S. Lillie and Lyman C. Howe were speakers.

Camp session opened July 22 and closed August 28.

At the annual meeting C. B. Turner was succeeded by Mrs. A. L. Pettingill,

the remainder of the board being re-elected.

In 1893 the June picnic was held the 9th, 10th and 11th, Mrs. R. S. Lillie being the speaker.

The camp session of that year opened July 21 and closed August 27.

The same board were elected at a meeting held August 21.

In 1894 the June picnic was held the 8th, 9th and 10th. Speakers, Carrie E. S. Twing, Lyman C. Howe and Mrs. R. S. Lillie.

Camp meeting opened July 20 and closed September 2.

Same Trustees and board were elected.

In 1895 the June picnic was held the 14th, 15th and 16th. Speakers, Lyman C. Howe, Mrs. Clara Watson and Mrs. R. S. Lillie.

Camp session began July 13, closed September 1.

The annual meeting was held August 19 and our much lamented friend, sister, mother, all in one, Marian H. Skidmore was succeeded by E. C. Hyde.

Land was this year purchased between the channel and railroad station, the consideration being twenty-five hundred dollars.

In 1896 the June picnic was held the 12th, 13th and 14th. Speakers, Mrs. R. S. Lillie and Mrs. E. L. Watson.

The annual meeting was held August 17.

Camp session opened July 16 and closed August 29.

At the annual meeting held on August 17th, the entire board was re-elected.

In 1897 the June meeting was held the 11th, 12th and 13th. Moses Hull and Inez Agnew were speakers.

The regular camp session began July 16 and closed August 29.

The annual meeting was held August 16. Mrs. A. L. Pettingell and H. W.

Richardson having resigned from the board, the vacancies were filled by J. H. Osmer and F. G. Neelin of Seaforth, Canada. The remainder of the board were re-elected.

In 1898, the June gathering was held the 17th, 18th and 19th. Speakers were E. W. Sprague and Mrs. E. L. Watson.

The camp session began July 15 and continued until August 28.

The annual meeting was held August 15, the whole board being re-elected.

contributor to the needs of Cassadaga and she has followed in his footsteps in working for its interests.

A. B. Gaston and D. B. Merritt have also been earnest workers in behalf of the association.

F. G. Neelin of Seaforth, Canada, represents a large number of Canadians who have become interested in Spiritualism by visiting Cassadaga.

The business interest of Cassadaga has not been referred to because it is



THE CHANNEL FROM THE BRIDGE.

In 1899 the annual picnic was held June 10 and 11. Lyman C. Howe, S. Augusta Armstrong and W. W. Hicks were speakers.

The only change in the board for 1899 was the selection of Mrs. McKeever of Washington, Pennsylvania, in place of J. H. Osmer.

There was no change in 1900 or 1901. The board at this writing (June 1902) consists of Mrs. M. McKeever, T. J. Skidmore, A. Gaston, A. B. Gaston, D. B. Merritt, M. R. Rouse and F. G. Neelin.

Mrs McKeever is the daughter of the late Hon. A. B. Caldwell of Washington, Pennsylvania. He was a large

in the hands of a stock company who care more for the building up and beautifying of the place than for aught else, and with their low rentals and small entrance fees they must have made sacrifices instead of receiving any recompense on investments. But the venture was not for gain and they are satisfied. There is not a salaried office save that of the Secretary.

Thus ends the detailed account of one of the greatest movements on Spiritualistic lines ever inaugurated in the Middle States and some biographies and references to the workers which follow, are small tributes to those who have helped to make the history of Cassadaga Camp Association.



1 T. J. Skidmore
4 Archie Gaston
7 F. G. Neelin

3 Hon. A. Gaston, Pres.
6 M. R. Rouse

2 Mrs. T. J. Skidmore
5 D. B. Merritt
8 A. B. Gaston

In closing I desire to speak of the change in public opinion as a rule, concerning the Cassadaga movement. People have suffered far more from their prejudices than they have from any sacrifices made in a just investigation of the subject, and could the real truth be understood, many bitter words would not be spoken. All denominations are represented there yearly, many of whom go home feeling that heaven is nearer than they thought, and are better home workers and more faithful church workers for the knowledge acquired there. Those entirely infidel to a belief in immortal life go there to scoff, but remain to pray, for if they find one soul has survived the wreck of matter they know all souls must live.

The Bible Spiritualists, to whom Christ is an ever living principle and example, are gladly heard, while those who believe the great book of Nature is a Divine revelation, also occupy the platform and are listened to with intense interest.

The Christian and mental scientists appeal to some, and "Thy faith shall make thee whole," is the motto they desire written in letters of living light.

The theosophist and the re-incarnationist also tell their story and some believe. No honest thought is scoffed at, no bigotry within the ranks upheld. Kindness is the watchword; their call to the public the request of old:

"Now, concerning spiritual gifts, I would not have you ignorant," and also, "Now in part, but then shall I know, even as also I am known."

TRUSTEES.

The first Board of Trustees consisted of Albert S. Cobb, Dunkirk, President; O. G. Chase, Jamestown, Vice President; Thomas J. Skidmore, then of Laona, Treasurer; Joe W. Rood, Fredonia, Secretary; Linus Sage, Fredonia, M. R. Rouse, Titusville, George C. Rood, Fredonia, and David Ramsdell,

Laona, all of whom have passed away save Thomas J. Skidmore and M. R. Rouse.

Mr. Skidmore and his good wife have shown their true regard for the cause by giving of their time and means for its perpetuation. It was the open grave of their only child that emphasized to them the need of the surety of the continuity of life. Believing proven facts, he is a help to the honest; hating deception, he is dreaded by those who assume what they do not possess.

Mr. Skidmore has been Treasurer of the Association since its inception. For several years he was President, also for a number of years he was Vice President. His interest is just as intense in the success of the camp as ever. His elegant home is situated on the grounds.

He with the earnest aid of the remainder of the management, worked with a will to aid the Fredonia people in keeping license out of the Town of Pomfret, and succeeded until the last election. It was a great disappointment to the faithful ones who desire there should be emancipation from this great evil.

Oliver G. Chase was on the first Board of Trustees and first Vice President of the C. L. F. A. He with Messrs. Carter, Ward and Goodrich joined together in building a cottage upon the Alden grounds and it was afterwards removed from there to the site where stands the beautiful cottage enlarged and rebuilt by the Campbell brothers, near the entrance way. Mr. Chase bought out the other three and owned the cottage at the time of his death.

He was a man of fine intellect and strong reasoning powers, persistent in upholding whatever he believed to be right, no matter what class of people opposed him.

He was a thorough believer in Spiritualism. It was a consolation to him even at the last, for he recognized a friend ere passing out, who had preceded him. The spirit world was no unmapped country to him but a higher grade in the great school of life that he desired to enter. He was released February 10, 1887. His wife, Polly Connely Chase, and son, Oliver F., both survive him and reside at the Chase homestead in Jamestown.

I deeply regret that I have been unable to get any direct record of George C. Rood, one of the first Board of Trustees, nor of Joe W. Rood, the first Secretary, but it is on record about George C. Rood's helpfulness in many ways that show a deep regard for

the cause, but I have not been able to find the time of their passing out, although I have heard both are in the other life.

Dr. E. C. Hyde was formerly a member of the Board for several years and is still a resident of Lily Dale. He is a thorough Spiritualist and a most excellent physician.

Thomas B. Buel, Secretary of the association in 1882-3, was born in Laona, New York, October 27, 1825, and passed away October 2, 1884. He was deeply interested in Cassadaga and helped in many quiet ways.

LYNUS AND LYDIA SAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Sage were identified with Cassadaga from the very first; were on the first Board of Trustees. They removed to Lily Dale from their farm near Laona. They were workers for Cassadaga when it cost something to be a worker there, but they valued neither time nor money if it was for the betterment of humanity, and they most sincerely believed the Cassadaga movement tended toward the development of a purer manhood and womanhood.

Linus Sage was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, August 20, 1810. Lydia A. Ford-Sage was born in the Town of Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York, in 1814. Mr. Sage entered "life immortal" in 1891 and a few years later his devoted wife joined him. They forget us not although the curtain of the night has lifted for them and they dwell in the land of eternal dawn.

A. G. AND BETSY MELISSA PURPLE.

Among the first to make Lily Dale their permanent home were A. G. and Elizabeth Purple.

Mr. Purple was very efficient in many kinds of work necessary to be done in the early years of the camp and counted naught lost that contributed to the growth and strength of the association. He went to his spirit home several years ago but is survived by his wife, Betsy Melissa Purple. Although she is now eighty-eight years of age she is able to do fine needle work. Her quick comprehension of all that occurs, her enjoyment of the services, her memory of the past, her intelligent reasoning about the events of the day, show how gently Time has touched her. Her many friends are glad to greet her in her summer home at Cassadaga and pray her life may be spared as long as it has joy for her and that her last hour may be like stepping over

the threshold of another room to find her loved ones waiting for her there with a song of welcome.

MRS. ORSELL COOK.

Mrs. Eliza Reed Cook was born in Whitesboro, Vermont, January 17, 1819. Married Fayette Dexter in 1844. Mr. Dexter only lived a few months after their marriage.

Mrs. Dexter came to Jamestown, New York, to visit friends, where she met Mr. Orsell Cook, a prominent lawyer, who afterward became Judge of the county.

Mrs. Cook was brought up a Methodist but while visiting Vermont after her marriage, she became acquainted with Miss Stella Perry, a girl of thirteen years who was a most excellent writing medium, and received what she thought was evidence of the continuity of life. She continued her investigations and when the meetings were first started at Lily Dale she took a deep interest, and later on erected a cottage which she has occupied nearly every summer on the C. L. F. A. grounds. She was one of the helpful ones to make the parks beautiful with flowers and shrubbery and she looked after many of the minor details that are so often neglected. She has struggled with many others for the best there is in Spiritualism, asking for white lives for all, and honesty in all directions. Her health has failed and her worn out life is waiting for the touch of an angel's hand, and then the awakening.

During one of the last conversations I had with her at Cassadaga, she said a poet (Whittier she thought) had expressed an idea about spirit life that she wished to remember but could not. Different passages were quoted by those present, at last the following was quoted, and she said "Yes, that's it." It is in Whittier's tribute to Lucy Hooper.

"No, I have friends in Spirit Land

Not shadows in a shadowy band,
Not others but themselves are they.

And still I think of them the same
As when the Master's summons came.

Their change—the holy morn light
breaking

Upon the dream worn sleeper,

Making a change from twilight into
day."

HON. A. GASTON.

In 1884, the Hon. A. Gaston, of Meadville, Pennsylvania, was elected on the Board of Trustees, and in 1887, he was made Presi-

dent and has held that office ever since. He has served as Mayor of his own city several terms and was elected to Congress by his district. He is earnest in his purpose to do the very best that can be done for Cassadaga, and is an all-round man of business. It is his desire to keep in touch with the spirit of the times and have Cassadagans not only educated to the spiritual thought, but keep in line with science as well as philosophy.

Mrs. Gaston has been an invalid for years, but even in her physical weakness she has been a tower of strength to him. She is a rare psychic and the shadow of pain has not clouded her keen spiritual insight.

CHAIRMEN OF CASSADAGA.

The first Chairman was O. P. Kellogg of East Trumbull, Ohio, who presided until the close of 1884. Mr. Kellogg afterward moved to Wyoming and entered the political field. He was chosen by his district to represent them in the State Legislature, where he became Speaker of the House. After a few years he returned to his Ohio home. He has given up active work in the lecture field, but often officiates at funerals.

J. C. Street, an author of some note, acted as Chairman one year, assisted by George W. Taylor of Lawton Station, New York.

E. W. Bond, of Willoughby, Ohio, now President of the Southern Cassadaga Winter Camp, at Lake Helen, Florida, and on the board of the C. L. F. A. for five years, served as Chairman during the year 1884.



HARRISON D. BARRETT.

Harrison D. Barrett, who succeeded Dr. J. C. Street as Chairman in 1889, remained until 1895.

Mr. Barrett although a native of Maine, was graduated from the Unitarian Theological School in Meadville, Pennsylvania, but his convictions of the truths of Spiritualism were stronger than his desire to follow the more popular work of the Unitarian ministry.

Mr. Barrett has been eminently successful and has occupied the highest positions of honor in the gift of the Spiritualists of our great nation, as their National President since the organization of the National Spiritualist Association. As National President he has seen the growth of the cause until state after state, and hundreds of societies have come under the national banner. His long years of practice as Chairman on the Cassadaga platform has made him an ideal Chairman over any organization. He has been editor of the "Banner of Light," published in Boston, Massachusetts, which is the oldest spiritual paper published, for seven years and his literary ability is clearly shown in the editorial work of that publication.

He is ably seconded by his talented wife, Margurite Coffyn Barrett, who is assistant editor of the Banner.

George H. Brooks, of Illinois, succeeded Mr. Barrett in 1896, and has proved a very efficient Chairman. He occupied the chair until the season of 1902, when a new regime of having speakers and local talent occupy the chair when the President desires to be released from that duty.

Mr. Brooks is widely known as a lecturer and is kept busy in the field and his cheery words, "Subscribe for the Cassadagan," will go down in history as his appeal to the people.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Essex, Essex County, New York, March 27, 1832. In 1836 he came to Eden, Erie County, New York. In May, 1864, he was married to Miss Ann O. Bartlett, of Collins, New York. He was identified with "The Friends of Human Progress" since its first organization over fifty years ago, and since its legal incorporation in 1883, he was President until the time of his passing away.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's home called "Woodside" at Lawton Station, New York, has been the resting place of hundreds who needed their kindly care. He was a great preacher and his words always went home to the hearts of his hearers, but his best sermons were his deeds of self-denial and loving kindness. His wife and daughter May, and two sons, Joseph and Grant, survive him. He made one feel

"That more and more a Providence

Of love is understood,

Making the springs of time and sense

Sweet with eternal good."

CLARA WATSON.

Mrs. Clara Mitchell-Watson was born in Jamestown in 1846. Reared in the Baptist faith, her childhood and young womanhood were so filled with cares of various kinds that she had little time for study. For twelve years she had the care of an invalid sister. At the age of twenty-five years she came in touch with Spiritualistic thought and made a study of its principles which ripened into a development of her mental and spiritual faculties, and after a few years she took her place upon the rostrum.

She has for years preached sermons that are uplifting and breathe of heaven. She has officiated at nearly four hundred funerals and is sent for to come hundreds of miles, often at the expressed desire of the risen ones. Quiet in her life, tender in sympathy, loving in her nature, she is fulfilling a mission that will be better understood as the years go by.

LYMAN C. HOWE.

Lyman C. Howe, of Fredonia, New York, was born in Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, February 11, 1832, and came to Chautauqua County in 1858. He was at that time a teacher of penmanship, his first class in this county being at Milford.

Mr Howe first became interested in Spiritualism by reading Fowler's book, "Religion, Natural and Revealed," and A. J. Davis', the Seer of Poughkeepsie, "Divine Revelations." He says he thought if they were not true they ought to be. His first experience in spirit control came while sitting in a seance at Gilbert Wiggins', of Hornellsville, and this control continued until his unseen helpers learned how to inspire him. His first lecture was given at the Laona Free Church, in 1858. He found that Jesus' words, "Open your mouth and it shall be filled," were literally true. He needs no preparation for his lectures; the most abstruse questions are answered and far reaching subjects are handled in a masterly manner by his inspirers. He has been chosen by the National Spiritualist Association, whose headquarters are at Washington, District of Columbia, to write the history of Spiritualism in its modern acceptation, and all feel they chose wisely.

His name is a household word among the millions of believers in this new light upon an old gospel. He has been most fortunate in having for his helpmate, Mrs.

Sarah E. Horth, whom he married in 1862, whose rare literary ability often finds expression in verse. May these faithful ones long be spared to bless humanity.

WILLARD J. HULL.

Mr. Hull was born in Buffalo, New York, May 27, 1854. At the age of fifteen he was left an orphan with but little chance of obtaining an education yet he was of that nature that could not be satisfied unless he obtained knowledge.

At the age of sixteen he was fortunate enough to read "The Debatable Land," which opened a new world to him and gave him a thirst for more knowledge upon the subject treated. In 1873 he suffered from a long illness which rendered it necessary to amputate his left arm. He was in the employ of the Erie Railroad for some years, and during the last of his engagement he was train dispatcher. He gave up his position to go into the Spiritualistic lecture field and he is a great credit to the cause. Although for several years his duties as editor of "The Light of Truth," published at Columbus, Ohio, has prevented him doing as much work as previously, yet with every copy of his paper he is sending out the altruistic thought, and when he lectures, that is his message to the people, and best of all it is believed he lives it.

A. B. FRENCH.

Mr. French, the silver tongued orator of Clyde, Ohio, has often favored Cassadaga with his masterly addresses. He is a favorite in many directions, as his work is not confined to the Spiritualistic field, yet he is never ashamed to honor it as his religion.

HUDSON AND EMMA TUTTLE.

Hudson Tuttle and Emma Rood Tuttle, his wife, also hail from Ohio. Their home is at Berlin Heights. They have appeared as workers at Cassadaga, and are known by their writings in almost every spiritual home. They are agriculturists and write for the farm journals. As members of the Patrons of Husbandry, they are friends with the farming public. Their lyceum guide is used in the lyceums of many states of the Union, and Mrs. Tuttle's book of poems, "From Soul to Soul," is fulfilling a blessed mission.

CEPHAS B. LYNN.

Mr. Lynn was a lecturer of note in the early years and was always welcome at Cas-

sadaga, and yet I have to record him as the only one I know who changed his work to the Universalist's pulpit, and was at the last hearing very much appreciated by that sect. He is one of those missionaries sent out to build up churches, but he affirms he preaches the spiritual doctrine there as much as he ever did upon the Spiritualistic platform, and the writer does not doubt it as some of their most noted divines are preaching Spiritualistic sermons from their pulpits.

MRS. R. S. LILLIE.

Among the many workers who have identified themselves with Cassadaga Camp is Mrs. R. S. Lillie, now of San Francisco, California. For a time she resided upon the grounds, at least through the summer, owning a lovely cottage there. She is still remembered by her many friends in the Empire State as one whose inspiration was of a high order, and her husband, J. T. Lillie, reached many a lonely heart with his songs. Like an echo from the olden time come the words, "Beautiful Island of Sometime."

DANIEL BORROUGHS MERRITT.

Daniel Borroughs Merritt was born in Onandaga County, New York, August 26, 1829. Is a resident of Linden, Genessee County, New York, and is engaged in manufacturing. He was Postmaster of his city during the Cleveland administration. Spiritualism is his religion. He was elected Trustee of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association in 1888 and has served continuously to the present time. He married Miss E. L. Pixley in 1850, the union being blessed with happiness.

MARTIN RICH ROUSE.

Captain Martin Rich Rouse was born in Sheshequin, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1835. His father was Rev. Noel Rouse, a Universalist minister. Captain Rouse was a member of the Construction corps during the Civil War and was honorably discharged in August, 1865, afterwards was Captain of Company K of Pennsylvania. He served as Chief of Police and City Commissioner of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and now holds the position of Postmaster of his city. He embraced Spiritualism at an early age and was elected a member of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association Board of Directors at its organization and served continuously to the present date.

He married Miss Hortense Bugbee and the union is blessed with three daughters.

FREDERICK GREGG NEELIN.

Frederick Gregg Neelin was born in Ottawa, Canada, on the 8th of May, 1853, afterwards resided in Burroughsacaighan, Tipperary, Ireland. He was educated for the Church of England ministry, his parents indoctrinating the exclusive theological precepts of High Church Ritualism. He preferred journalism to the theology and selected it as a profession, and held positions on the editorial staff of leading newspapers in the United States and Canada. He established and edited for twenty-five years the Sun newspaper of Seaforth, Ontario, and in 1894 was appointed customs officer by the Canadian government, which position is a life appointment. His introduction to Spiritualism was in 1895, and he was elected a member of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association Board of Directors in 1897, continuing as Canadian representative of the management. He edits the Cassadagan, the official organ of the Association. In 1876 he married Miss Anna Delyhea Clayton-White and the union is blessed with three sons and two daughters.

The "Leolyn" across the roadway on the old Alden grounds, is a marvel of beauty and elegance. It is owned by Mrs. A. L. Pettengill, of Cleveland, Ohio, and fitted up more like a sumptuous home than a hotel. A well of excellent medicinal water is free to the guests. A number of acres of wooded land opposite the hotel has been converted into a park, in which all are welcome to drive or walk. It is left, as far as possible, in a state of nature, and the mingling of beech, hemlock, maple and other varieties of trees, combined with many kinds of ferns and other shrubs and plants, will make it a great resort for those who live near nature's heart, and lovers of beauty. The Leolyn is situated upon the bank of the middle lake, and was named by a Hindu who visited the camp three years ago, "The Palace of Peace." It is still under the management of A. C. White.

The publishing house of W. H. Bach is situated upon South street, and is called the Sunflower Publishing Company. Mr. Bach publishes "The Sunflower," a semi-monthly paper devoted to the interests of Spiritualism, and during the last two years has done creditable work in the book line.



Leolyn Parlor



Leolyn Library



Leolyn Hotel



Mrs. Abby Louise Pettengill's Cottage



Mrs. Marian H. Skidmore's Tent
Showing Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Marion Skidmore
and Mrs. Abby Louise Pettengill

The freedom of the Cassadaga platform is extended to all shades of thought that point toward reform and tend toward righteousness. Aside from the regular speakers upon spiritual lines, those interested in the enfranchisement of woman have had a day each year devoted to that cause at which Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Clara Colby of the *Woman's Tribune*, Washington, District of Columbia; Isabelle Beacher Hooker, Mary Seymour Howell, May Wright Sewell and Rev. Anna Shaw have participated. Miss Shaw and Mrs. Seymour Howell are frequently on the regular list of speakers, as well as serving "Woman's Day."

CARRIE E. S. TWING.

Lyman C. Howe's tribute to Carrie E. S. Twing:—Caroline Edna Skinner commenced her life pilgrimage in this world December 8, 1844, in Sherman, Chautauqua County, New York. Solomon Skinner, her father, and Candace E., her mother were born in Saybrook and Summers, Connecticut, respectively. She was two and one-half years old when her father died. Spencer, Rhoda and Carrie, (the three children), were left to the mother's care. Of these the most prominent character, endowed with peculiar gifts was Caroline, who has been a conspicuous public teacher in Chautauqua County for the past twenty years, traveling extensively and lecturing to large and often enthusiastic audiences of working men, Grangers, Temperance Associations, Women's Unions and Spiritualists, always ready to serve every good cause and encourage the poor and unfortunate and give inspiring counsel to the misdirected and unfortunate, and comfort and cheer to the sick and sorrowing of earth. She had from a child an aspiration to teach, and without any preparation save what she got at the common district school, she taught in 1861—when she was about seventeen. Af-

terwards she was a student at the Westfield Academy and taught school summers. She had a natural love for children which fitted her, even more than her schooling, for the position of teacher.

The last two terms she taught in the Westfield Academy, while the Union School building was in process of construction and was one of the first teachers to enter the new building, where she continued her work as teacher until her health failed, in 1869. She was married to Herbert S. Twing—now a prominent vineyardist—in 1871. Their pleasant home is known as Belle Vista. From her earliest memory, Carrie realized much that others did not. She saw and heard, with spiritual eyes and ears, and had the companionship of friends that were invisible to common eyes. As she matured these supernormal senses unfolded and she became known as a medium for communications between two worlds. As a public speaker she has traveled extensively over a large portion of the United States, carrying good news to all who gave her audience. She has written several popular books, thrilled with high moral and spiritual ideals. The latest of these are "Lisbeth, or A Story of Two Worlds," and "Jim, or Touched by an Angel Mother." She is a popular favorite with all classes, since she has a good word for all, and censures none. She is ever faithful to her convictions, and does not hide her light from any who seek the truth. A pronounced and consistent Spiritualist, she has a broad charity and tender sympathy for every religious sect, and Spiritualism as she interprets it, includes all the moral graces and humanitarian reforms. To her this life is a school, in which she is an industrious student in all the practical problems of life here and hereafter. Few women in the Empire State have done more valuable work for the elevation of society and the race than Carrie E. S. Twing, of Westfield, New York.





MRS. ABBY LOUISE PETTENGILL

MRS. ABBY LOUISE PETTENGILL.

The life of the present President of the assembly at Lily Dale has been an eventful one. From her earliest years she has been attracted to occult subjects, and became a willing and devoted convert to Spiritualism about thirty-five years ago. She married Hon. Charles B. Pettengill, Collector of Internal Revenue of Cleveland, Ohio, under President Grant, in 1864. Four children were born of this union, viz: Josephine, now the wife of Henry A. Everett, the street car magnate and millionaire of Cleveland; Isabel, wife of H. A. Clarke, a prominent attorney of Fredonia, New York; Charles R., and George B. Pettengill. Of these, three yet remain in the form, Charles having passed to the higher life in 1894. His father, Hon. Charles Pettengill, passed away in 1884, and left the care of his family to the wife and mother, whose devotion to her children was the remark of all who knew her.

Mrs. Pettengill was a frequent visitor to Lily Dale in the earlier years of the assembly and became identified with it in the early nineties as stated in the history of the movement. She believed in progress and unfoldment in every direction and devoted herself to that work with untiring energy. Her interest was proved by her purchase of the Alden property without the gates, and its immediate renovation in harmony with her well known artistic tastes. She was also a large holder of the stock of the Association, and was a willing contributor to every worthy charity. She believed, and still believes, most implicitly in co-operation through organization, and was elected a Trustee of the National Spiritualists' Association in 1896, and was unanimously re-elected in 1897. She was also a warm friend of the Southern Cassadaga at Lake Helen, Florida. She still retains her friendship for and interest in both of these organizations, notwithstanding the pressing claims of her work at Lily Dale.

In 1902, President Gaston having signified his willingness to dispose of his interests in Cassadaga stock, Mrs. Pettengill purchased the same, and thus became the largest individual stockholder in the association. A new Board of Trustees was at once chosen, of which she became President. For the past two years she has labored with singleness of heart and earnestness of purpose to promote the welfare of the organization in its every department of usefulness. President Pettengill believes in harmony in all things and feels that it is better to establish heaven on earth than

it is to toil without ceasing to prepare for a possible heaven after death. She has sought to overcome all differences of an antagonistic character, and endeavored to promote the higher principles of peace, good-will and brotherhood. This desire on her part is certainly felt by the summer visitors, the vast majority of whom unite in testifying to the kindly and fraternal spirit permeating the very atmosphere.

President Pettengill's influence has also been exerted in the direction of making the platform utterances as broad as possible, by introducing from it representative men and women of all liberal, progressive and reformatory movements. As a step in that direction she secured a change of the name of the association from the "Cassadaga Lake Free Association" to "The City of Light Assembly." Under this name distinguished men and women from the Orient and Occident have graced the rostrum, and have uttered the great truths that were involved in their messages to the people. This progressive policy will be continued in future, so long as her progressive spirit shall influence the selection of talent for the platform. Her motto is "Malice toward none and charity for all," and her aim is to have the best thought of all faiths given to the people in order that their truths may become parts of The City of Light platform.

Mrs. Pettengill possesses large sympathies and a most generous spirit. Her charities are numerous and largely exercised in secret. She is a genial hostess and a helper in every social circle in which she moves. She always has a reason for the faith that is hers and never fails to defend it whenever occasion requires. Her aim is to do good and to inspire others to do the same. She has had to stand alone in many of her enterprises and benefactions, but she has never faltered in her purpose nor hesitated to act when she felt that the voice of duty called her. She has not sought newspaper praise or notoriety through wide publicity of her works, but has been happiest in doing the work that she felt was needed without regard to reward or worldly wealth, fame or honor. Her religion was and is that of mutual helpfulness to all who are in need. Such a life is an inspiration and a sign of promise to sorrowing humanity everywhere. Her pledge is given to continue her life of service until the results of her labors have given proof that humanitarian efforts are both practical and educational on the part of all.



ENTRANCE TO THE CITY OF LIGHT

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The season of 1902 was one fraught with many changes at Cassadaga. Its original esprit de corps had gradually changed until the movement was more educational in its scope than distinctively sectarian, or dogmatically Spiritualistic in character. It retained its grasp upon occult and spiritual science, and never lost sight of the essential truths of Spiritualism. Its spirit broadened, however, and took in scientific and advanced philosophical instruction. This change was gradual, but took outward form in 1900, 1901 and 1902 in the class work of the several speakers and teachers employed at the camp.

In 1902, after fifteen years of continued service as President, and eighteen years' work as Trustee, Hon. A. Gaston expressed his desire to retire from the management of the camp. Accordingly he and his friends disposed of

their sock to Mrs. Abby Louise Pettengill and a party of friends, and a new Board of Trustees was at once chosen. This board consisted of Mrs. A. L. Pettengill, of Lily Dale, New York; Mrs. Minnie L. McKeever, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing, Westfield, New York; Mrs. Isabel B. Clarke, Fredonia, New York; Hon. H. W. Richardson, East Aurora, New York; W. H. Mix, Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, and T. J. Skidmore, Lily Dale, New York.

Mrs. A. L. Pettengill was elected President and T. J. Skidmore Treasurer. Mrs. Eulalia Eustaphieve, of Buffalo, New York, was elected Secretary. T. J. Skidmore, shortly after the reorganization of the Board, tendered his resignation as Treasurer and Trustee on account of his health, and his brother, Henry H. Skidmore, of Lily Dale, New York, was chosen in his place. Mr. Skidmore had served continuously as Trustee, President and

Treasurer from 1879 to 1902. His retirement was regretted by all, and his sudden transition in May, 1904, was the occasion of deep sorrow throughout the nation.

The new management instituted many improvements and not a few changes in the methods of work. The name of the camp was changed to "The City of Light Assembly," and the Grand Hotel on the grounds became "The Maplewood." Mediums were given the old time welcome, and no change in the

special days of a unique character were introduced into the program and proved most interesting and attractive. "Ohio Day," "Peace Day," "Buffalo Day" and "N. S. A. Day" will not soon be forgotten by those present, to say nothing of "Canadian Day," "Woman's Day" and others of like character.

The June picnic that had been inaugurated thirty years before, was abandoned this year, and all of the energies of the officers of the Association were devoted to the work of making the



THE PARK—CITY OF LIGHT.

presentation of phenomena was made or attempted. Spiritualism was still the watchword of the Assembly and no desire to break away from it was even thought of.

The season of 1903 was one of signal interest to all classes of people. Veteran Spiritualists, investigators and pleasure seekers found the kinds of food they sought in abundance. The Assembly was a success in every respect from the opening day to the close. Several

regular session a great success. The season was one of historic interest and educational value to all. The following speakers occupied the platform during the season: Carrie E. S. Twing, Elbert Hubbard, J. Clegg Wright, Mrs. C. F. Curran, W. J. Hull, W. J. Colville, J. W. Dennis, Jno. Sayles, H. W. Richardson, Miss Susie C. Clark, Mrs. Tillie U. Reynolds, F. A. Wiggins, Baba Premanand Bharati, Frances E. Mason, Hon. S. M. Jones, Susan B. Anthony,

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, George Brooks, Prof. Wm. Lockwood, Charles Brodie Patterson, Miss Hedwig S. Albarus, Dr. Austin, H. D. Barrett, Mrs. Alice D. LePlongeon, C. L. Stevens, Mrs. C. L. Stevens. Test Mediums: Homer Altemus, F. Corden White, Jennie Leys Edson, Margaret Gaule and F. A. Wiggin. Rev. George H. Brooks of Wheaton, Ill., officiated as Chairman in his usual happy and efficient manner. D. C. Richards served as Superintendent of the grounds, both in 1903 and 1904.

At the stockholders' meeting in August, 1903, the entire Board of Trustees was re-elected, by which Mrs. Eulalia Eustaphieve was re-elected Secretary, H. H. Skidmore, owing to failing health, resigned as Treasurer and Trustee, and A. C. White of Lily Dale was elected to fill both vacancies. August 1, 1904, W. H. Mix of Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, resigned as Trustee, but no appointment was made to fill the vacancy owing to the proximity of the annual election of officers.

A most attractive program was prepared for the season of 1904, the fol-

lowing speakers occupying the platform: Carrie E. S. Twing, Henry Frank, J. Clegg Wright, Edward Caleb Randall, Miss Elizabeth Harlow, F. A. Wiggin, W. J. Colville, Miss Susie C. Clark, Rev. Ford Fisher, Prof. W. M. Lockwood, Swami Rama, Mrs. R. S. Lillie, Charles Brodie Patterson, Helen Campbell, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Willard J. Hull, Paul Tyner, Kate Alexander, C. Fannie Allyn, Tillie U. Reynolds.

Platform Test Mediums: Mrs. Maud Lord Drake, F. A. Wiggin, Margaret Gaule. Harrison D. Barrett, of Canaan, Maine, acted as Chairman the greater part of the season.

The Maplewood Hotel, both in 1903 and 1904 was under the efficient management of Leo Manger of Buffalo, New York, while the famous Northwestern Band furnished excellent music. John T. Lillie, after an absence of nine years, filled his old time place as soloist and chorister. Mrs. Isabel B. Clark of Fredonia was the Corresponding Secretary in 1903, and Mrs. S. M. Kingsley of California held that office in 1904.



BRIDGE NEAR THE ENTRANCE.

CLUB HISTORY OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

BY ELEANOR J. DOW.

President New York State Federation of Women's clubs.



ELEANOR J. DOW.

In a short sketch of the club history of Chautauqua County, the writer finds herself overwhelmed by a great wealth of material, as almost every town, village and hamlet now has its club.

Since the organization of Sorosis in New York and the New England Women's Club in Boston in 1868, the growth of the club has been marvelous, and Chautauqua County is justly proud of her record.

It is only possible in this article to touch upon the work accomplished, and impossible to enumerate the large number of clubs. To study the club history of Chautauqua County intelligently we must go back to the history of women in religious organizations, as the strength of this extraordinary development was in the fact that it furnished women with a vocation and gave employment to faculty, and was a forerunner of the club movement.

We find today that the world is very different from that which furnished the outlook for women of a century ago, and that historians will record that women are organizers and leaders of great movements among themselves for the first time in the history of the world. In the twentieth century it is not vitally essential to devoted wifedom and good motherhood that women should eschew all other duties in life.

Woman's life for many centuries was narrowed to a compass bounded by four walls, but she has now stepped out and demonstrated her fitness to do her part of the great work beyond those confines. She has learned the beauty and usefulness of association—the part that sustains the great whole. She has found out the meaning of co-ordination and the beauty of community work. She knows how to make right connection between home life and world interests, and her family are the better therefor. She realizes what relation a good home bears to the good school, the influential church, and pure society. She comprehends the immense bearing a good home and an upright community have on a healthier industrial system, and it is not too much to claim that it is the club in most cases that is responsible.

The Mozart Club of Jamestown is the pioneer women's club of Chautauqua County, founded in 1879 and incorporated in 1894. This club was formed, as the first clause of the constitution reads, "For the promotion of the study of classical and standard musical works and literature, and for a wider and more liberal patronage of the art." For more than a quarter of a century the Mozart Club has been true to this standard, constantly aspiring to higher ideals, prospering and growing. Mrs. Frank Edward Gifford, eldest daughter of Gov. R. E. Fenton,

was the founder and first President of the Mozart Club, and with the exception of a few years, when Mrs. Winfield S. Cameron ably filled the office, Mrs. Gifford has been its President. The influence of the club is uplifting—in fact it stands for everything that is best, and deserves its splendid success, ranking as it does among the finest clubs in the county.

One of the most unique clubs is the Chautauqua Women's Club, organized in 1888—Mrs. B. T. Vincent, President. Its membership is composed of women from almost every state in the Union. They hold thirty-three meetings. Objects—self-improvement, mutual helpfulness, preparation for better home-makers and members of society. The club is raising a fund of money to build a club house, which it hopes to have completed in the near future. Opportunities of hearing specialists add to the interest of the programmes. The club motto is, "One of Many, and Not Separated from Any."

In the fall of 1883 a small party of Westfield ladies met and formed what was known as the Shakespeare Club. Two years later this was merged into the Monday Evening Club, with officers, a constitution and by-laws. It was a traveling club for some years, visiting cities and places of interest in its own and foreign lands. Later it took up the study of countries, including their histories, literature and arts. Up-to-date topics, as well, have always been included in the work. The Federation topics have added much to the general interest. Nor has the social life been forgotten, it being the custom of the club to serve four teas during the year. Two years ago the Village Improvement Society became an auxiliary to the club from which great things are expected in the near future. The club has had twelve Presidents, all of

whom have added much to its success.

The Women's Literary Club of Dunkirk was organized in 1895; membership fifty. Intellectual improvement and philanthropy are its objects.

The Fortnightly Club of Jamestown was organized in 1894. A charter membership was enrolled at its first meeting, and this number has never been increased. In its very inception it was thought best not to bind the society by too many and too rigorous rules, but to depend upon individual effort for its success. The purpose of this club has been the literary culture of its members and to stimulate individual development. The ten years' experience of the Fortnightly have been years of pronounced progression, and it was never in a more flourishing condition than at present. Its success has been greatly due, not only to individual effort, but to the culture and ability of its presiding officers.

The Tuesday Club of Mayville was organized in 1895; the preamble to the constitution states, "with the object of attaining a higher, broader and truer culture, and feeling the need of organization to that effect." The work the first year was English history and literature; since, however, its work has been more or less miscellaneous. During the first year of its existence it sent a box of books to the Craig Colony, and later a box of clothing to the Charlestown sufferers. The Tuesday Club has taken steps to establish a free public library in Mayville; it has collected about two hundred fifty books and has raised nearly three hundred dollars; has made formal application to the state for incorporation and a library charter, and the library will receive state aid to the extent of two hundred dollars during the first year of its existence. The name of the library is "The Tuesday Club Library of Mayville."

The Critical Club of Mayville was organized by Miss Aimee Tourgee. Its membership is twenty, composed mainly of teachers in the Mayville High School, and the young literary ladies of the village.

The Minerva Club of Sherman was organized in 1896. Its membership averages about fifty, and is not limited as it was decided early in the history of the club that any woman who desired knowledge, and was willing to work, might become a member. Its first object was mutual improvement through the study of literature and history; but its scope has widened and practical questions relating to the welfare of all individuals, especially in the home, are discussed at each meeting, and some attention is also given to Parliamentary Law. Much of its work outside the meetings has been done for the school, in the way of purchasing pictures and busts for the adornment of the school rooms, and the giving of money with which to purchase books. Its aims are high and the work has been very satisfactory, due in a measure, perhaps, to its officers and program committees, but also to the personal efforts and loyalty of its members. A State Traveling Library has been secured each year for the use of the club, but plans have been started which will probably be perfected during the year, for the foundation of a town library, to be under the supervision and in care of the members of Minerva Club.

The New Century Art Club of Jamestown was founded in 1897 for the purpose expressed in its constitution, "to cultivate a better knowledge and appreciation of art." Its membership being limited to forty, the meetings are held in the homes of members. The club owns a valuable collection of pictures which have been loaned to the Public School, Prendergast Library, the Young

Women's rooms and the Mozart and Fortnightly Clubs. Through the influence of this traveling picture gallery the public schools now own their own collection. The programs have been supplemented by a series of lectures given by noted art teachers. The club has successfully managed two loan exhibits, and has exceeded the purpose expressed in its constitution, as its influence has extended far beyond its membership.

The Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in Fredonia January 2, 1899, with fifteen members. Regent Miss Martha J. Prescott, First Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary C. Fullager. It has now over ninety members; had "four real daughters" but two have died. American history, current events and parliamentary law have been the lines along which it has studied. It has placed twenty markers on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in its town, and has placed one bronze tablet in what is now the Historical Room of the Public Library, to mark a place burned the night Lafayette visited the village in 1825. It has given books on American history to the Fredonia and Dunkirk libraries, and prizes for best essays, written by students under sixteen on American history. It is now trying to save money for a boulder with bronze tablet to give the names of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Town of Pomfret.

The Patterson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in Westfield September 1, 1898, Mrs. G. W. Patterson, Regent. Meetings are held each month at the homes of the members, and are both literary and social in their character. The chapter offers an annual prize of \$10 to pupils in the High School, on some topic chosen by the Regent in regard to the Colonial or Revolutionary period. Graves of

the soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812 have been located and marked. The original cemetery of the town, long neglected, has been reclaimed and kept in order by the chapter. Social relations have been cultivated with neighboring chapters in Jamestown and Fredonia by the exchange of visits from the chapter as a whole. Contributions have been made to the fund for Continental Hall and the La Fayette Monument; also the George Washington monument in Paris. The chapter actively assisted in promoting interest in the centennial celebration.

The Jamestown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized April 18, 1900, with thirty-one charter members. Miss S. Flora Broadhead, Regent. The membership has steadily increased since that time, numbering now one hundred. The chapter has not attempted any great work. It has endeavored to instill into the hearts of its members a better appreciation of the trials of their Revolutionary ancestors, and a stronger love of their own country, and to perpetuate the memory of the men and women who achieved American independence. The chapter has celebrated some of the glorious events of the Revolution, and on Memorial days has decorated the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers in Lake View Cemetery. Prizes have been offered of ten dollars and five dollars in gold for essays on given Revolutionary subjects. The greatest social event in the history of this chapter was the celebration of the anniversary of the marriage of George Washington and Martha Custis by a colonial reception given at the home of the Regent, January 6, 1902. A pleasant duty of this chapter has been remembering the birthday of its one "real daughter," who was also its honorary Vice Regent, Mrs. Maria Cheney Hall. On June 12, 1900, the

ninety-fourth birthday of Mrs. Hall, the chapter was entertained at her home, and was presented with a silk flag as a token of her love for the chapter. The Jamestown Chapter has no historic spot to mark and no ancient buildings to preserve, as Jamestown was out of the boundaries of colonial times, and far from the scenes of the Revolutionary struggle. But it has endeavored in a quiet way to fulfill the purpose for which it was founded, to foster true patriotism and love of country. Inspired by this thought its members have individually and collectively subscribed to the fund for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, to the American Flag House and Betsey Ross Memorial Association for the preservation of the town in which the first American flag was made, to the Society for Preservation of Historic Places in New York State—not forgetting to give a small portion towards the Fund for Preserving Jamestown, Virginia, where are to be seen the ruins of the first church built by the first English Colony which settled in the New World, a settlement whose three hundredth anniversary will be celebrated in 1907.

Jamestown is the club center of the county, numbering in all about twenty clubs. The Avon Club, The Travellers Club and many others are doing good work and it would be a pleasure to dwell upon them at length if space permitted in this article. Fredonia with its Art and Shakespeare Clubs, Cherry Creek with its Woman's Club are doing their part to make the Chautauqua County Club life eventful.

It is self-evident that the strongest club is yet unable to cope with and carry forward far-reaching plans as effectively as when allied with other clubs. Most of the clubs in Chautauqua County belong to the New York State Federation, realizing that with federation

comes not only a breadth of outlook, of purpose, of association, of work—which means growth—a thing supremely to be desired in the individual or the club—but there is that which cannot be put into cold words; a broader charity, a more tolerant spirit, and a sweetness and strength of sympathy and co-operation among strong reserved women, widely separated, yet standing together in a concerted movement for the common good. With it comes a reciprocity, from lack of which, without realizing it, a club may be suffering. With federation the development of isolated clubs is no longer limited to the intellectual scope of their community, but are brought into contact with clubs of higher and broader purpose. The humble club may find definite ideals above and beyond itself. The New York State Federation numbers today

forty-five thousand women. Realizing the value of being an integral part of a great force for service to humanity through an organization than has varied interests, great possible power and direct effectiveness among women. It is pleasing to note that the clubs of Chautauqua County are a strong force for good in the Federation. My experience leads me to believe that club membership is beneficial to any individual woman and Federation membership is of inestimable benefit to any individual club. It all enlarges our vision, broadening our sphere, deepening our love for humanity. If the club life means anything it means higher ideals for the individual, and it should tend towards simplicity, plain living and high thinking. It should teach us to be what we are, and to speak what we think.



ARKWRIGHT.

BY R. A. MATHEWSON.



R. A. MATHEWSON.

Arkwright, whose summits range from eleven hundred to twelve hundred feet above Lake Erie, was formed from Pomfret and Villenova April 13, 1829, and is situated northeast of the center of Chautauqua County in the second tier of townships from Lake Erie and Cattaraugus County.

One of the oldest and most influential citizens of this section was Simeon Clinton, who was born in the Village of Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, February 13, 1779. In early life he moved to Fly Creek, Otsego County, where he remained about fifteen years. In 1813 he journeyed westward for the purpose of buying him a farm. His exact course is not definitely known, but after many hardships he arrived at Buffalo and thence proceeded southward along the shores of Lake Erie until he nearly reached the present site of Dunkirk. Then leaving the lake and going nearly southward, arrived at the present Township of Gerry, near Canadaway or Mill Creek, where he sold his horse which he had been riding and invested the proceeds in a farm. He then returned home, sold all of his possessions except some cooking utensils and furniture, loading these into his wagon together with his wife and three children, the youngest being one year old, and started with his ox team for

his newly purchased home. When he arrived at Buffalo he found it to have been burned by the British and only a few houses standing. While passing from Buffalo to Dunkirk he and his family had a narrow escape from being thrown from a rocky cliff into the lake and drowned. After many hardships and privations, they arrived at their Gerry home. He remained here only a short time for the creek overflowed its banks and came near carrying away his dwelling. Selling his place, he purchased a new farm at the center of the present site of Arkwright, 1813, on which he resided to the time of his death, April 29, 1858.

By the experiences of Mr. Clinton we can readily conceive the trials and hardships endured by the early settlers of the Township of Arkwright. Mr. Clinton being an honest and educated man took great interest in public affairs and was instrumental in forming the Township of Arkwright. He was the first Postmaster of the town and continued to hold his office for twenty years. At this time the postage on letters was twenty-five cents, paid at the office where they were delivered and the mail carrier being paid by the Postmaster. The first town meeting was held at his house May 2, 1830. At different times he held the office of Justice of Peace, Superintendent of Schools, Town Clerk and Commissioner of

Deeds. He was an accurate surveyor and made the first survey of the plot of Dunkirk.

He also surveyed the present site of Sinclairville and with the help of Mr. Peacock laid out the Chautauqua road. He understood the art of weaving plain cloth to flowered and figured flannel. It is told of him that a short time before his death he was talking to a neighbor and during the conversation a fly lit on his hand, which he instantly killed with the other. "There," said he, "when I pass from time to eternity, I wish to go just as quick as that." It seems that his request was granted, for while he was standing in his barn door he was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Among the other pioneers we find Byron T. Orton, Benjamin Perry and Augustus Burnham, who settled in the northwestern part in 1807; Aaron Wilcox in 1809; Nathan Eaton, 1810; Uriah Johnston and John Sprague near the center in 1811; A. Z. Wilson and Robert Cowden in 1812. On May 11, 1811, the first child, Horatio Nelson Johnston, was born. The first death was that of Augustus Burnham in 1813. The first marriage, that of Chauncey Andrews and Miss Louisa Wilson in 1814. Isaiah Martin built the first frame house and kept the first tavern. Lucy Dewey taught the first school in 1813 near the center of the township. Benjamin Orton built the first sawmill in 1818. The first religious services were held in the house of Aaron Wilcox in 1810 by Rev. John Spencer. The first Baptist church was organized by Elder Thos. Grennell in 1820.

Most of the men who settled in this section came from parts of this state where the land was low and very wet. They were looking for land where drainage could be easily secured, thereby making the land more profitable for agricultural purposes.

In those early days the streams teemed with trout and the woodland with large wild animals now found in this state only in the Adirondacks. The hills were covered with forests of maple, beech and hemlock and the springs gave their supply of water to the brooks continuously throughout the year. By the agency of man, the forests have been felled and most of the valuable timber taken away, and where once stood the primeval forests, the hardy farmers are now tilling the soil, which is well adapted for agricultural purposes. Yet agriculture is not the leading industry, because of the unevenness of the land. The chief source of wealth is the dairy product and will rival those of any other town in the county.

Arkwright, as a rural town, seems to have had its share of noted men. Among those are Chauncey Tucker, one of the most eminent lawyers in Western New York; Chauncey Abbey, farmer, speculator and afterwards President of the Fredonia National Bank and one of the richest men in Chautauqua County; James P. Abbey, wealthy farmer and speculator; Capt. John Griswold, an eminent soldier, farmer and cheese maker; Daniel Mathewson, surveyor, farmer and teacher; Asahel Burnham, extensive cheesemaker and buyer; C. L. Baldwin, farmer, dealer in agricultural implements and seed grain; D. J. Abbey, speculator and farmer; George W. Briggs, successful farmer; Eaton Burnham, successful farmer and conservative politician; Jasper Cardot, farmer and politician; Levi Cowden, successful farmer; George W. Martin, politician; Warren Scott, successful farmer; Leonard Sessions, speculator and farmer; H. M. Tarbox, successful farmer; H. J. Town, successful farmer; Martin H. Town, successful farmer; C. B. Turner, successful farmer

and speculator; Marvin Snow, manufacturer of cheese boxes and grape baskets; W. M. Miller, manufacturer of baskets and dealer in lumber; Marvin Cardot, successful farmer and politician; Charles C. Cole, land surveyor and politician; Rev. Baldwin and A. J. Maring, United Brethren ministers; C. M. Griswold, successful farmer and politician; R. A. Mathewson, surveyor and teacher, and Frank W. Horton, merchant, politician and cheese manufacturer.

Among the Fredonia Normal graduates are: Frank Strang, now teaching at Redlands, California; Grant Duffee, Principal, Berkeley, California; Evangeline Griswold, teaching in public schools of Jamestown; F. F. Mathewson, Principal of South Dayton Union School; Floyd J. Melvin, Murray Hill, New Jersey; F. B. Luce, Principal of Little Valley High School; Reverdy Baldwin, recently employed Principal at Randolph; A. M. Loomis, who taught at Mayville several years now editor of the Grape Belt and Ada M. Griswold, not located.



Pierced Skull found 1866 by Frank Reynolds of Luona, in bed of Canadiana Creek just below Arkwright Falls. On the skull above is a flat space where many emissaries of an Indian camp-trail ground have been found. The skull has undoubtedly been buried there and thrown on the stream by a canoeist.

*Although Arkwright is surpassed in many respects by its neighboring townships, yet it may truly boast of its beautiful and picturesque scenery at and near the Arkwright Falls. None other in this county can compare with it. Here

banks of shale rise precipitately from one hundred to one hundred fifty feet. The tops of these banks are covered with shrubbery and the delicious wintergreen, which tempts the venturesome excursionist to try his skill and dexterity at climbing. The student of geology, let him go where he may, cannot find the work of nature more plainly demonstrated than in this locality.

SUPERVISORS.

Supervisors:—1836-1-2-3-4-5-6, William Wilcox; 1837-8-9-40, Levi Baldwin; 1841, Lewis E. Danforth; 1842, Levi Baldwin; 1843, Lewis E. Danforth; 1844-5-6-7-8-9-50-1-2, William



WILLIAM WILCOX
First Supervisor, Town of Arkwright.

Wilcox; 1853-4, Levi Baldwin; 1855-6, Chauncey Abbey; 1857, Levi Baldwin; 1858-9, Chauncey Abbey; 1860-1, John C. Griswold; 1862-3-4-5, Chauncey Abbey; 1866, John C. Griswold; 1867, De-
luc J. Raters; 1868, John C. Griswold; 1869, Oscar H. Houdes; 1870, Levi E. Baldwin; 1871-2, Leander S. Phelps; 1873-4-5, George W. Briggs; 1876, John C. Griswold; 1877-8, James J. Wilson; 1879-80, Ezra Smith; 1881-2,

*For picture of Arkwright Falls, see page 26, Vol. 2.

Richmond Putnam; 1883, Eaton Burnham; 1884, John C. Griswold; 1885, Ezra Scott; 1886-7, Cassius M. Griswold; 1888, Richmond Putnam; 1889-90-1, Charles E. Cole; 1892-3-4-5, Marvin Cardot; 1896-7-8-9, Frank W. Horton; 1900-1, Marvin Cardot; 1902-3-4, Marvin Horton.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES.

1807. November, Zattu Cushing, 63; (articled to Uriah L. Johnson.)

1809. June, Benj. Sprague, 56. August, Augustus Burnham, 60. Edward McGregor, 62. September, Oliver Taylor, 55. October, Aaron Wilcox, 56. November, Nathan Eaton, 64. Benj. Perry, 64.

1810. January, Horace Clough, 42. May, Augustus Burnham, 56.

1812. March, Robert Cowden, 54.

1814. October, Moses Tucker, 62. November, Daniel Harris, 53.

1815. October, Robert W. Seaver, 37.

1816. February, Abiram Orton, 55. December, Thadius Barnard, 16.

1817. March, Robert Cowden, 53. April, Jabez Harrington, 39.

1818. March, Silas Matteson, 8.

1821. July, Isaiah Martin, 3. October, Bela Kingsley, 13. Hiram Kingsley, 13.

1822. March, Simeon Smith, Jr., 39. Caleb Weaver, Jr., 39. April, David Weaver, 31. John Weaver, 32. Bethnel Harvey, 12. October, Ashbel Scott, 10. November, Asahel Burnham, 26, 27. Moses and Aaron Luce, 18.

1823. July, Sylvester Gould, 42. August, Stephen Chase, 2. November, Orestes Thatcher, 18.

1824. September, Simeon Clinton, 21. October, Benjamin White, 28. Arna Wood, 51.

1825. September, Stephen Chase, 2d, 9. October, Ellsworth Griswold, 25.

1826. January, Andrus M. Huyck, 16. July, William F. Peebles, Jr., 33. October, Zephania Briggs, 42. Abijah Mason, 8.

1828. January, Benjamin Perry, 47.



ASAHEL BURNHAM'S CHEESE FACTORY—FIRST IN THE COUNTY.

ARKWRIGHT CHEESE INDUSTRY AND ASAHEL BURNHAM.

BY OBED EDSON.

Arkwright is entitled to the honor of being the first town in the state to establish extensively the co-operative system in the manufacture of cheese. Asahel Burnham a native of that town was the first to institute that industry on a large scale. Mr. Burnham was the grandson of the pioneer of that name, the first settler of Arkwright. He was born in Arkwright about the year 1826. He had poor opportunities for education and no business experience except what he acquired in running his farm and in dealing in cattle, horses and farm products, in the most retired town in the county. He had however, energy and natural business ability.

In early years he was a practical and successful farmer. Prior to 1861, each farmer manufactured his own butter and cheese; that year Mr. Burnham inaugurated a change in this respect, and built in Arkwright the first cheese factory in the county upon the co-operative plan. It was built at Burnhams Hollow on the Canadaway Creek and was called the "Canadaway Cheese Factory."

While still the owner of this factory, in 1865, he built the second of the kind in the county at Sinclairville which, it is believed, was at that time the largest factory in the state. That year in this factory alone, he manufactured into cheese four million three hundred forty-nine thousand three hundred sixty-four pounds of milk from fourteen hundred fifty cows, belonging to one hundred twenty patrons and made seven thousand two hundred cheese, each weighing sixty pounds, a portion of the time sixty cheese a day. He also built and owned

at this time, other factories in adjacent towns. He was called the "Cheese King," because he bought and handled a large portion of the cheese made in Western New York. He was distinguished for his business enterprise and honorable dealings.

He was careless in the extreme in his dress and of his personal appearance; original and rustic in his speech. He had, however, broad ideas, and in certain respects business ability of high order. For a time he was successful in all of his enterprises. Reverses came at last, and he was obliged to turn over his extensive factories to others.

Without other experience or knowledge of horses than he had incidentally acquired as a farmer and general dealer, having heard that a large number of thoroughbred running horses were to be sold by Generals Harding and Jackson at Belle Meade, Tennessee, he set out to buy them. We will give the story of his purchase as it was told in the Nashville Banner at the time.

The stranger took his seat in the broken down express wagon and slipping a quarter into the hand of the one-eyed driver, bade him drive to General Harding's farm with all possible haste.

Arriving at Belle Meade he introduced himself to the proprietor in a most awkward manner, telling him that his name was Burnham, that he was from New York State, and had come down to purchase a horse—one that could step along pretty lively on the road—and desired to remain on the place until the day of the sale. The mild request was cheerfully granted the stranger, and a cordial greeting extended him.

On Sunday, the day before the sale, Mr Burnham took a stroll through the premises to look at the colts.

"What will this one bring?" he would say, examining the colt from front to rear.

"Six or seven hundred dollars," would be the reply.

"Six or seven hundred dollars! Great Jupiter, man, what are you talking about?

I wouldn't give that much for half the horses on the place."

Other and similar remarks were made by Burnham concerning all the other colts shown him, and he declared in solemn tones that he guessed he'd be compelled to go home without a horse, as he couldn't stand the prices asked for them. He merely wanted a plug of a horse that could trot along at the rate of a mile in 2:40, but he reckoned Belle Meade didn't have any of that kind. He would, however, stay and see the sale through, which he did, buying eleven of the finest colts offered at the sale, for which he paid five thousand seven hundred twenty dollars.

Our reporter tried hard this morning without success, to find Burnham, in order to interview him so as to let the turfmen in the city know something of the gentleman who purchased eleven of the yearlings at Belle Meade yesterday, paying two thousand one hundred dollars for the bay colt Banter. Mr. Burnham is a cheese maker, and the proprietor of several large cheese establishments in Chautauqua County. As a turfman he was unknown until yesterday, when his wise selections and determined bidding at the sale made him soon the observed of all observers.

A gentleman who was present at the sale, thus describes the man and his actions:

"He came here unheralded, but will leave a hero. When he first arrived he didn't look like a man who wanted to give more than fifty dollars for a first-class racehorse, but it won't do to judge a man by appearances. He got here on Friday last, took passage in an express wagon, and went immediately to Belle Meade, made himself and place of nativity known to General Harding and General Jackson, saying that he had come down to buy a horse. These gentlemen of course received him cordially, and took a pride in showing to the stranger a fine lot of yearlings. Mr. Burnham met during the few days previous to the sale a number of anticipated bidders for the string of fine stock, and having an enquiring turn of mind, he sought to get all the information he could. Approaching Col. W. H. Johnson, the famous purchaser of the Lorillards, he questioned him about what he thought a certain colt was worth. "Six or seven hundred dollars," said the Colonel, "will probably buy him." "That much," said Major Burnham. "Why I thought a hundred or

so would secure the finest yearling on the place." Colonel Johnson then gave him an insight into the pedigree and racing qualities in a long list of ancestors, and how much money he had invested for Lorillard in half brothers, half sisters, cousins, aunts, uncles, etc., etc. Major Burnham took the information in, not like a man who was desirous of making an investment. Oh, no! he had just come down to look on. He happened during the war to get hold of a right good old mare named Poll, that had been captured down South by some soldiers, and he just wanted to see what sort of stock they had down here."

The day of sale arrived, and Major Burnham was on hand. Nobody thought he intended to purchase. Brambaletta, full sister to Bramble, was knocked down to him for six hundred; three hundred had been offered for Banter, when he raised the bid to a cool five hundred. Steadily the bids increased to one thousand five hundred twenty-five dollars, which was made by Colonel Johnson, when Burnham again advanced and finally the colt was knocked down to him at twenty-one hundred dollars. "Who's Burnham?" was now the general exclamation. Well, we haven't found out yet, but some of the opposing bidders have probably learned something by this. He is evidently a new man on the turf, and from the way he darted in, it looked like he meant business.

The record of his acquisition is as follows:

No. 1. Brambaletta, br. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Ivy Leaf, Asa Burnham	\$ 600
No. 3. Banter, b. c. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Benecia, Asa Burnham..	2,100
No. 4. Bernardine, ch. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Tribulation, Asa Burnham	205
No. 9. Gammacita, gr. f. by John Morgan, dam Meteor, A. Burnham....	315
No. 16. By-the-Way, b. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Carolin, A. Burnham	410
No. 19. Baltic, b. c. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Emangarde, A. Burnham	375
No. 21. Barnton, b. c. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jassamine, A. Burnham	415
No. 27. Bride Cake, ch. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Mozelle, A. Burnham	235
No. 28. Bramlette, ch. c. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bobinet, A. Burnham	235

No. 29. Bide-a-Wee, ch. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Wice Grass, A. Burnham 230

No. 30. Brenda, ch. f. by Bonnie Scotland, dam Bellakonna, A. Burnham 200

The aggregate of Mr. Burnham's purchase was five thousand three hundred twenty dollars; the entire proceeds of the sale being thirteen thousand four hundred fifty dollars.

This occurred in 1879. In the spring of that year he bought in all thirteen thoroughbred running horses paying six thousand dollars for them. In 1880, he bought another stable of horses. At one time he was the owner of thirty-five thoroughbreds, the largest stable of racing horses that had been owned in Western New York, for which he paid over \$15,000. Not many years after those purchases, Horace E. Kimbel and William Reed, two enterprising citizens of Charlotte, Chautauqua County, acquired in them a principal interest, and raced them successfully for several years at the most important race courses in the country, wintering them at Charlotte Center, Sinclairville and Cassadaga. Thirty-five or thirty-six horses were often kept there during a winter. As many as fifty-two thoroughbred running horses have been wintered in the county by Mr. Kimbel in a single season.

For over ten years Mr. Burnham appeared at the principal race courses of the United States with running horses and won many important races. Soon after his first purchase of horses at Nashville, he became distinguished in sporting circles for the prominent part that he took in some of the races. He commenced to run horses at Lexington, Kentucky, afterwards at Louisville, then at Sheepshead Bay near New York. At Sheepshead Bay his famous mare Brambaletta, ran her first race and won it, in one of the most exciting races that occurred on that course. It

was the first race of the Coney Island Jockey Club on that track. Pierre Lorillard had a favorite horse upon which he counted highly, and which was heavily backed. A great crowd of people was present. Mr. Burnham secured McLaughlin, the best rider in the country. Notwithstanding certain advantages that Lorillard was able to secure in the starting, for his horse, Brambaletta constantly and steadily gained upon the Lorillard horse and came out clearly ahead, cheered by the shouts of twenty or thirty thousand men and women who witnessed the race; hats and bonnets were thrown in the air, and there was great rejoicing that Pierre Lorillard should be beaten by such an unique and unpretentious opponent. Mr. Burnham appeared on the scene in a linen duster and was facetiously called "Old Cheesy." He had for an emblem a pineapple cheese, which he emblazoned on his jockey's colors.

Brambaletta became afterwards a famous running horse and continued to hold the honors of the race course, until an accident happened that unfitted her for duty as a race horse. Mr. Burnham afterwards raced horses at Nashville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Saratoga, in the District of Columbia and at Brighton Beach, winning many important sensational races, like that at Sheepshead Bay; among others at Saratoga, where he won the "Traverse Cup." William Higgs of Charlotte Center was often his rider and won many races.

Mr. Burnham, notwithstanding his good fortune as a sportsman, was unable to recover from his embarrassments. He made other efforts to retrieve his fortunes. At one time he built a large ice house on Cassadaga Lake, and was accustomed to fill it with ice which he shipped and sold in Buffalo and Pittsburg. His commercial

instincts were strong to the last. Although during many of the latter years of his life he was broken in health and reduced to penury, he established quite a large business as a buyer and shipper of eggs. He died February 5, 1903, aged seventy-seven years. He will long be remembered in his native town and county, for his energy of character, his natural ability and self-reliance.

The co-operative system in the manufacture of cheese thus first extensively established in the Town of Arkwright by Asahel Burnham in 1861, finally grew into a great industry in the county and state. In the Town of Arkwright in its three cheese factories were made two hundred sixty-three thousand four hundred three pounds of full cream cheese in 1902. In the county the same year in thirty-five cheese factories three million three hundred seven thousand nine hundred thirty-eight pounds were made.

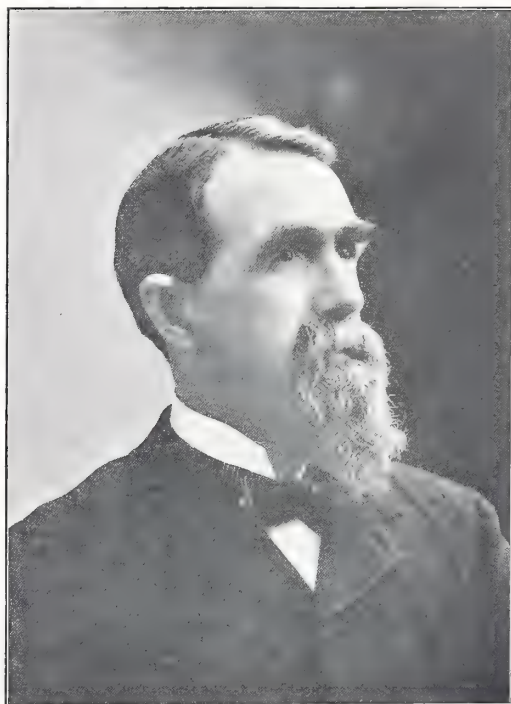
Of the fifty-four butter and cheese counties in the state Chautauqua County ranked eleventh in the amount of cheese manufactured. In 1902 in its thirty-four butter factories three million two hundred forty-three thousand nine hundred forty pounds of butter were made and the county stood fourth in rank in the state in the quantity manufactured. The four counties that exceeded it were each much greater in extent and Chautauqua ranked above them according to its territory in the quantity of butter made.

LEVI BALDWIN.

Levi Baldwin, born in Vermont in 1802, came to Sheridan with his parents in 1812. He married Eliza Ann Putnam, his first wife, in 1831 and located on lot fifty-five in Arkwright, where he became locally prominent. He was Justice for many years, Town Superintendent of Schools, Supervisor for eight years. His sons were Oliver T., Courtney and Orville D.



JOHN C. GRISWOLD.



CASSIUS M. GRISWOLD.

JOHN C. GRISWOLD.

John Cowles Griswold, son of Seth and Zerviah (Cowles) Griswold of Connecticut, was born in Sangersfield, Oneida County, New York, August 1, 1819, where his father died in 1821. In 1831 Mrs. Griswold came to Arkwright with her eleven children and settled on lot twenty-five and commenced to clear a home in the forests. Near this home Mrs. Griswold spent the remaining twenty-six years of her life. Of her sons only one, John, always lived near this pioneer home.

John C. Griswold's education was received at the district schools in Arkwright and one term attending school while holding the office of Trustee.

At the age of eighteen he was Captain of a company in the One Hundred Sixty-ninth Regiment, Forty-third Brigade, Twenty-sixth Division of home militia, a position he held for several years.

John C. Griswold married Susan Briggs January 11, 1844. Their children were Cassius M. and DeWitt C. who died aged ten.

In 1862 Mr. Griswold helped raise what became Company F of the One Hundred Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers and was commissioned First Lieutenant by Gov. Edwin D. Morgan November 3, 1862, and the following May was promoted to Captain.

This regiment saw severe service and in the battle of Chancellorsville May 2, 1863, Captain Griswold had his arm shattered by a bullet. He was a captive in Libby prison with the late Captain J. B. Fay of Portland and was liberated through the agency of Samuel B. Jones, formerly of Fredonia, who was at Richmond at the time. After he was exchanged he came home, but soon returned to service though with impaired health. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga in 1864 because of a severe illness which prevented his being with his company in their march to the sea.

He was held in high esteem by the members of his company.

On March 4, 1864, while Captain Griswold was still in the service Mrs. Griswold died at Fredonia. In August, 1868, Mr. Griswold married Alice Hill.

For over forty years Captain Griswold was Justice of the Peace in Arkwright; for several terms he was Justice of Sessions, and for six terms represented the town on the Board of Supervisors.

In every position he was the same kindly conscientious and true man and was highly esteemed in the town and county. He died July 24, 1892.

The postoffice named Griswold for John C. Griswold was established in 1891 and was discontinued in 1900 by the establishing of rural free delivery.

CASSIUS M. GRISWOLD.

The successful farmer as a rule is a pleasant, intelligent and thoughtful person. As an example of this ideal condition of the farmer is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is a son of John C. and Susan (Briggs) Griswold, who settled in Arkwright in 1831. He was born December 7, 1845, and his life has been a busy and influential one. Mr. Griswold's education was received in the common schools. He taught several terms in this county and one in Holt County, Missouri. Reared as a farmer he has made this occupation the well-spring from which he has drawn a competence. He has resided on the present farm since 1868 with the exception of four years in Gerry and two in Ellington. He was married May 27, 1868, to S. Alice Terry, a daughter of Levi and Eliza Terry, pioneers of the Town of Gerry. Mrs. Griswold is a kind and interesting woman, a fitting companion for her husband. Their children are Evangeline E., John D., Ada L., Myron D.,

Mr. Griswold was Supervisor of his town for two terms, 1886-7, and has held various other town offices. He has also represented his town upon the Republican County Committee for years. At present he is the Master of Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669. He is a hospitable entertainer and a friend of all who deserve his friendship.

FRANK W. HORTON.

In the year 1849 Wesley Horton purchased the farm in the Town of Arkwright where he has since resided and thereon on April 26, 1861, was born to him a son, Frank W. Horton, the subject of this sketch.

Frank W. Horton gained his education in the public schools of Arkwright and in the Normal Training School at Fredonia. In the year 1880 he commenced learning the trade of a cheesemaker. For several years he worked at cheesemaking during the summer and taught school during the winters.

In 1886 he purchased the cheese factory at Arkwright Center and has conducted

it since that time. In 1888 he determined to enlarge his business. He partitioned off a portion of his factory and opened a new apartment, a store with a limited stock of groceries. This stock was enlarged as the business increased until the establishment had been transformed into a general country store. In 1902 his growing business demanded more room and he erected a large building, separate from the factory, in which is located the store, Mr. Horton's dwelling apartments and the village hall.



FRANK W. HORTON.

On November 1, 1883, Mr. Horton was married to Miss Nettie M. White, daughter of Leander White of Arkwright and to them have been born four sons and four daughters, Alice F. Horton, Leander F. Horton, Lucy J. Horton, Ralph W. Horton, Rufus C. Horton, Edith M. Horton, Ruth E. Horton and Frank W. Horton, Jr.

Mr. Horton has always been a Republican in politics and during the years from 1886 to 1896 he served his fellow citizens as Town Clerk. In the latter year he was elected Supervisor from his town and served on the board until 1900. He is a member of Forest Lodge No. 166, Free and Accepted

Masons, of Fredonia, New York; a Past Commander of Hamlet Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, and a member of the Fredonia Grange.



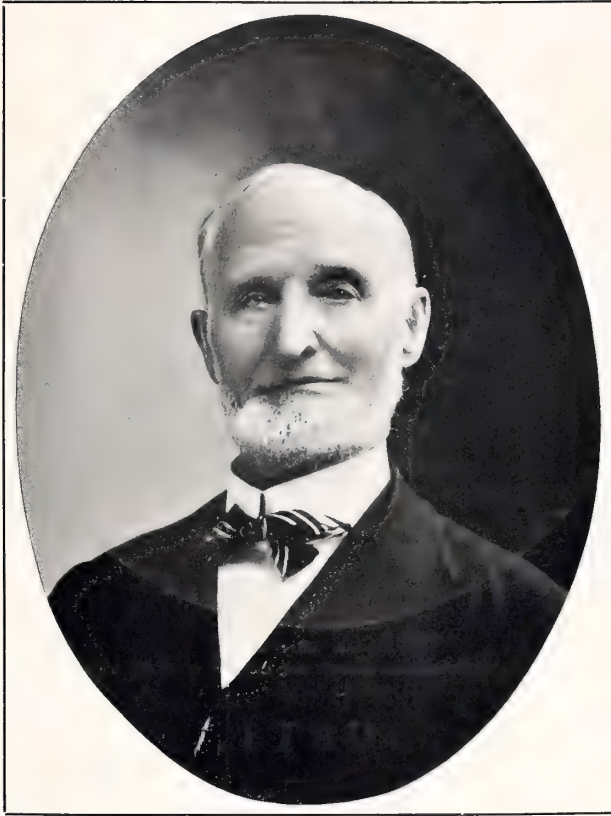
STORE AND RESIDENCE OF F. W. HORTON—ONLY BUSINESS PLACE IN THE TOWN OF ARKWRIGHT.

ISAIAH AND GEORGE W. MARTIN.

Isaiah Martin came from Broome County and settled first in the south part of the county at an early date. He soon removed to Pomfret and commenced the operation of a cotton factory, which he soon after abandoned. In 1821, in the southeast part of the town, in the wilderness, he built a cabin and cleared a farm. Here for many years he kept a tavern and a store, with asheries. He had ten children, none, however, remaining long in the town except George W. Martin married Saphronia Thompson. Their children were: Edgar W., Herbert C., G. LeRoy, Ella, who married Dr. C. A. Beebe; D. C., James E., Anna S., Orlie D., Frank E., and Harriet E., who married Dewitt C. Erwin.

RICHMOND PUTNAM.

Richmond Putnam was born in the Town of Stockton November 16, 1822. His father and mother, Abner and Vesta Putnam, were among the early pioneer settlers of that town. They came from Buckland, Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1818, and settled on the farm south of the Cassadaga depot where the cement works are now located. He was educated at the public and select schools of the town and the Fredonia Academy, and subsequently at the State Normal School at Albany. He was present at the organization of the first Teachers' Institute in the county which was at Mayville in the fall of 1846, and was one of its assistant teachers. He took great interest in educational matters and was a successful



RICHMOND PUTNAM.

teacher. On October 26, 1848, he married Seba M. Barber of Forestville, New York. They have had two sons, George Abner, born February 23, 1851, who resides on his father's farm; Edward R., born February 24, 1861, who died at home September 6, 1894, while Principal of the school at Findley's Lake.

On March 20, 1855, he moved from Cassadaga to the east part of the Town of Arkwright on lot six near the Summit where he still resides. He has held the office of Supervisor three terms and Assessor over twenty years and is still an incumbent of the office besides holding other minor offices in the town. He is genial in manners, temperate in habits and a firm and true friend. In religion he has been a faithful and practical member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years and is at pres-

ent and has been for the last ten years President of the Sunday School Association of the Towns of Arkwright and Villenova.

WILLIAM WILCOX.

William Wilcox, son of Aaron the early settler, was born in Connecticut May 1, 1790. He came with his father in 1809, later purchased a part of lot forty-eight adjoining Sheridan. He married in 1817 Esther S. Cole from Vermont. She died July 7, 1851. Their sons were Marcus B., Edson L., Walter R., and William H. H. Mr. Wilcox cut the first tree in the clearing of his farm and developed a fine home where he resided until 1865. He died in Fredonia October 14, 1867. He was the first Supervisor of Arkwright, a Major of militia and Member of Assembly in 1867.



PAUL BUSTI.
AFTER WHOM THE TOWN OF BUSTI WAS NAMED

BUSTI.

REMINISCENCES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THE TOWN OF BUSTI.

BY HON. WALTER C. GIFFORD.

The history of the Town of Busti, like all other towns in Chautauqua County, has been so ably and fully portrayed by writers in former histories that the author of these brief sketches deems it unnecessary to enter in detail upon all the statistical facts concerning the settlement and growth of the town, its inhabitants and its varied industries down to the present time. Leaving this matter to the general historian, I shall endeavor to add a few recollections of some of the leading spirits among those that braved the perils, trials and privations incident to a pioneer life.

As nearly as can be ascertained the first settlement in the territory now known as the Town of Busti (then a part of Harmony) was made in 1808 by Russell Dye, James Slade and Hezekiah Seymour. There is no record that they became permanent residents, or asked for any title to lands. During the years 1809 to 1814 many families came, some of whom are represented by lineal descendants at the present time. In 1810 Sam Griffith and Theodore Bemus settled here but the writer is of the opinion that they eventually found their way into the Town of Ellery on the north side of the lake. Palmer

Phillips came in 1811. He was a man of more than ordinary mechanical genius, well remembered by the old residents as the maker of the best grain cradles and hand rakes, indispensable farm tools in those bygone days. Wheat, oats and corn were raised upon newly cleared land and the sickle, grain cradle, hand rake, corn knife made from an old scythe, were the only tools for harvesting those crops. It may be interesting to farmers' boys of the present time to know that corn on new land was frequently planted with an old axe, by striking the bit in the ground between or through the roots of stumps, dropping the seed in the gash made by the axe and then pressing the opening together with the foot.

Splendid corn was many times raised in this primitive way. If the farmer raised wheat for his family (and the most of them did) he cleared a few acres of forest each year with an axe wielded by his own hands during the winter and early spring. The brush was snugly piled, the trunks of the trees cut into logging length and when the brush became dry the torch was applied and if the conditions were favorable, not only the brush was consumed but the entire surface of the ground was burned over. The logs, regardless of kind or quality of timber, were then piled and burned, the crop sown and harrowed in as best it could be and almost without fail a splendid crop was the result. Palmer Phillips was not only a good mechanic but an honest, industrious and exemplary citizen. In religion he was a Unitarian and was widely known as a preacher in that denomination, especially upon funeral occasions, but unlike many of his successors he always refused to accept any compensation for his services. Rev. John Broadhead is another well remembered pioneer. He was a Methodist minister of the old

school, and no doubt, were he living, could relate many amusing experiences incident to ministerial life in those early days that would be both interesting and instructive. He came from Green County, New York, in the year 1835 accompanied by his wife and five children and was the first Broadhead that settled in Chautauqua County. He was an uncle of William Broadhead of the firm of William Broadhead & Sons of Jamestown, New York, and was the honored father of quite a large family of children whose lives exemplify the value of religious training. Two of his sons, Jabez and Fletcher moved to Kansas during the well remembered strife for the occupancy of the territories by the Southern Slave Oligarchy. Jabez was a thriving farmer and Fletcher was a successful lawyer and occupied a seat in the Legislature soon after Kansas was admitted to the Union as a state. One son, James Broadhead, is still a resident of the Town of Busti. The four daughters married Harvey Smith, E. Evans Gallup, Nathan Breed and Jerome Preston, a man widely known and much esteemed. As a family, the Broadheads of Busti will be long remembered for their strength of character, upright lives and as fearless defenders of the right on all occasions.

The Blodget family, among many others of those early and honored pioneers who braved the privations and hardships of an almost unbroken wilderness for the sake of establishing a home they could call their own, is worthy of more than a passing notice. As a family they left more than a transitory impress upon the generations that trace their history from rude ancestral homes in the Town of Busti. Arba Blodget served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and very soon after the close of the war he moved into the Town of Busti near the state line in the south-

western part of the town. The writer is unable to state how large a family there was at that time. The country was almost an unbroken wilderness and facilities for obtaining the necessary family supplies were extremely limited. The nearest grist-mill was at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and the only means of reaching the mill was on horseback with the bag of grain across the horse's back behind the rider. There were no roads in those days and the bridle path or trail was marked by blazed trees. The first roads in that part of the town were laid out by a surveyor named Robert Falconer. These roads were laid in good old English style, in straight lines, over the highest hills and through the deepest valleys. The farmer's money in those days consisted of "Black Salts" and to Barcelona, the nearest point where salts could be exchanged for family supplies, Falconer's roads proved to be "hard roads to travel." In those days the town meetings were held in private houses of the different residents, and it was customary for the owner of the house to furnish a bottle of whiskey for the auspicious occasion.

Arba Blodget was the first man in the town of Busti to refuse to furnish the bottle of whiskey for the town meeting at his house and thereby became the subject of great ridicule and criticism, but he stuck by his convictions and thus it came to pass that the first temperance town meeting in the Town of Busti was held in the house of Arba Blodget. Surely there were heroes in those days, and as we briefly trace the history of this family we shall discover the croppings out of strong and fearless traits of character through the whole family line. Arba Blodget was a strong and earnest Abolitionist and tradition relates that his house was a station on the Underground Railroad. The Blod-

get family was a good old fashioned family with numerous children of whom they were justly proud. The writer can remember at least six children. The oldest son, Loren Blodget, became widely known not only in this country but throughout the scientific world. For many years Mr. Blodget made his home in Philadelphia and from a paper published in that city soon after his death we glean the following statements: "Mr. Blodget was known throughout the United States as a statistician, economist and journalist and his works connected with the Smithsonian Institute and Treasury Department won for him a reputation as one of the world's greatest statistical compilers. Born in the town of Busti in 1823, educated in Jamestown Academy; at the age of eighteen years he took charge of an expedition to Wisconsin to examine and purchase lands for a colony. He was a strong advocate of the 'Free Soil' doctrines and earnestly opposed to slavery. Appointed in 1853 as assistant at the Smithsonian Institute he was placed in charge of the Department of Physical Science. He assisted in supervising the survey of the Pacific Railroad. In this survey Mr. Blodget brought into requisition scientific instruments for the work and this survey has since been accepted as the accurate base lines for the survey of the other six transcontinental lines since built. This was considered a great engineering achievement and gave Mr. Blodget an international reputation. He was the author of various papers and works on Physical Science among which was a work entitled *The Climatology of the United States and of the Temperate Latitudes of the North American Continent*. This work was highly commended by Baron Von Humboldt and added world wide luster to the author's name. He was placed in charge of the

financial and statistical reports of the United States Treasury Department and afterward was appointed General Appraiser of Customs for the City and Port of Philadelphia. In 1874 he became Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, with offices in Washington and in March of the following year was transferred to the Appraisership of the Customs Office in New York City. Arba Blodget died in 1837 as the result of an injury received by the caving in of a sand bank.

"Among the neighbors of Mr. Blodget in those early days was the family of William Storum, colored people. Mrs. Lois Lott of Mayville, a living daughter of Arba Blodget (to whom the writer is indebted for these reminiscences of the Blodget family) says: 'The Storums were among our warmest friends. A daughter of William Storum married Lewis Clark, a fugitive slave, from whose life Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe drew one of her characters in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. A granddaughter of Mr. Storum married a son of Frederick Douglass. Soon after the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1851, one of the most cruel incidents of a human bondage occurred at the house of William Storum. A runaway slave had taken refuge there and very early one morning, before the neighbors were aware of what was transpiring, a posse of officials from the north part of the county, accompanied by the owner of the fugitive slave, surprised the Storum family and succeeded in capturing the boy and getting away with him before the alarm could be given. It is claimed that a portion of these men were disguised in women's clothing to avoid suspicion and interference. The news spread like wildfire and in a short time the neighbors were aroused and starting in pursuit of the captors, some on horseback, some in

wagons and some on foot, armed with shotguns, rifles, clubs, or whatever they could seize upon, and on they rushed, giving the alarm as they went and receiving constant accessions to their numbers. They surprised the Village of Jamestown at early morn by their advent and exciting report, but it was too late. The captors drove spirited horses and were too far on their way to Dunkirk to make further pursuit practicable. Lewis Clark (George Harris) was at the Storum house at the time, but the officials having no warrant for him, he was not molested. The writer is not able to give the names of the officials who were so utterly devoid of manhood and patriotism as to lend themselves to this outrageous transaction, and for the sake of their descendants and relatives is ready to endorse the old adage "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Every possible strategic effort was made in Buffalo to secure the release of the captive but all to no avail. After a brief trial his master was given possession of him and he was taken back to human bondage.' James Broadhead met the boy in the south during the Civil War. The Blodget family took great interest in this exciting event and it naturally intensified their abhorrence of the system of slavery as it then existed.

The Gallup family was among the early influential settlers of the town, coming from Otsego County in 1828. They moved their family and household effects with an ox team. The farm purchased by the Gallups at that time is still owned and occupied by the family of the late E. Evans Gallup. It is situated upon the mail route between the Villages of Busti and Sugargrove and has long had the reputation of being one of the best tilled and most productive farms in the Town of Busti. For the last few years it has been large-

ly devoted to poultry raising and under the skillful supervision of Miss Flora Gallup, a former teacher in the High School in Jamestown, has gained an enviable reputation.

The first hotel in the Town of Busti was built by Heman Bush and the first town meeting for the election of town officers was held in "the long room" of this hotel March 2, 1824. The old hotel is still standing and is the residence of Orlando Stoddard and son. *Daniel Sherman, the father of Surrogate Daniel Sherman of Forestville, was the first Supervisor. He was re-elected in 1825-26-27-28-33. Emri Davis, Sr., was elected Supervisor in 1829-30-31-32-34-35-40-47-61-62. Pardon Hazeltine, a son-in-law of Daniel Sherman, was elected to that office in 1836-39. Henry C. Sherman, a son of Daniel Sherman, was Supervisor in 1841-42-44-45. Stephen J. Brown in 1846; Lorenzo Matthews in 1843-48-50-53; Theron Palmetter, 1851-52-54; John B. Babcock, 1855; Emri Davis, Jr., 1856-57-58; John A. Hall, 1859-60-71; Wm. B. Martin, 1866-67; Harmon G. Mitchell, 1869-70; Alonzo C. Pickard, 1873-74-75; Jerome Babcock, 1876-77-78-88-89; Barber Babcock, 1879-80; Jacob B. Foster, 1881-82; Fred A. Bentley, 1883-84-85; Warren Frank, 1886-87; Wm. Northrop, 1890-91-92-93-94-95-96-97; Dr. A. J. Bennett, 1898-99-1900-01; Fred A. Bentley, 1902-03; E. J. Dougherty, 1904.

Rev. Ira Stoddard moved to Busti in 1825, and was pastor of the Baptist church for many years. His descendants have always been ranked among the most influential and respected citizens of the town. Oren Stoddard, (a relative) was a wellknown citizen of the town from 1840 to the time of his death. He was a man of considerable inventive genius. He erected a steam saw mill and a basket factory and much

of the machinery, especially in the basket factory, was his own invention. In 1878 he built a large and commodious brick house, being the second brick house ever built in the town.

George Stoneman of Chenango County was a neighbor of Daniel Sherman, the first Supervisor. In many respects he was somewhat eccentric. He built a saw mill a few rods west of the residence of the late Abram Sherman. The mill was built on a little bank or bluff within a few rods of the lake shore, with no visible water power to run it. Much curiosity and amusement was evinced by the former and others from farther up the lake during the construction of this mill, and the question was often asked, where is the water to come from to run the thing when he gets it built. At last an old farmer of inquisitive mood, ventured to ask Mr. Stoneman where he was going to get the water to run his mill to which he replied, "You see, don't you, that I have built close to the lake where is always plenty of water." "Yes, I see; but how are you going to get the water above the mill?" "Bring it in corn baskets," was the prompt reply. But soon a force of men and teams was discovered to the southwest of the mill constructing a race and for many years the "corn basket or Dry Saw Mill," as it was commonly called, was successfully operated both spring and fall with more or less profit to the owner and as a great convenience to farmers and lumbermen in the surrounding country.

A few years later there came a time when there were no steamers on Chautauqua Lake and during this period Mr. Stoneman constructed at no little expense a horse boat, built upon two huge dug-out canoes. These canoes were placed several feet apart and

*He probably never had a picture taken.

decked over from one to the other, Catamaran style. There was an immense horizontal wheel extending clear across the deck upon which the horses traveled. The under surface of this wheel was geared to the shaft of a paddle wheel in the center of the boat. The motive power, a horse on each side of the boat. Thus he was fully equipped to battle with winds and waves of old Chautauqua. Upon assuming command of this quaint craft his friends dubbed him Commodore Stoneman. As a slow but cheap and safe method of transportation the Commodore's boat was not a total failure. It could make the round trip in from three to four days and in those easy going times, with the idea that a penny saved is two pence earned, this means of transportation was quite liberally patronized. George Stoneman was the father of *General George Stoneman of the United States Army, who was elected Governor of California after the close of the war, which office he held for four years. John Stoneman, another son, became a lawyer, went west, became a State Senator and is recognized as a leading public man. There were two other sons, Richard and Byron, farmers, both deceased. Of the four daughters three are now living. Kate Stoneman of Albany Normal School, was the first woman lawyer in the State of New York. Another daughter became the wife of the late Senator Williams of Buffalo. The other daughters never married. The eldest died in California and her maiden sister also lives in California. A granddaughter Miss Bertha is now a teacher in South Africa.

Uriah Bentley settled in what is now the Town of Busti in 1810. At that time the whole country was a primitive forest with the exception of very small clearings around the cabins of the early settlers. The woods abound-

ed in game, the lake with muscalonge, or "pickerel" as they were then called, and the streams with brook trout, shiners and horned dace, and from these natural storehouses the pioneers no doubt drew largely for their supply of food. At that time there was no gristmill nearer than Warren, Pennsylvania, and no means of reaching this, except by an unworked road through the primitive forest, with a wood shod sled drawn by an ox team. In my boyhood days I have many times listened to Uncle Bentley with rapt attention as he would narrate the experiences and hardships of these early times. After the wheat was harvested and threshed with a flail and winnowed with a hand fan, it was sacked in home-made linen or tow bags, loaded upon the woodshod sled, as much as the oxen could draw, (if fortune had been thus favorable), perhaps a bag or two of shelled corn added and a little buckwheat if they had it. A camp kettle, necessary firearms and provisions sufficient for the round trip of four or five days, and they were ready to go to mill. They had to camp in the woods at least one night each way. This was the only means of procuring needed supplies for the winter. Deer, bears and wolves were plentiful in those days and every pioneer became an expert in the use of firearms, not only for the purpose of supplying the family table, but as well for the protection of his children, pigs and chickens. Early one spring while Mr. Bentley was chopping wood, he was surprised by a visit from bruin and immediately started in pursuit of the intruder with his axe. In the chase the bear came to a very large fallen tree lying a little way above the ground and evidently thinking it easier to crawl under than to climb over he made the attempt. Bentley sprang over the trunk of the tree and as the bear's head came

*For picture of General George Stoneman see page 275, Vol. I.

in sight he buried the keen blade of his axe in Bruin's skull. In addition to being a brave and sturdy pioneer and successful farmer he was a practical cooper and blacksmith and his pork barrels and gathering tubs and store tubs for maple sugar making were to be found upon many farms. One of his daughters married a practical brick maker who made brick very near the present site of the skating rink at Celoron. In 1837 Mr. Bentley erected a large brick house, the first farm house of the kind in Southern Chautauqua. This house is in fine repair at the present time and is the residence of Fred A. Bentley, President of the Bank of Jamestown.

While in the Stoneman and Bentley neighborhood it will perhaps be of interest to recall the memory of the Siamese twin beech trees which stood upon what was then known as the Aldridge lot near the lake road a few rods east of the Sherman school-house. These trees were very perfect specimens of their kind and almost exactly of the same size. Standing fully twelve feet apart at the ground they were free from limbs for at least thirty-five feet. One tree was erect while the other gracefully curved its body toward the erect tree until they met and uniting grew in one smooth, symmetrical body for twelve or fifteen feet where they again separated and grew in two distinct bodies. It was a curious freak of nature and attracted many visitors from far and near.

Daniel Sherman, the first Supervisor of the town and his two brothers, Isaac and Nicholas, were among the early settlers. They took up large tracts of fertile land and were men of thrift and influence. Daniel, the son of Nicholas, is a thrifty and successful farmer and the only representative of the Sherman families now living in the Town of Busti. The Wellman

family in the southwest part of the town were among the many who endured hardships and privations incident to that period. It is said that Mr. Wellman obtained the first flour for the family by carrying the wheat on his back a distance of eight miles to Frew's mill in Pennsylvania. In 1812 he was called to the defense of Buffalo.

The Garfields became residents of the southeastern part of the town and for many years were celebrated farmers and renowned exhibitors at county fairs. Otis Garfield, son of Eliakim and grandson of Joseph, the first settler, still owns the Garfield homestead and perpetuates the record of the family as a firstclass farmer. Elias H. Jenner, one of Busti's best known and most honored citizens, also lived in this part of the town. He married Miss Louise Pier and made the family home upon the farm formerly owned by her father Abram Pier.

In his early life Elias H. Jenner was renowned as a country school teacher. Later in life he became interested in politics and having developed special clerical ability in all places where his services were sought, he was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County. In this position his services became almost indispensable and he was continued in office for more than twenty consecutive years and until the time of his death. He acquired a large estate which became widely known as the Jenner farm. Two daughters and two sons survive him. The youngest son, Merritt Jenner, is extensively engaged in sheep husbandry in the State of Montana at the present time.

Gideon Gifford came from Cambridge, Washington County, New York, in the spring of 1828, moving his family and household goods with a young span of horses and a covered

wagon. The best and only road west of Buffalo for several miles was the Sandy Beach of Lake Erie. He purchased over three hundred acres of land bordering on Chautauqua Lake, the southern portion of which he selected for the site of his future home which is now known as the Gifford homestead and owned and occupied by one of the sons,

cock of Mayville, agent of the Holland Land Company. For a long period of years and in fact until his eyesight failed he spent much time in surveying in the south part of the county, especially in the laying out of roads and in establishing disputed boundaries. The original farm is nearly all owned by his descendants.



GIDEON GIFFORD.



MRS. GIDEON GIFFORD.

Walter C. Gifford. The first house built upon the farm was a post and beam house and was shingled all over the outside with pine shaved shingles, some of which were ten to twelve inches in width. The nails were cut nails headed by hand; even the shingle nails were the same. The door trimmings and nails were brought in the wagon with the family from Washington County. Gideon Gifford was a civil engineer or (surveyor) as they were then called and was widely and favorably known throughout Chautauqua County. In the early years of his residence here he traveled on foot over a large section of the county in the employ of Mr. Pea-

BUSTI AS REPRESENTED IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Town of Busti has been represented in the Legislature of the State of New York as follows:

By Emri Davis in 1862; Jerome Preston, 1872; Jerome Babcock, 1886; Walter C. Gifford, 1891-92; Jerome Babcock, 1896.

Jerome Preston was a former resident of Busti.

If each town in the county had been represented by her citizens in as many sessions of the Legislature as has the Town of Busti, we would now be celebrating our one hundred fifty-sixth anniversary instead of our one hundredth,

Modesty forbids a spirit of boasting and attention is only called to this feature in our history for the purpose of satisfying our present citizens that as an entirely rural town Busti has been very generously dealt with by the other towns in the county in the matter of Legislative representation. John A. Hall for many years editor of the Jamestown Journal, was formerly a farmer living in the southeastern part of Busti and owning the farm now known as the Kent stock farm. His youngest son, Frederick P. Hall, is one of the proprietors of The Jamestown Journal at the present time and as a progressive and enterprising journalist is becoming very widely and favorably known. The Town of Busti originally extended east-

of this land and his cattle grazed upon "a thousand hills," figuratively speaking. Through the agency of the inventive genius of man, the stumps and even the stump fences of by-gone days have disappeared and in their places the homes and factories of a progressive civilization hold undisputed sway, while through this once primeval forest steam power and electricity at the present time virtually annihilate time and space. Along the shores of Chautauqua Lake we have the beautiful Village of Lakewood with its large and sumptuous hotels, its splendid parks, its beautiful drives and promenades, its celebrated golf links and its pleasant and attractive homes. Above Lakewood are the Gifford, Lowe and Sher-



VIEW OF LAKEWOOD FROM THE LAKE.

ward to what was then known as the Outlet of Chautauqua Lake (now called the Chadakoin River). In this portion of the town there lived many influential early settlers, among whom were Oliver Sherman, Richard Butler and Deacon DeLand, who always took great interest in whatever tended to improved methods in farming or the successful management of our common schools.

The writer well remembers the time when this portion of the town was covered by a dense pine forest, which was of so little value (or at least supposed to be) that when the land was cleared it was fenced with pine rails. Henry Baker became the owner of the most

man parks which are each year presenting added attractions for summer visitors. Below Lakewood, Shady Side is one of the loveliest places on the entire lake and still farther east on Clement Park and Squier's Park, beautiful and in many instances costly summer homes have been erected by such men as the Marvins, Halls, Proudfts, Wilsons, Greenlunds, Broadheads and many others, until Busti's lake front is almost a continuous village of summer resorts from one end to the other. Lakewood has a steamboat service unexcelled by any point on the lake, a trolley car service to Jamestown every half hour and in the season railroad connections with

all points east and west. In the western part of the town the thriving village of Boomertown with its mills and factories give indisputable evidence of the enterprise and push of her citizens. The village of Busti is located in the central part of the town but having no railway connections is a quiet unassuming country village with a population largely made up of the descendants of many of the influential early settlers of the town, among whom may be mentioned the Stoddards, Broadheads, Gallups, Hazeltines, Jones, Martins, Curtises, Northrops, Mattesons, Franks, Andrews, Babcocks and many others who have contributed in one way or another to the enterprise and growth of the village and the surrounding community. Busti has three churches, a union school, a saw mill, basket factory, grist mill, dry goods store, post office and groceries and is a prosperous and thriving village. Among the citizens of Busti who have won more or less distinction are the following: Rev. Ira Stoddard for many years a missionary to India; Loren Blodgett, a noted statistician and author of scientific works of great value; John A. Hall, for many years editor and publisher of The Jamestown Journal; Elias H. Jenner, for twenty-one years Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County; Colonel E. Arnold Curtis, celebrated architect and public spirited citizen; Jerome Preston, Member of Assembly and widely known as a successful manufacturer and business man; Emri Davis, Jr., Member of Assembly and Supervisor for several terms; Jerome Babcock, Member of Assembly for two terms, and Walter C. Gifford, Member of Assembly for two terms and Master of New York State Grange for four years. Among Busti's noted breeders of fine cattle and sheep we find such men as John A. Hall, Elias H.

Jenner, A. M. Kent, Charles H. Johnson, A. N. Ayers, Ira Young and Daniel Sherman. The Franks, Bushes, Campbells, Stoddards, Babcocks, Martins, Curtises, Mitchells, Hazeltines, Northrops, Tuttles and many other highly respectable families of early settlers have left their lasting impress upon the present citizenship of the town and many generations will pass away ere the reminiscences of pioneer life will lose interest to the intelligent element of the inhabitants of the Town of Busti.

BUSTI—HOW NAMED.

Busti—named from Paul Busti, general agent of the Holland Land Company, was formed from Ellicott and Harmony April 16, 1823. It comprises the west half of township one, range eleven, except the four northern lots which were in 1845 annexed to Ellicott, and three-fourths or six tiers of lots, from township one range twelve; together with that portion of township two lying south of the lake and between Ellicott and Harmony. It contains an area of twenty-nine thousand one hundred fifty-two acres or about forty-five and one-half square miles.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES.

1810. April, Samuel Griffith, 4. May, Theodore Bemus, 12. December, Jonas Lamphear, 48.

1811. March, William Matteson, Jr., 40, (Ellicott.) May, Jedediah Chapin, 4. Palmer Phillips, 11. October, Nathaniel Fenner, 15.

1812. February, Joseph Phillips, 11. March, Anthony Fenner, 6. Thomas Fenner, Jr., 15. April, Theron Plumb, 7. August, Barnabas Wellman, Jr., 38. Reuben Landon, 7.

1814. May, Arba Blodgett, 25. Elisha Devereaux, 1. July, Asa Smith, 2. October, William Bullock, 17.

1815. April, Peter Frank, 5, 6. June, Josiah Thompson, 28. Cyrenus Blodgett, 33. Ford Wellman, 47. November, Josiah Palmer, 15.

1816. April, Harris Terry, 63. October, Harris Terry, 47.

1817. September, Nicholas Sherman, 16. Lyman Crane, 8.

1818. September, William Gifford. October, Samuel Hart, 8.

1822. September, Ransom Curtis, 39. November, Peleg Trask, 17. Jared Farnam, Jr., 34.

1823. June, Joseph Taylor, 39. October, Ethan Allen, 45. Silas C. Carpenter, Isaac Foster, 54.

1824. February, John Badgley, 43. March, Ford Wellman, 54, (Harmony.) July, Elijah B. Burt, 37. October, Barnabas Wellman, 31. November, John Kent, 30. December, Samuel Darling, 35.

1825. January, John Buck, Jr., 20. February, Xavier Abbott, 10. March, Jarius Buck, 19. June, David Hatch, 7. August, Wm. Nichols, 38. George Martin, 13.

1826. November, Benjamin A. Slayton, 43.

1827. September, Alexander Young, 24.

SOME OF THE FIRST.

A tannery was built by John Frank in 1812. The first vats were troughs made of logs. It was burned and again rebuilt, and continued until about 1865. No other tannery, it is believed, was ever in this town.

A last factory was established by Mr. Frank which was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. A trip hammer was built by Giles Chipman and Lyman Fargo and was continued for several years.

Uriah Hawks a little later built a chair and spinning wheel factory at the same place, which was also discontinued on account of the difficulty of maintaining dams on the streams.

The first blacksmith shop in town is said to have been Patrick Camel's at the tannery. Next Chipman and Fargo commenced business near Camel's and afterward removed their business sixty rods south and added to it the manufacture of edged tools with a trip hammer.

The first store at Busti Corners was kept by Van Velzer about 1830.

Stephen J. Brown was probably the first physician who settled in Busti. He came about the year 1837 and practiced there about twenty years. Before his death, Dr. Bennett came and practiced a few years.

The first saw mill at Busti Corners was built by Heman Bush. A clock factory was built at the same place in 1830 by Samuel Chappel and James Sartwell, who continued the manufacture for several years. After its discontinuance a grist mill was built on

the same site by Heman Bush and another afterwards by Francis Soule.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Heman Bush Tuesday, March 2, 1824, and the following named persons were elected town officers: Supervisor, Daniel Sherman; Town Clerk, Emory Davis; Assessors, David Hatch, Homer Wellman and Samuel Garfield; Commissioners of Highway, Thomas Danforth, David Boyd, John Deming; Overseers of the Poor, Heman Bush, John Gill. Commissioners of Schools, David Hatch, Daniel Shearman, Clark Smith.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church of Busti was organized August 30, 1819, by a council consisting of Elders Ebenezer Smith, Paul Davis and Jonathan Wilson. Members uniting at the time of the organization, were Daniel Sartwell, Enoch Alden, Ebenezer Davis, Benjamin Covell; and, it is believed, Henry L. Frank, John L. Frank, John Frank, Jr., and Elijah Devereaux, also were first members. A few days after, William Frank and Mary Ann Shepard were admitted. The first church edifice was erected in 1836; the present one in 1853. The first pastor was Rev. Paul Davis.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Busti Corners was organized in 1819, with sixty members by Rev. Alvin Burgess, the first pastor. The church edifice was built the same year.

FRED A. BENTLEY.

Fred A. Bentley, who is a wellknown citizen of the Town of Busti and President of the Bank of Jamestown, is a son of Gustavus and Cornelia (Stewart) Bentley, and was born in the Town of Busti November 30, 1846. Among the pioneer settlers of the Town of Busti was Uriah Bentley, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Uriah Bentley was the son of Captain Caleb Bentley of Berlin, Rensselaer County, New York. Captain Bentley was born May 20, 1742, and died in 1827. He came from Stonington, Connecticut, and settled in Berlin, Rensselaer County, New York, in an early day, where he was recognized as one of the most prominent men in that section. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army under Colonel Stephen John Schuyler. He served in the Sixth Regiment in the Albany County Militia. The record can be found by referring to "New



URIAH BENTLEY.



GUSTAVUS A. BENTLEY.



FRED. A. BENTLEY.

York in the Revolution" at page ninety-four. Captain Caleb Bentley was also in the War of 1812. The first militia organization in Berlin was in the year 1791. Though he went to the front he was "discharged by expiration of his term of service" without having participated in any notable engagement. Captain Bentley was also appointed by Van Rensselaer to officiate for him in the settlement of his patents and to look after his interests generally. There are in possession of Captain Bentley's descendants original deeds to Caleb Bentley, signed by Governor George Clinton.

Uriah Bentley, the grandfather of Fred A. Bentley, was born June 21, 1779. In May, 1810, he settled on lot nine, township two, range twelve, now in the northern part of the Town of Busti. He cleared a piece of land, built a house after the common pattern of those pioneer days and in November brought his family to Mayville, and for want of a road he shipped them down the lake in a canoe, reaching his home at midnight. He was an industrious man and a useful citizen. On December 28, 1800, he married Nancy Sweet, who was born May 7, 1779. They reared a family of ten children: Nancy, Polly, Uriah S., Sybil E., Hiram, Simeon G., Alexander, Gustavus A., Ulrica and Minerva.

Gustavus A. Bentley, the father of Fred A. Bentley, was born August 12, 1817, and followed farming until his death. He was a Republican in politics. He married Cornelia Stewart who died in February, 1888. She was a daughter of John Stewart, a Methodist, who was born in Herkimer County, New York, and married Eunice Wilcox, by whom he had five sons and five daughters, and died in the Town of Harmony in 1826. He was the son of Eliphalet and Mercy (Coates) Stewart who settled in 1810 in Busti, near Jamestown where Mr. Stewart followed lumbering and farming. Gustavus and Cornelia (Stewart) Bentley raised a family of three children: Marian E., who died January 5, 1860, at Polo, Illinois; Frances V., wife of J. S. Briggs of Jamestown, and Fred A.

Fred A. Bentley grew to manhood on the farm and received his education in Randolph and Jamestown Academies. Leaving school, he was engaged in farming on the homestead farm near Lakewood until 1886, when he was elected Vice President of the Chautauqua County National Bank of James-

town, of which institution he had been a director since 1880. He was married first to Clara Ball, a native of Pennsylvania, who died shortly after her marriage, and after her death he united with Mary E., daughter of Flint Blanchard, Esq., a prominent farmer of the Town of Ellicott. By his second marriage he has two children; Jane and Marian E.

In 1896 Mr. Bentley was prominent, if not the originator, in the movement which resulted in the organization of the Chautauqua County Trust Company, which was formed by the union of the Chautauqua County National Bank and the City National Bank, and which in 1899 also absorbed the Jamestown National Bank—these combined institutions making one of the strongest banks in this part of the state. Mr. Bentley served as Vice President of the Chautauqua County Trust Company until early in 1903 when he severed his connection to become President of the Bank of Jamestown, organized at that time and his standing has had much to do in giving this new institution a strong start.

In 1883-84-85 he was Supervisor of the Town of Busti, and was again elected Supervisor in 1901. On the incorporation of the Village of Lakewood in 1893 he was elected first President of the village, and has served continuously since that time, except one year. He has been a prominent factor in the building up and development of Lakewood.

Mr. Bentley was Treasurer of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society for a number of years. He has enjoyed to a large extent the confidence of many citizens, and has served in a fiduciary capacity in numerous instances. He was executor of the wills of the late Robert Newland, the late Gideon Shearman and the late Solomon Jones, as well as administering upon the estates of a large number of other citizens. For a long series of years he has performed the duties of a notary public. In connection with others, for a number of years he owned the Brown-Preston farm in North Dakota, containing about thirty-six hundred acres of land.

Mr. Bentley has been a large dealer in real estate, especially what is known as "lake front" property, and is still largely interested in property of that character along Chautauqua Lake. He has owned, improved and sold many large tracts of this

class of property and has displayed much public spirit and enterprise in its management. He also was one of the commissioners with the Hon. William Bookstaver and Judge Daniel Shearman in deciding the amount to be paid by the Chautauqua Lake Railway Company for lands along the east side of Chautauqua Lake. He was also receiver in settling up the affairs of what was known as the Jamestown Wood Seat Chair Company, and has had many similar public and private trusts reposed in him.

Since his boyhood Mr. Bentley has been an attendant, though not a member of the Congregational Church, at first in Jamestown and later in Lakewood where he aided in the erection of the Congregational Church and has since then always been a contributor to its support.

Mr. Bentley has long been a member of the Grange and for a long time has been the Treasurer of the Board of Education at Lakewood, and has manifested much interest in the educational system of that place.

He is also a member of the Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution by right of his descent from Captain Caleb Bentley.

In politics Mr. Bentley has long been a consistent Republican. He resides upon the homestead originally purchased by his grandfather Uriah Bentley in 1810 where he has constantly lived since his birth in 1846.

*He enjoys in a large measure the confidence of his fellow citizens and is regarded as a man of reliability, strict integrity and enlightened public spirit.

BABCOCK FAMILY.

Henry Babcock was born April, 1782, died in Busti October 17, 1860. Harry Babcock was born March 18, 1804, died August, 1875. Palmira Babcock was born in Berlin, New York, April 4, 1807, died in Busti, January 26, 1880. Sophrona Babcock was born March 13, 1809, died April 1, 1881. George Babcock was born April 10, 1811. John Barber Babcock was born June 27, 1805, died September 21, 1864. Angeline Adelia Babcock was born June 16, 1810, died March 14, 1882. She was Angeline Pickering, who taught the first term of school in the Town of Cherry Creek. Emily Margaret Lovina Babcock, was born September 14, 1830, she married Milo Goodrich and resides at Lime-stone, New York. Eunice Abigail Babcock

was born May 3, 1833; she married Nahum Arnold and resides at Bemus Point. Artemus Barber Babcock was born May 24, 1836, and resides at Norfolk, Virginia. Daniel Babcock was born December 10, 1838, and died in California in 1865. Charles Henry Babcock was born June 24, 1842, and died



BARBER BABCOCK.
AN EARLY SETTLER IN THE TOWN OF BUSTI.

in Busti in 1872. Hubert Marion Babcock was born November 17, 1844, and resides in Norfolk, Virginia. John Dewitt Babcock was born June 2, 1851, and resides at Jamestown where he is engaged in the hotel business.

CHARLES D. GIFFORD.

Charles D. Gifford, son of Daniel and Ann M. Gifford, was born in Busti July 16, 1846, and died there December 18, 1903. Mr. Gifford was for many years a prominent figure in Southern Chautauqua. He was one of the most successful farmers in the county. He was a charter member of Union Grange and held the office of Master of that Grange and of Pomona Grange. He had been President of the Kiantone Farmers' Club and for a long term of years was an active member and director of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society. At the time of his death he was a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Jamestown. Although always interested in the affairs of the town and county, he would not accept a political office. Mr. Gifford married September 24,

*The day this form was ready for the press, August 25, 1901, news was received of the sudden death of Mr. Bentley the evening previous, at Allegheny Springs, Penna., where he was spending some time with his family.

1869, Clementine Hitchcock of Ripley, who survives him, as do his two children, Marion G., wife of M. M. Martin of Buffalo, and Elmer C. Gifford of Celoron. Mr. Gifford was a man of honor and integrity. He held broad views of citizenship and always lent his influence and efforts in behalf of the community.

WALTER CORNELL GIFFORD.

Walter Cornell Gifford was born May 8, 1829, upon the farm where he now lives and of which he is the present owner. He is the fourth son of Gideon Gifford, a farmer and civil engineer who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, April 18, 1789; Gideon Gifford's mother was Jedidah Cushman Gifford, a direct descendant of Robert Cushman of England, who chartered the Mayflower for the passage of Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock and who took a prominent and effective part in securing the charter for the Plymouth Colony.

Gideon Gifford married Millicent Cornell, who was born in Cambridge, Washington County, New York. She was the daughter of the captain of an ocean merchant vessel, and the sister of Hon. Walter Cornell, Member of Assembly from Washington County, who died in the City of Albany during his term of office in 1833.

Gideon Gifford and family moved to Chautauqua County in 1828 and purchased a large tract of land in the town of Busti, the homestead portion of which is now owned and occupied as a home by Walter C. Gifford. Mr. Gifford is a Republican, but not a slave to party, and always reserves the right to vote against any candidate whom he deems unfit for office. He was elected Member of Assembly and served in that capacity in 1891 and 1892. His first nomination came from the influence of his many friends in the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and not at his own request or solicitation, thus exemplifying one of the fundamental principles of the Grange that "The office should seek the man, and not the man the office." During his term of office he introduced and passed several local bills for the benefit of villages in his Assembly District. He also introduced and carried through the Assembly the bill authorizing women to vote for the office of School Commissioner. Also a bill to equalize taxation and one to reduce the legal rate of interest to five per cent. These bills were defeated

as might have been expected by the moneyed corporations. He also secured an amendment to the codified insurance laws, exempting co-operative fire insurance companies from the provisions of what is known as the Standard Policy Law and which was proving detrimental to the interests of said companies. Another amendment to the law prohibiting the use of adulterants in foods and condiments, which amendment specifically forbade the adulteration of maple syrup and maple sugar. Mr. Gifford was ever on the alert in opposition to legislation that he believed would be detrimental to the interests of his constituents and made it a rule not to vote in the affirmative on the passage of any bill until he had given it careful consideration. The Single Tax men of the state give Mr. Gifford the credit of defeating the Local Option Tax Bill, which, had it become a law, would have resulted in the exemption of all personal property in the state from assessment and taxation.

Another iniquitous piece of legislation defeated by him was known as the Public Boulevard Bill, introduced as a general law. If it had passed, capitalists along or around any body of water in this state could by complying with its provisions, lay out and construct an expensive boulevard between different pleasure resorts and bond the towns through which it passed, to aid in its construction or repairs. One of the measures introduced by him was in favor of raising the age of protection for girls. It is needless to say that this measure received almost universal approval and commendation outside of the Legislature, but to the shame of our representatives in the Assembly it failed to pass that body. Mr. Gifford has always been a farmer. At the age of twenty-three years he chose as his life companion Miss Eliza C. Robertson of Ellicottville, the daughter of H. Clark Robertson, one of the most influential citizens of Cattaraugus County who occupied many places of honor and trust in the community where he spent the most of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford have never belonged to that class of farmers who believe that money getting is the chief aim and object of life but have always advocated the principle that social and intellectual improvement should keep even pace with financial gain. They have three living children, one son and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Gifford were charter members of Union Grange of Jamestown



MRS. WALTER C. GIFFORD.



WALTER C. GIFFORD.

now one of the largest Granges in the State of New York. Mr. Gifford was the first Secretary of the Chautauqua County Patrons' Fire Relief Association and held that position from 1877 to 1891. He was Secretary of the State Central Organization of Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies from 1880 to 1891, receiving and compiling annually during that time reports from all the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in the state. He has always been an earnest and energetic worker in the Grange and as a consequence has held his full share of official positions. For several years he was County Deputy and has organized fourteen Granges in this county. In the State Grange he has held the following offices: Assistant Steward, two years; Overseer, eight years; Master, four years. While Master of the State Grange he visited nearly every Grange county in the state and organized several Pomona Granges. During his administration the paying membership in the order was more than doubled. His annual addresses to the State Grange and his public speeches to farmers and other laboring men for many years bear witness to his earnest and persistent efforts in behalf of the producing classes. Although past the allotted three score years and ten and living as it were on borrowed time, he is still actively engaged in carrying on his farm and enters into the discussion of the living issues of the day at Granges and social gatherings with all the zest and ardor of a man in middle life.

ELIZA C. (ROBERTSON) GIFFORD.

Eliza Cornelia Robertson was born on a farm near the Village of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, August 4, 1830. Her father, Henry Clark Robertson, and her mother, Ursula Maltby, were both natives of Connecticut but came in childhood with their parents, the first to Madison County and the second to Oneida County, New York. They were among the first settlers in the county of their adoption, coming about 1820. Both were school teachers and all of their five children followed the same line of work. Eliza began teaching when she lacked three months of fifteen years of age. The price received was one dollar a week and "board around." From that time on she either attended school as a pupil or taught until her marriage with W. C. Gifford in the spring of 1852. In those days there were no colleges open to girls with

the single exception of Oberlin and besides the common district school, her only opportunity consisted in a couple of terms at a select school, taught by the wife of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Sylvester Cowles, at Ellicottville, and later the same length of time in the old Jamestown Academy with E. A. Dickinson as Principal and Harriet Hazeltine as Preceptress.

The limitations which custom and opinion in those days set for girls were much less liberal than at the present time and many things which were highly improper for a girl could be done by the other sex without question or censure. Many things which the girl of today can do with perfect propriety then incurred the opprobrium of such terms as "unladylike," "romp" and "tomboy."

She often puzzled her young head with the problem as to why so much more, especially in morals, should be required from the "weaker sex," and made up her mind, though perhaps in a crude way, that there should be one standard of morality for both sexes. As she grew older, the newspapers sometimes contained notices of "Woman's Rights" meetings. They were, almost universally, by the press of that day, spoken of with contempt and ridicule, and those who took part in them were denominated "screechers," "strong-minded women," etc. On reflection she decided that to be called strong-minded was much more of a compliment than to be called its opposite. She has long been identified with the movement for equal rights in the home, the church and the state, believing that humanity can never be capable of its greatest achievements, until the wife and mother takes her proper place beside her husband, his co-equal and helpmate.

When the Grange came to bless the agricultural community, she with her husband lost no time in identifying herself with it, and together in October, 1873, they became charter members of Union Grange No. 244 of Jamestown. In its organization she saw not only the opportunity for co-operation and co-education for the farming community but especial chance for a broader outlook for the farmer's wife and she often remarks that the woman of the farm needs the associations which the Grange brings, more than it is possible for the man, for her life is necessarily more secluded, while he is brought more in contact with his fellows.

At the first session of the National Grange which she attended at Atlanta in 1890, her husband being at that time Master of the New York State Grange, which made her a member of the National body also, she introduced a resolution which declared the National Grange to be in favor of the ballot for women. As one of the fundamental principles of the order is equal rights for both sexes, this proposition would seem but the legitimate sequence of such teaching, and, although it has since put itself on record as in favor of equal suffrage it met at this time with so much opposition, particularly from the southern representatives, that the resolution was defeated. A motion, however, prevailed to print five thousand copies of her preamble and resolution for distribution among the various Granges of the United States, which was accordingly done.

Mrs. Gifford has been an earnest worker in the Grange since its early days, especially in the advocacy of equal suffrage. She introduced the first suffrage resolution that was ever brought before the New York State Grange in 1881, and was author of the memorial in favor of enfranchising women which was adopted by the State Grange and submitted to the Constitutional Convention of 1894. She has held the office of Master of Union Grange, also of Chautauqua County Pomona Grange.

She has for many years been a frequent contributor to the press, chiefly as an advocate of equal rights, believing that to be the surest and speediest way to gain the public ear.

She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for several years held the office of County Superintendent of Franchise. She has also been State Superintendent of Legislative Work for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and County Superintendent of Press Work for Chautauqua County Woman Suffrage Association. She is the mother of six children, three of whom only are now living, and in common with most women of the farm, her life has been a busy one with some clouds but more of sunshine.

March 18, 1902, she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding at the Gifford homestead, where she had spent fifty happy years of married life and about one hundred fifty cherished friends brought congratulations.

CHARLES H. WICKS.

Charles H. Wicks, an active, progressive and enterprising citizen of the beautiful Village of Lakewood, New York, was born October 15, 1849, in the Town of Ellery, and is a son of James H. and Sophia (Ward) Wicks. His paternal grandfather, John Wicks, was of English extraction, born in Saratoga County, New York, and immigrated to Chautauqua County in 1818, settling in the Town of Ellery. While here he pursued the occupation of farming until he was borne to his last resting place at a green old age. His grandfather, Andrew Ward, was a native of the widely known Mohawk Valley, who like many of his predecessors followed the star of empire on its western course. He located in the Town of Ellicott, where he took up, cleared and improved a large tract of land, on which he continued to reside the remainder of his life. Considerable of his life was spent in active military service which he regarded not only a duty but as an extreme pleasure. He married Angelina Trueax, who lived to be over one hundred years of age and bore him seven children, five sons and two daughters. James H. Wicks (father) was born in Saratoga County, New York, August 2, 1817, and removed with his parents to the Town of Ellery in 1818, on what is now known as the Harvey farm on Pickard street, residing there until 1854, when he removed to the Town of Gerry where he died in March, 1891. He was accounted a good farmer and an upright citizen. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for sixteen years continuously at the hands of the Republican Party, and was also an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first wife, Sophia Ward, bore him five children: Jane, married to Walter Strong, a farmer of the Town of Gerry; she died — 1892; Lovina, married L. F. Hadley March 19, 1866, a farmer and stock dealer now in Gentry County, Missouri; Andrew W., married Minnie Scofield, now resides at Celoron; he was Assistant Librarian of the New York Assembly in 1890, and active in the politics of his party, and John W., (adopted son of Deloss Babcock), graduated from Cornell University, was Superintendent of the city schools of Dunkirk for twenty-one years, and is now engaged in the mining business in the State of Washington. By his second wife, Asenith Corl, he had two children: Mary, married to Francis Rose, a farmer



CHARLES H. WICKS.

now living in the Town of Ellicott, and Effie, unmarried, living in the City of Jamestown. James H. Wicks was married a third time to Eliza Pickard.

After passing through the common schools of his native county Charles H. Wicks supplemented his education in the Jamestown High School. He first took up the profession of teaching, being employed for several terms in the common schools of the county, in the High School of Corry, Pennsylvania, and afterward as Principal of the Clymer Union School and the Panama Union School. During the greater portion of this time he was also Justice of the Peace in the Town of Gerry, being elected to the office at the age of twenty-one years. In 1878 he was elected School Commissioner of the First District of Chautauqua County and held that office until 1891, at that time the longest continuous service of any Commissioner in the state. At the expiration of his term he embarked in the real estate business at Lakewood which he conducted for ten years.

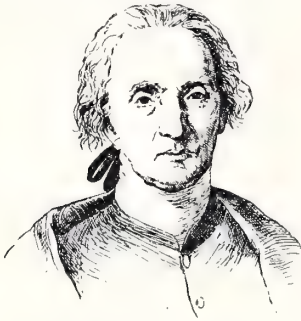
At the session of the Legislature in 1902 he was elected Deputy Clerk of the Assembly and Chief of the Department of Engrossed Bills, which position he has efficiently and creditably held since. Mr. Wicks has been a member of the Republican County Committee for several years at different times and continuously since 1900, and for the past three years Chairman. Mr. Wicks had charge of the gubernatorial campaign of 1902, which resulted in Chautauqua County giving the largest Republican plurality of any county in the state, beating St. Lawrence County which had long been the Gibraltar of Republicanism by over one thousand votes. Mr. Wicks is a member of Lakewood Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 628. He married Florence R. Robbins, a daughter of Levi H. Robbins of Clymer, November 6, 1873, and has two children: Corrie Jane, born March 12, 1883, and Mary E., born November 4, 1889.



THE LANDING AT LAKEWOOD.

CARROLL.

Carroll was formed from Ellicott March 25, 1825, and Kiantone was set off November 16, 1853. Carroll is in the southeast corner of the county, and contains twenty thousand six hundred fifty-eight acres. The surface is rolling in the south and southwest parts with soil of a gravelly loam; broken and hilly in the east and northeast with a clay loam soil. The highest summits rise fourteen hundred feet above tide water. The principal stream is the Conewango, which enters the town from the north on lot forty-eight, and meanders in a southwesterly course into Ki-



CHARLES CARROLL.

After whom the town of Carroll was named.

antone then running south along the west line, it flows nearly southeasterly forming the boundary between Carroll and Kiantone to the state line. Case Run in the north part, and Frew Run, flowing northwest and west, and emptying into the Conewango west of Frewsburg, through which it flows, are the principal tributaries of the Conewango. The town was given its name in honor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, last surviving signer of the De-

claration of Independence. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad crossed the west side of the town.

The first settlers were John Frew on lot sixty-one and Thomas Russell on west half of lot fifty-three at the mouth of Frew Run in the spring of 1809. John Frew paid two dollars and twenty-five cents an acre for all this land, built a log cabin and put in crops in 1810. A few months later George W. Fenton sold his farm on Chadakoin River and located on lot fifty-two, south of and adjoining the lands of Frew and Russell. Frew and Russell built a sawmill in 1810 and commenced sawing the next spring. This mill formed the nucleus of a brisk manufacturing center. They ran the boards they sawed in 1811 to Pittsburg. James Frew was connected with them in the building of the mill, and purchased Russell's interest in 1814. In 1817 with their father, Hugh Frew, they built an "overshot" gristmill, using the gearing and stones of their father's old mill in Farmington, Pennsylvania. They cleared up good farms and prospered. George W. Fenton developed a large farm and raised excellent crops, which readily sold at high prices. He opened the first store in Frewsburg. Other settlers soon came. John Tyler was on lot fifty-one by June, 1808. (His son Hamilton, born in 1810, was the first white child born in the present town.) Isaac Walton on lot forty-one and Charles Boyles on lot forty-two in the summer of 1809. (The first marriage of the town was William

Boyles to Jerusha Walton in 1811.) Young says that Benjamin Covell, born in Harwich, Massachusetts, in 1761, was at the taking of Burgoyne, at Sullivan's defeat and at the Battle of Monmouth. He married Sybil Durkee and removed in 1810 with a large family to Carroll, where he died November 27, 1822. At that time all of his sons and daughters, his brother Seth and nephew Simeon, were living near him and the settlement was called "Covelltown." They "were active in getting the first bridge built across the Conewango at Covelltown." Benjamin Covell took up in December, 1810, lot two, town one, range eleven, in Kiantone. They went in canoes to Warren to trade and to Work's mill with "grists." The early settlers were mostly from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who came up the Sinemahoning and across to the Allegany near Olean, and then down the river. Lumbering commenced early and a transient population came to work in the woods, in the mills and in rafting, sometimes bringing a family. There was boating on the Conewango and traveling on lands by prospective land buyers and others, and taverns were demanded. John Myers opened one in 1814 on the Conewango about a mile from Frewsburg and the same year William Sears established one on lot eleven (Kiantone). In 1816 John Owen began business as a tavern keeper at Fentonville, where he also kept a ferry. In the rafting season these taverns were centers of great mirth and enjoyment; the raftsmen more than filled the houses and would quarrel for the privilege of lying on the bar-room floor in order to hear Owen tell his stories, and in the morning would declare themselves "thoroughly rested and refreshed, and that his stories would soften the hardest plank on the Conewango."

Perhaps no other township in the

county has had so many saw mills in operation at the same time as Carroll. John Frew was a valuable citizen. He assisted Edward Work to build his saw-mill at Work's Mills in 1808, and the first lumber was cut by Frew. It was plank for eight flatboats which Frew built and took to Mayville for salt which he ran to Pittsburg. "The same John Frew brought on his back from Dunkirk a bushel-and-a-half bag of salt for the settlers who were in perishing need of it. It was this same John Frew who, in 1813, killed the last deer killed at the great deer lick in the four corners of Main and Third streets of Jamestown." He was Supervisor from 1816 to 1822, and was selected for higher offices but would not accept them. He had sound judgment, strict integrity, and was the active man of the community. He died in 1865, aged seventy-six. His brother James was a quiet, unostentatious man of great worth. He was a good marksman and hunter, and a good mechanic. In 1812 he served with General Harrison's Indian campaign. He married Rebecca, daughter of Josiah H. Wheeler, and was accidentally killed August 24, 1834, at the age of forty-three, at a "raising." His sons were John H., Miles, Josiah, Jefferson and David (who lived to a good old age and had the respect of all.) John and James Frew were sons of Hugh and Mary (Russell) Frew, native of County Down, Ireland. Hugh was a miller and came to Frewsburg in 1817 to operate the new gristmill. He died in 1831 aged seventy-three.

George W. Fenton, son of Roswell Fenton, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, December 20, 1783. In 1804 he went to Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Louisville. Returning to Pittsburg Mr. Fenton made canoe trips for several years with goods and provisions up the Allegheny River and to French Creek.

In the winter of 1805-6 he taught the first school ever taught at Warren, became acquainted with John Owen and family, and, November 2, 1806, married Elsie Owen. The next spring, (1807), they settled near Levant, one of the first three families of Ellicott. Joseph Ellicott, who came in 1807 to survey the township into lots, engaged Mr. Fenton to help him survey Carroll. While earning good wages he gained thorough knowledge of the town. Selling his Levant home to John Arthur he purchased six hundred twenty-seven acres, and made a permanent residence here in 1809, and died March 3, 1860. His children were: Roswell O., born September 6, 1807, he was the first white child born in Chautauqua south of the ridge; George W., William H. H., John F., Reuben E. (See page 1, this volume).

John Owen was a native of Windsor, Connecticut, and a soldier of the old French war and the Revolution. He came from the Susquehanna Valley to Warren in 1806, and, in 1808, located on lot fifty-seven, town two, range ten, in Poland. In 1816 he sold his farm and located in Carroll on lot forty-one, where he resided twenty-seven years. He kept a tavern which was on the road that crossed the Conewango at the state line. He also kept a ferry. Many a man has laughed at the old man's stories and jokes till his sides were sore. He had a kind of stutter which added to the point of his jokes. His teeth were all double ones. He claimed that in his early days he never found but one man that got the better of him in a fair "stand-up" fight. Owen served with the English in the attack on Quebec in the old French War, and was under Colonel Ethan Allen May 10, 1775, at the surrender of Ticonderoga. He died in Carroll February 6 1843, aged one hundred seven years, ten months, eight days. Ira Owen came

with his father John to the Conewango and settled east of him. He was with the Chautauqua Militia at the Battle of Buffalo, and was both a brave soldier and an excellent marksman. While formed in line several of his company had been shot by some foe in their rear; presently the third man to his right was shot. Mr. Owen turned partially around and discovered an Indian lowering his rifle from the head of a flour barrel eighty yards distant. Drawing his rifle to his face, when the Indian's head appeared in view the dusky intruder fell back to trouble them no more. On the retreat from Black Rock he killed a pursuing Indian who was trying to pick off our men. Seeing him fall, Owen ran to rescue his rifle, belt and powder horn, but the bullets whistled so close that he only succeeded in getting the rifle. Reuben Owen, second son of John, lived on the old homestead until his death. He married Hannah Clark. Alvin, youngest son of John, lived at Fentonville, married Miss Haley, had three children and was drowned in the Conewango by the upsetting of his skiff.

John Myers and his thirteen children became closely connected with Carroll. Six of his sons, John, Jacob, Robert, Lyman, William and James, and two of his daughters, became permanent citizens. The good-natured hotel keeper enjoyed life while having a shrewd eye to business, and transmitted his cheery temperament to his children. His sons have been active in business and men of ability.

"Hiram Dickinson, son of Gideon Dickinson, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in 1800, in Williamstown, Vermont. In 1818 he married Sally Pierce, of Hoosick, Rensselaer County. In February, 1819, they started for Chautauqua County, arriving here after traveling just one month with an ox team,



JOHN MYERS.
An Early Hotel-keeper.



MRS. JOHN MYERS.

over almost impassable roads, there being only a sled track most of the way. They came with a wagon as far as Nunda, where they found the snow so deep they were forced to load their goods on a sled, for which they paid five dollars. Their load, which weighed three thousand pounds, consisted mostly of household goods and farming utensils, also a box containing two very fine pigs, of a kind superior to any in this county, and at that time sought after far and near. They were known as the "Dickinson breed" for many years. When the family arrived at Jamestown, they stayed all night in one of the first hotels of the place, and it was nothing but a shell built of rough boards, with loose partitions and floors. From there they started with their load for their new home. There were then but very few families for miles around, and no store nearer than the "Prendergast store" at Jamestown, and that hardly worthy of the name. On arriving at their destination, the place now owned and occupied by A. Hiller in Carroll,

they commenced housekeeping in the usual manner of those days, with no conveniences of the present, always cooking by the old-fashioned fireplace. They were in the heart of a wilderness filled with bears, deer, wolves and other game, and rattlesnakes, which were so plenty they could be found at any time and place. Mr. Dickinson killed one under his doorstep that measured over four feet in length and had nine rattles. They were obliged to yard their sheep every night for several years to protect them from the wolves, as they were so bold as to come close to the house. Mrs. Dickinson often went after the sheep at night when her husband was away. Once she stopped to gather some hickory nuts, and hearing a noise near by, on looking up she saw a large wolf within a few feet. She did not stop to gather any more nuts; knowing if she did not find the sheep that night they would all be destroyed before morning, she persevered in hunting until she found them on the land now owned by Samuel Townsend, on Frew

Run. Mr. Dickinson and one of his neighbors, Joseph Waite, father of Governor Davis H. Waite, hired a horse (believed to have been the only one in what is now Carroll) of Captain Josiah Wheeler, to go to Mayville after salt. This was the nearest place where it could be had. The men went on foot and brought a half-barrel of salt (for which they paid eight dollars) home on the horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson's children were: Sarah, married Chester Pope; Syrena, died aged nine; Minerva Ann, married Clark Washburn (who was a pensioner of the Civil War, having served in the Ninth New York Cavalry; he died in 1891); and Caroline, married John Dempster Scudder June 12, 1849. It was a double wedding at the home of Mrs. Pope. The ceremony was performed by Jediah Pope, Justice of the Peace of Carroll. Dewitt C. Dickinson, the son, after he attained maturity, went west; married there and returned with his family, was drafted into the army, served his time, was honorably discharged, receives a pension and resides in Kane, Pennsylvania. Harte S., married John, son of Phineas Annis, an early settler of Carroll. (John Annis was a soldier in the Ninth New York Cavalry); Louisa M., married Stephen Thomas of Frewsburg and died November 14, 1882.

John D. Scudder enlisted in Carroll, September 4, 1864, in the One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was killed October, 1864, in the Battle of Thatcher's Run, when only thirty-five years old. He left a wife, Caroline Dickinson Scudder, and five children. Mrs. Scudder lives on the farm that they owned when Mr. Scudder enlisted. The children are Imogen (Mrs. Churchill), lives in Washington, District of Columbia; Isadore (Mrs. Black), in Venango County, Pennsyl-

vania; Delevan M., in Lewis Run, Pennsylvania; Rose (Mrs. Smedley), in Carroll; John D., in Poland. Hiram Dickinson died in Carroll September 12, 1848. In December, 1856, Mrs. Dickinson married John Myers, Sr. He died December 19, 1877, in his ninetyieth year. Mrs. Sally D. Myers died October 13, 1891, in her ninety-first year. Mrs. Minerva A. D. Washburn resides in Spring Creek, Pennsylvania. Mrs. John Annis resides in Frewsburg. Mr. Annis was in the Ninth New York Cavalry and receives a pension."

"About 1825 James Cowan settled on Case Run. He was a noted hunter and while in search of game he penetrated the dense wilderness of South Valley, in Cattaraugus County." There was then a well-worn Indian trail leading from the Conewango along Case Run, through Covey Gap and down Bone Run to the Allegheny River near Onoville. On the north side of this trail, near the boundary line of Carroll and South Valley, a fence had been made by the Indians, or a lattice-work woven of brush and small poles, which ran northerly for a mile and a half over a high ridge to the north branch of Bone Run. It was sufficiently high to intercept the passage of deer and elk. Gaps were left in this hedge for game to pass through where it could be watched for and shot with bow and arrows. This fence was to be seen as late as 1840. Mr. Cowan relates that an old Indian told him that when he was a boy his parents lived in a camp on lot fifty-seven, town two, range ten, near the mouth of the Cassadaga, and that his father traded some fur for a rifle; that his father, two brothers and himself "took turns" in hunting with the gun, and that the best day's hunt he ever made was accomplished by setting out early one morning from home with the old flint-lock rifle, crossing the Cone-

wango in his canoe at the mouth of Case Run, hunting up one side of that stream and back on the opposite side. He killed that day three deer, two bears and a wild turkey. James and Hannah (Pope) Cowan had sons: One. John Milton, who was a life-long resident of Carroll and a wellknown and esteemed citizen. He was born July 3, 1835, and died July 3, 1894; his wife was Mary, daughter of Phineas Annis; his children are Irwin L., Erie L., W. Merle of Carroll, and Mrs. Edith Eldridge of Portland. Two. George M. of South Valley; three, Clarence M.; fourth, E. Melvin.

Early Settlers:—Rev. Paul Davis, a Baptist clergyman, came from Vermont in 1816. His efficient labors bore good fruit until his death ten years later. His son, Simeon C., was locally prominent for years. He came in 1814. He has many descendants. Consider Benson, a soldier of 1812, came from Vermont in 1816, and died in Falconer in 1855, aged eighty-nine. Hiram Thayer from Massachusetts came to this county in 1816 and to Carroll in 1820. He bought part of lot thirty-nine and lived here sixty years until his death. He was an esteemed citizen, acquired wealth and left numerous descendants. In 1816 Joseph Waite, father of Hon. Davis H. Waite, at one time Governor of Colorado, came from Vermont and engaged in lumbering until 1821, when he removed to Jamestown. Josiah H. Wheeler from Vermont brought a large family here early and purchased the Matthew Turner sawmill on Frew Run, lot fifty-three, town one, range ten. His sons worked harmoniously with him and they acquired wealth. His children married into the best families of the section. Otis Moore settled early on lot forty-five and owned and operated the sawmill one mile east of Frewsburg. Luther Howard, a na-

tive of Wardsborough, Vermont, came about 1830 and settled on the farm he bought of Charles Wolcott, who had made a small clearing, and where his son Jediah lived after his father's death. Of his six children only Mrs. James Parker and Jediah survived in 1892.

Case Run took its name from the first settler, James Case, who did not remain long in town. Moses Taft, from Vermont, was an early settler and part owner of a sawmill on Case Run. Dutee Harrington settled on lot thirty-two and was a mill owner for years. Orsino Comstock lived on lot thirty-one, Richard Hiller on lot thirty, Goodwin Staples on lot eight. John Townsend bought the Thayer mill which he and his sons owned and operated many years, Christopher Eaton came about 1823 from Vermont, and lived a long life in Carroll. Edmund White was early on lot twenty-seven. Pliny Cass was a resident here from about 1820. This early emigration from New England brought others later. Luther Forbush came from Newton, Massachusetts, in 1829 and resided many years on lot thirty-four. He had a large family. His brother-in-law, Jacob Adams, and Leonard Adams, came from Newton about 1847. Cyrus Adams, son of Jacob, died a soldier in the Civil War. In 1827 Rufus Green, from Vermont, came, settling first in Kiantone and in 1830 on lot fifty-one. He was a Justice for many years. H. N. Thornton came from Ripley in 1828 and subsequently lived in Kiantone and Carroll. Otis Alvord was an early settler at Fentonville. Dorastus Johnson, about 1845, settled on lot forty-five. Ira and Calvin, two of his six sons, lost their lives in the Civil War. George W. Brown came in 1828. He was a farmer and mill owner. His sons, George W., Amos and Lewis, were Union soldiers in the Civil War. Adam Vandewark in 1834,

Albert Fox in 1835, J. D. Bain in 1838, Reuben Niles in 1839, were other settlers whose dates of coming we are unable to give.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William Sears March 6, 1826, and these officers were elected: Supervisor, James Hall; Town Clerk, John Frew; Assessors, James Parker, Levi Davis, James Frew; Commissioners of Highways, E. Kidder, George W. Fenton, Simeon C. Davis; Overseers of Poor, E. Kidder, George W. Jones; Collector, Asa Moore; Con-

Myerses, Edwin Eaton, E. W. Scowden, Wood & White, Moore, Spink & Company, and others have produced millions on millions of staves, butter tubs, paint kegs, etc., laths, hand-sleds, baskets, soap and seed boxes, have been some of the products. The "Nonpareil Creamery," established in 1889, owes a large share of its prosperity to the energy and ability of F. E. Thayer, who has been salesman since the creamery was started. Mr. Thayer is a native of Carroll, and resides on the fine farm near Frewsburg which his father tilled before him.

The town has received during the last twenty-five years a valuable accession to its citizens in the immigration of a large number of Swedes, who are industrious, frugal and law-abiding people.

Churches.—The Frewsburg Baptist Church was formed January 1, 1838, and of sixty members of the "First Baptist Church of Carroll," now extinct. It took its present name September 20, 1842. March 10, 1838, John G. Curtis and Phineas Annis were chosen deacons. Until 1842 the church had no regular pastor. It was received into the Harmony Baptist Association in 1838; and in 1842 Rev. M. Colby was its first pastor. The first church clerk was Abida Dean. The Baptist Society was formed January 14, 1850. The first Trustees were Phineas Annis, Elias Howard, George W. Fenton, John Myers, Jr., and Jacob Persell. George W. Fenton and John Myers, Jr., defrayed the most of the expense of building the present church edifice. The Congregational Church was organized with seventeen members. Rev. R. Rouse was the first pastor. In 1863 they erected their house of worship. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized January 21, 1843, with Rev. Moses Hill, Pastor. Alexander Ross, George Bartlit and A. J. Fuller



JAMES HALL.

First Supervisor, Town of Carroll.

stables, Asa Moore, Hiram Dickinson; Commissioners of Schools, William Sears, Simeon Covell, Levi Davis; Poundkeepers, George W. Fenton, William Sears.

For a small town Carroll has done much manufacturing. Its sawmills have been numerous and active, steam supplanting water as a motive power as water failed. Jefferson Frew's mill has cut from half to three-quarters of a million feet annually during many years. Edward Hayward, Edwin Moore, the

were chosen Trustees. The original members as given were Edmund White, Alexander Ross, A. J. Fuller and wives, George Bartlit, Mrs. Sibil French and Mrs. Elsie (Owen) Fenton, who retained membership until her death. George Bartlit was class leader for many years. In 1844 a church was erected on a lot presented by James Hall. A Swedish Mission Church was organized at Oak Hill about 1889. The Lutheran Church of Frewsburg was organized in 1878. The Swedish Mission Church was established at Frewsburg in 1878 with A. G. Nelson, Pastor.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William Sears, March 6, 1826, (now in Kiantone), and the following named officers were elected:

Supervisor, James Hall. Town Clerk, John Frew. Assessors, James Parker, Levi Davis, James Frew. Commissioners of Highways, E. Kidder, George W. Fenton. Collector, Asa Moore. Constables, Asa Moore, Hiram Dickinson. Commissioners of Schools, John Frew, James Hall, James Parker. Inspectors of Schools, William Sears, Simeon Covell, Levi Davis. Pound-Keepers, George W. Fenton, William Sears.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES.

1808. July, Joel Tyler, 51. George Sloan, 59; (now Kiantone).

1809. March, Samuel Anderson, 57; (now Kiantone). June, Charles Boyles, 42. Isaac Walton, 41.

1810. March, George W. Fenton, 52.

1811. October, Matthew Turner, 53. November, Ebenezer Cheney, 54. Matthew Turner, 54.

1812. January, John Frew, 61.

1813. September, Robert Russell, 57; (lot now in Kiantone). December, Amasa Littlefield, 36.

1814. March, Ebenezer Cheney, 36.

May, Ebenezer Cheney, 46, 47, 54, 55. Ebenezer Davis, 37. Benjamin Jones, 23, 28. Levi Jones, 24, 28. Elijah Braley, 43. Horatio Dix, 28. July, James Hall, 54. September, Aaron Forbes, 64. November, Robert Russell, 57; (now in Kiantone).

1815. March, Josiah H. Wheeler, 46. Wheeler and Hall, 32, 40. William Sears, 31.

1816. May, Jonathan Covell, 43. Eli Eames, 38.

1817. May, Benjamin Russell, 30.

1818. May, Aaron Forbes, 64. November, Levi Jones, 23.

1819. January, Josiah H. Wheeler, 29.

1820. June, John Frew, 62.

1821. November, John Myers, (lot not given).

1822. September, Isaac Eames, 39.

1823. October, James Hall, 15.

1824. January, John and James Frew, 20. February, John Myers, 20. April, John Frew, 27. September, Daniel Wheeler, 27. October Truman Comstock, 31.

1826. May, Hiram Covey, 14. James Covey, 14. Jonah R. Covey, 14. June, Taylor Aldrich, 28.

1827. June, William Haines, 26. John F. Bragg, 48. October, Robert Russell, 49.

SUPERVISORS.

James Hall, 1826 to 1833 and 1839—nine years. James Parker, 1834 to 1837 and 1856-1857—six years. Esbai Kidder, 1838. Phineas Spencer, 1840. Jediah E. Budlong, 1841. Gordon Swift, 1842, 1843, 1844. John Frew, 1845. Reuben E. Fenton, 1846 to 1852—seven years. Edwin Eaton, 1853, 1873. William H. H. Fenton, 1854, 1865 to 1871—eight years. Charles L. Norton, 1855, 1858 to 1864—eight years. Lucius M. Robertson, 1872. William Sheldon, 1874. Albert Fox,

1875. Temple A. Parker, 1876-1877. Edward L. Hall, 1878. Lucius M. Robertson, 1879. George G. Davis, 1880. Silas W. Parker, 1881 to 1887—seven years. Marcus T. Howard, 1888 to 1890. John Venman 1891 to 1893 and 1898 to 1903—nine years. Charles E. Dodge, 1894 to 1897—four years. Dana J. Hunt, 1904.

Carroll—Early Lumbering.

BY MRS. EFFIE W. PARKER.

It has been the custom of all nations which have attained any degree of civilization to commemorate with appropriate ceremonies the returning anniversaries of those events in their histories which have produced great results.

It has been also the custom on such occasions to pay fitting tribute to those whose courage and wisdom have proved a blessing to posterity in the development of the country.

In pursuance of this custom we are brought together and in grateful remembrance celebrate the centennial anniversary of the pioneer settlements of the now fair County of Chautauqua.

It is not my province to detail events except by a brief sketch of the special features and development of the early settlement of the Town of Carroll.

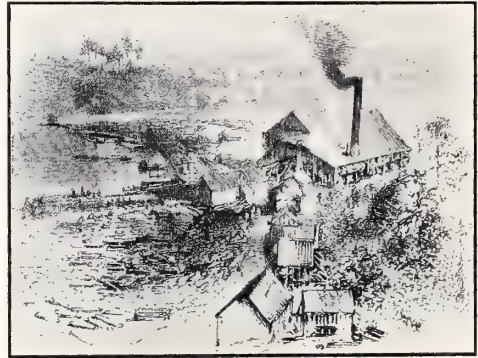
In this town the Yankee spirit of thrift and energy seemed to prevail, while the courage that brought families from across the sea to this wilderness added to the strength of early civilization. The common sacrifice, the common struggle, the common success, tended to weld them together.

Doubtless there were conflicts of jealousy and suspicion but there was a common impulse and devotion and the welfare of the community obliterated personal lines.

It has been stated by historians that "no more magnificent forest existed in the United States than that which cast its mighty shadows over primitive Carroll." A forest not only vast in extent but the trees were larger than ever before known. Conewango pineries were the wonders of their day and their fame had extended to other countries.

Nature was provident in the streams that were to furnish power for the reduction of this forest, which in time gave place to the now productive farms.

In 1810 John Frew built a saw mill on lot fifty-three. At a later date he with his brother James and Thomas Russell, built a mill at the mouth of Frew Run on the east side of the Conewango



AN EARLY SAW MILL

on lot sixty-one. Thomas Russell sold his interests in 1815. In 1817 the Frew brothers, with their father Hugh Frew, built a gristmill, using the same power and flume for both mills. The saw mill eventually passed into the hands of Jefferson Frew who, in 1872, put in steam and operated it for a number of years.

Matthew Turner is supposed to have built on lot fifty-three the second mill in town. It was bought by Josiah H. Wheeler in 1816.

James Wheeler, his son, built a mill on the same lot farther east, using one power and flume for both mills.

On lot forty-five Mr. Taylor built a mill. This was later owned by G. W.

Fenton; the property eventually passed into the hands of Otis Moore and on to his son, O. H. Moore. The plant was unusual in operating ability, the streams at this point being fed by numerous springs so that sawing could be done almost any day in the year.

On the same lot east Job Toby built a mill between 1816 and 1820.

On lot thirty-six Amasa Littlefield built a mill that was purchased and rebuilt by John Myers. Reuben and John Thayer built a mill on the same lot east that was purchased by John Townsend in 1841 and operated by himself up to the time of his death in 1860, and later by his son Samuel up to 1888.

Cyrus Clough was another saw mill builder on lot twenty-eight. This mill was conducted later by Jacob Persell, John Bain, Sherman Jones, John Townsend, Jr., Henry Bennett and Stephen Bennett, successively.

By this time John Frew built a third mill on lot twenty-seven. His son James R. Frew, carried on the business at this mill in later years. He is now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and is the oldest person living who was born in the Town of Carroll.

Jediah Budlong as early as 1832 built a mill on lot nineteen. This was constructed with an overshot wheel and had a usual annual product of five hundred thousand feet of lumber. In 1848 Emrich Evans, with Mr. Budlong, rebuilt the mill and it eventually passed into the hands of L. L. Rawson, purchased later by John Hiller and burned in 1872.

At the head of Frew Run John Myers put in a mill that Samuel Cowen purchased later.

All these mills were on Frew Run, a stream not exceeding five miles in length, and all were operated three or four months in the year.

In the early times water was held

back by the density of the forest, so that even in a dry time, after a thunder shower, quite a stroke of business could be accomplished. None of these mills but sawed one hundred thousand feet of lumber a year—more sawed three or four times that. With two exceptions, all these mills were running up to 1860.

Steam has superseded the water power on this stream and one mill is in operation at the present time, that of Lewis Brothers on lot forty-five.

In the southwest portion of the town were five mills on the same stream for a distance not exceeding a mile, the first of which was built in 1833. The mills were built viz., by Daniel Wheeler, Luther Forbush, Joseph Hook, Benjamin Price. The Wheeler mill passed into the hands of H. H. Fenton and son, Hook mill sold to J. Brokaw and at a later date Mr. Brokaw built a mill farther up the stream. George Wiltsie purchased the Price mill, introduced steam and operated as late as 1885 with an annual product of one hundred thousand feet. In 1883 Mr. Wiltsie cut fourteen thousand pine shingles from a single tree.

On lot thirty-two on Case Run the three Pope brothers, Jediah, Gersham, and Chester, who were known as the old company, built and operated a mill; they afterwards sold to Asa Comstock. These brothers later built two mills on lot fourteen.

The Covey mill was bought by G. W. Fenton, Jr., on lot twenty-three in 1834.

James Cowen between 1838 and 1840 built a mill on the same lot. Mr. Comstock sold his mill to D. Harrington and built another on lot twenty-four and which was operated later by Holiday & Ames.

Another mill owned by Pliny Cass was the lowest on Case Run and passed into the hands of his son, J. Smith Cass.

In 1848 G. W. Fenton, Jr., built a mill

just below the one he purchased in 1834 and in 1851 still another, using the same power and flume for both. These mills had unusual capacity, the usual annual product being five hundred thousand feet of lumber. In 1859 the product reached one million one hundred thousand feet. Both these mills were operated for twenty years, when the lower mill was arranged for shingle sawing. The other mill is still in operation by the Fenton Brothers, who are using the original water power with a turbine wheel.

The Harrington mill is also in operation with the original water power.

Amasa Burt purchased one of the



LOGGING SCENE.

Pope mills on lot fourteen and it was operated until ten years ago.

In early times shingles were rived and shaved from the best pine timber, but as first-class pine diminished, shingle machines galore were introduced and timber that would not admit splitting and shaving was sawed into shingles. Twenty-five thousand pine shingles cut from a single tree was not an uncommon product in those times.

The following will illustrate the value of shingles in 1820, when Hiram Thayer took the job of making two hundred thousand. He took the timber standing in the tree, cut down, sawed sixteen inch length, rived, shaved, packed and piled, receiving fifty cents a thousand.

and. He boarded himself, had shelter from a pole and brush shanty, going to Jamestown for his supplies.

The product of these several mills in town was hauled to the nearest point on the banks of the Conewango, usually during the winter season, as wagons were unknown in the earlier days. The boards were rafted and loaded with shingles ready to float out on the first spring freshet.

Vast fleets of lumber were sent yearly from this town, down the Conewango to the Allegheny River to Pittsburg and points farther south. For several years the best pine was worth only two dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet. This was traded for supplies, as flour, pork, tea, coffee, sugar, cotton cloth, etc., flour at times being twenty dollars and pork forty dollars a barrel.

A canoe was taken on the raft and into this were loaded the supplies, then pushed back at the end of a setting pole against a strong current to the starting point.

When the first bridge was built across the Allegheny River at Pittsburg, the contractor came to the Conewango country. He found the timber wanted near the Pennsylvania line. Upon inquiring the price the owner told him he could have all he wanted for nothing as the ground upon which the timber stood was worth more for agricultural purposes than the timber itself.

Thousands of pine logs cut from the timber from this valley measured more than five feet at the stump and made from three to five thousand feet of lumber, while there were occasional logs that measured seven feet across.

None of these majestic sentinels now remain. In 1878 A. M. Woodcock cut from lot forty-five two trees measuring four and a half feet at the stump that netted him one hundred eighty-five dollars. While these did not compare with

many of their predecessors in size, their commercial value was considerably greater.

The last tract of land of any considerable size with a growth of primeval pine upon it was the Prendergast estate in Kiantone, formerly a part of Carroll. It was purchased in 1887 by William Townsend and Daniel Griswold who erected a mill and manufactured it into lumber. The estate comprised more than eight hundred acres of which six hundred were timbered. Many of them were magnificent trees fit for the mast of a stately ship. There were several millions of lumber cut from this tract.



RAFT RETURNING WITH SUPPLIES.

Within the past year J. T. Wilson of Jamestown purchased from the W. H. H. Fenton estate eight and one-half acres of second growth pine from which three hundred thousand feet of lumber were cut.

In concluding we will say that while extravagant eulogy never honors its object, persistent neglect of events which have molded history is not creditable to those who inherit the fruits.

This centennial may serve to bring keener appreciation of our ancestors in their courageous efforts, bravely meeting humblest duties while struggling to success.

Names and deeds that in the space of a hundred years change a wilderness into thriving towns, and cultivated fields, deserve more than passing no-

tice, for "the century that runs backward is only the dawn of those who look into the future."

REMINISCENCES.

BY THOMAS J. FENTON.

One hundred years ago today Chautauqua County was one boundless wilderness, occupied by the Indians and native wild animals. No white person had located within its borders, unless we give the credit to one Amos Sottle, who, it is claimed, located and erected a rude shanty at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in the year 1802. But as he was brought up by and had always lived with the Indians, in fact married and was living with a squaw at that time, could not Chief Cornplanter or some other noted Indian chief have claimed equal distinction as being the pioneer settler of this county. However, there is no contradiction but that John Frew and Robert Russell were the first white settlers of the Town of Carroll who came here in the spring of 1808, located on lot fifty-three, erected a log house on the plot of ground now occupied by Mrs. Sandstrom in the Village of Frewsburg, while George W. Fenton, Sr., located at the mouth of the Chadakoin near Levant the same spring; built a log cabin and during the summer made a small clearing; but, the following winter was urged by Mr. Frew to sell out and locate near him, so as to be a neighbor which he did by disposing of his betterments to John Arthur, and the following spring, 1809, moved down and located on lot fifty-two, erecting a log house on the east bank of the Conewango. A second consideration for this change was that at that time the Conewango Creek served as the only highway in going to and from Warren, to do their trading, milling, etc., thus cutting off many miles of canoe voyage. This town at that time had not been surveyed, but during that summer the Holland Land Company whose office was situated at Batavia, sent on a surveyor to run the town off into lots, Frew and Fenton part of the time assisting as axemen. The Seneca Indians at this date had not all left their village on the Prendergast Flats and now and then one would come over to exchange salt for corn-meal with the whites. The white settlers had for many years a

hard time in trying to subdue this pathless forest from the hand of nature. Cattle, sheep and hogs had to be securely yarded or locked in the barns at night, as bears and wolves were plenty. I have heard my Grandmother Fenton relate that many a time while at her work she would hear a wolf howl and stepping to the door would discover it sitting in the path across the creek in plain view. If the cattle neglected to come up at about the usual time towards evening, some one was sent to find and drive them in. Grandmother took a turn at this one evening, got lost, climbed up a leaning tree, that had in its fall lodged in the forks of another, and sat there all night. Early next morning, hearing the toot of a horn not far away, she came down from her perch and was soon met and escorted home.

At another time while Mr. Fenton was absent down the Allegheny River she and a girl companion concluded to visit some friends in the Village of Warren. They got rather a late start and not being experienced canoeists, dark caught them at the head of the rapids. They could not conveniently land and camp over night, so concluded to drift on. There was a good stage of water at the time and the canoe flew past rocks and other projections at a rapid rate. They came near being upset several times, giving them a bad scare before they discerned the flickering lights of the village. That trip satisfied them that they were not experienced pilots over the rapids, especially on a dark night.

During the fall of 1810 Benjamin Covill settled on lot two, now Kiantone, having quite a family. The first school taught in this town was in 1813 by Stephen Rogers, two miles south of Frewsburg on lot fifty-one, at a small settlement called Covilltown. Mr. Fenton afterwards taught there three terms in succession, Eliakim and Samuel Garfield being two of his pupils. Most of the scholars attending for several terms came barefooted, snow or no snow. I have no doubt that such was a fact as I have heard my father state that he was sixteen years old before he had his first pair of boots. Up to that time he had worn (in the place of shoes) only a piece of pliable leather, the edges bent up around the foot and tied over the top.

Quite a portion of the meadow land east of the present buildings on my farm was cleared off winters. My father, with his

boys when not attending school, worked at this clearing off of land, the summertime being devoted exclusively to putting in, attending to and harvesting crops. During the summer of 1825 John Godfrey put up the present frame house on the farm which for several years was known and kept as a hotel by Mr. Fenton. About the year 1830 one, John Case, made a beginning on Case Run. The Coveys soon thereafter worked up the creek and located on middle of lot twenty-three, erected a sawmill and manufactured a small stock of lumber; but as good pine boards were bringing at that time only six dollars per thousand delivered in Cincinnati, they became discouraged and sold out to my father in the spring of 1834, who married and moved up into the wilderness, then known as Covey Gap.

James Cowan had taken up ninety-six acres north of and adjoining the Coveys the spring previous, coming from Covilltown. The Popes soon followed, located and erected a saw mill on the premises now owned by Henry Harrington. They sold out and located again on lot fourteen, erecting thereon two sawmills, thus changing the name of the valley to Pope Hollow, instead of Covey Gap. Asa Comstock located and erected a sawmill on lot twenty-four; lumbering instead of farming being thought the more paying business till after the year 1850, when the lever stump machine made its appearance. The highway leading east up Case Run was not cut out to the county line till about 1843. Up to this time the Indian trail served as a highway, leading through the gap, down Bone Run to the river.

The wild game of the country up to this time had not been materially decreased either by hounding or still-hunting. The first piece of winter wheat harvested by father after moving onto Case Run, was badly tangled down by a flock of wild turkeys. James Cowan and Truman Comstock were considered two of our most successful hunters then residing in the eastern part of the town, while Royal Woodward and Stephen Newman usually met with fair success.

James Cowan was a natural hunter; a genuine still-hunter either on snow or bare ground, as he usually succeeded in approaching so near his game that he shot it through the head or neck while it lay in its bed. Galucha Wait of Poland was also

noted as a keen hunter. Edmond Wright of Erie, Pennsylvania, came down to father's in 1840 to do some work, (he being a carpenter and joiner by trade), and also a splendid shot with rifle at mark and small game. There came a good snow and Mr. Wright thought he would go out and kill a deer. He hunted them all he wished to that winter, getting plenty of shots, but failed to bring in any venison. The next winter he was again on hand determined to redeem his character as a hunter, but met with no better success. Finally he came in one afternoon and was informed that Mr. Cowan had gone past with a fine doe. "Well," said he, "I came near getting one today. Shot at its head and cut this piece out of its ear (exhibiting a small piece of hide.) That evening Mr. Wright went down and called upon Mr. Cowan to show him how near he came to getting a deer and to make his story good took from his vest pocket the small piece of a deer's ear and handed it to Mr. Cowan for inspection. The old hunter took it, looked it over and with a smile on his face, said to Mr. Wright, "Yes, yes, I had the good luck to kill a nice deer yesterday, leaving its head where I dressed it and today happened to pass the same place when I discovered that some person had been there and cut a small piece off the ear of the head that lay there, and this piece will just fill out the missing notch." Mr. Wright soon finished up his hunting for the winter and returned to Erie without adding to his success as a deer slayer.

CHARLES E. DODGE.

A sketch of the career of Charles E. Dodge involves a portrait of a man who is prominent in the business, fraternal and political life of his community and county. Born on March 21, 1855, in the Town of Thurston, Steuben County, this state, Mr. Dodge became a resident of Frewsburg in the month of April, 1882. Having received a common school education Mr. Dodge came to this section of the state prepared to handle the practical affairs of life and in that capacity he has met with singular success. He continued to work for Halliday & Company until the first of the year 1886; and after giving his attention to some other commercial affairs, he formed a partnership with D. J. Hunt in 1891, the firm purchasing the general store at Frewsburg of Edward

Scowden. Fire destroyed that property in 1896 and later he associated with M. T. Howard under the firm name of Dodge & Howard in the conduct of a general merchandise store. During the intervening period, the interest held by Mr. Howard was purchased by Edward W. Scowden and the firm of Dodge & Scowden has since conducted one of the largest and most prosperous houses in Southern Chautauqua. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Dodge is a factor in the leading commercial enterprises of his adopted town.

He early took an interest in politics and he



CHARLES E. DODGE.

became affiliated with the Republican Party. In connection with his activities in the Town of Carroll, he has been a member of the Republican County Committee; he has served several terms on the Frewsburg Board of Education; he was nominated as a Supervisor of Carroll in the fall of 1885; he was re-elected in 1896 and again during the course of the following year. It was on April 20, 1897, that Mr. Dodge was appointed Postmaster of Frewsburg, and as he was elected County Superintendent of the Poor, he resigned the Postmastership on December 1, 1902, to enter upon the duties of the latter office on the first day

of the year. In fulfilling the duties of these several offices, whether small or large, Mr. Dodge has manifested unflinching courtesy in his dealing with the public, and his conduct of the particular positions to which he has been elected, has met the approval of the most conscientious. He is today one of the real factors in the political and public life of Chautauqua, and as such he is entitled to the admiration of those who respect the success of the ambitious young man who has realized his aspirations in the prime of his manhood.

Of the domestic and social life of Mr. Dodge this sketch can speak no less happily. He and Miss Nellie C. Paine of Corry, Pennsylvania, were united in marriage on July 18, 1882; but she died on May 31, 1886. Mr. Dodge and Florence R. Scowden, widow of Frank Scowden, were married at Frewsburg on February 12, 1888. The following children are the other members of the family: William E. Dodge, born July 15, 1883; Florence E. Dodge, born January 5, 1886, and died on August 17 of the same year; Charles W. Dodge, born April 26, 1889; Alice M. Dodge, born July 25, 1891, and who died September 20 following.

Having reviewed the other activities of Mr. Dodge, his popularity with his townsmen and his prestige in this section may be gleaned from his membership in the following fraternal organizations: Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 145; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67; and Knights Templar Lodge, No. 61, of Jamestown, New York, together with Ismalia Temple, Order of Shriners, of Buffalo, New York, also a charter member of Frewsburg Lodge, No. 789, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JAMES PARKER.

James Parker was born in the Town of Westfield, Chautauqua County, December, 18, 1818, and died at Frewsburg, New York, September 21, 1863. His father, James Parker, was a tanner of Southbury, Massachusetts, who in 1807 married Charlotte Eaton, a sister of the late David Eaton of Portland, New York, and a descendant of Jonas Eaton who came to Massachusetts from Wales in 1640. In 1808 the elder James Parker and his wife emigrated to Westfield where he established the first tannery in the county. Three children were born to them, Maria

and Louisa being older than James, the subject of this sketch. Maria became the wife of Captain Josiah Wheeler and Louisa married George Bartlett, both of Frewsburg, New York. Both died in early life.

In 1821 the family removed to Carroll and took up land in the eastern part of the town, then almost a wilderness. Some years afterward Mr. Parker opened a store in the nearby village now called Frewsburg and lived here until his death in 1838, serving for a number of years as a Justice of the Peace. His wife died in 1843.

The son, James Parker, received a common school education which he supplemented by private study until at the age of sixteen he qualified himself to teach, an occupation



JAMES PARKER.

which he followed with distinguished success in both select and district schools for a number of years. He early enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen and when a young man was elected Justice of the Peace, an office he held almost continually until his death. He was also Superintendent of Schools for his district for a number of years, and a county Supervisor, being Chairman of the Board for two years. In 1859 he was appointed with Hon. Ward Hunt of Utica and Hon. Isaac Dayton of New York City on a commission to settle some important claims against the state at Dannemora. In 1860 he was one of the Republican Presidential Electors who cast the vote of New York State for Lincoln and Hamlin. In

1861 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington, a position he held at his death.

It was in the field of journalism, however, that Mr. Parker made the reputation by which he is chiefly remembered. He early showed a taste for controversial writing highly favored by the troublous times in which his manhood years were cast, and his first contributions appeared in the *Mayville Sentinel*, then edited by Beman Brockway. The earnestness of his convictions and the radicalism of his opposition to the extension of slavery, coupled with great facility in composition, pungency of expression, and a remarkable vigor of style drew him naturally into the journalistic field at a time when every country newspaper was a forum for heated debate. A Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson, he left his party when the great break at the north began in 1848, and threw himself enthusiastically into the Free Soil movement. Henceforth he was a Free Soiler and later a Republican, while with prolific pen he urged the doctrines of these parties.

In 1854 the *Northern Citizen*, a radical Free Soil paper, was merged into the *Chautauqua Democrat*, and Mr. Parker became the editor. At once he took high rank among the country press and bore an active part in the political warfare of the years that followed. His strong opinions and the caustic vigor with which he urged them made him at once the best loved and best hated editor in Western New York. Holding views not infrequently in advance of those of the majority of his party, he advocated them with such force and fearlessness and so stamped them with his strong individuality that he exerted a wide and powerful influence. It was of this part of his career that the late Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, who of all his friends perhaps knew him best, said:

"It was his thoughtfulness upon the subject of philosophy, literature and politics which attracted the attention of those who knew him; he never talked like a learned, but always like an independent man; he never wrote with classical elegance and scholarship, but he wrote with an intelligent, bold, and fearless pen. He took high rank as a journalist and at the close of his editorial career had won enviable distinction. He possessed a clear and vigorous intellect. He was enterprising and independ-

ent, and while his quick perception and rapid purpose sometimes led him to error, he was bound by no formula of policy in the utterance of what he considered right. He was seldom wrong, but when so and convinced of it, the retraction was quick and ample as the advocacy had been powerful and determined. He did not care much for authority, was seldom bound by precedents because they were precedents, and never seemed to value his own opinions more because others thought in the same way. He broke away from the precedent and usage and restraints of party and society with little effort. In politics as well as upon all topics which agitated society he was in favor of the most rigid justice and truth."

In 1862, after Mr. Parker's appointment as Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, he resigned the editorship of the *Democrat*, but kept up a vigorous correspondence from Washington for that paper and the *Dunkirk Journal*, in which he continued to enforce his political views. The deep interest he felt in the welfare of the soldiers, particularly those from this county, led him to make frequent visits to the Army of the Potomac, and the many services his influence enabled him to render to the men in the ranks are gratefully remembered.

While at home during the summer recess of Congress in 1863 he was attacked by an illness not thought to be serious until the supervention of a sudden affection of the heart, from which he died on September 21, 1863, in the forty-fifth year of his life.

In 1838 Mr. Parker married Sabra Howard, daughter of Luther Howard of Frewsburg, New York, who with two sons and two daughters survived him.

Mrs. Parker was born in Ludlow, Vermont, in 1818, and in 1825 came with her parents to Chautauqua County. Throughout the active part Mr. Parker took in the intellectual, moral and political movements of his time, he was aided by the intelligent sympathy and encouragement of his wife, who possessed a very cheerful, charitable nature and a rare gift for making and keeping friends. She died at Jamestown in 1896, retaining until almost the last her active interest in the events and ideas of her time.

Of the children, Silas W. Parker is now living in Buffalo; Charlotte is the wife of Edward L. Hall of Jamestown, and Felicia Grace married John A. Hall, Jr., now of

Boulder, Colorado. Temple A. Parker died in Frewsburg in 1878 just at the beginning of a promising political career. Two other children, James and Martin, died in early childhood, before their father.

TEMPLE A. PARKER.

Temple Austin Parker was born in Frewsburg, New York, December 4, 1850, and died at the same place September 25, 1878. He was the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, his father being a writer of much influence and reputation during the decade before the Civil War and for a number of years widely known as the editor of the Chautauqua Democrat. His father died



TEMPLE A. PARKER.

when Temple was twelve years old, leaving the family in but moderate circumstances and making it necessary for the boy to be the architect of his own fortune. After attending district and select school in Frewsburg, supplemented by a term at the Jamestown Union School, Mr. Parker at the age of sixteen became a page in the Assembly at Albany where he remained three years. For two years after this he filled positions in the New York Postoffice and Custom House, resigning these to enter commercial business at Corry, Pennsylvania. In 1873 he engaged in the wholesale and retail drug and grocery trade at his native place, a business which he carried on with marked pecuniary success until his death.

Possessed of great ambition and energy and inheriting from his father a marked aptitude for public affairs he readily turned his attention to politics. Whatever he undertook he prosecuted with his whole soul, and he soon attracted to him a band of friends and followers eager to assist him to political preferment. In 1876 and for the two succeeding years he was chosen to represent the Town of Carroll on the Board of Supervisors, and in 1877 he was elected to the Assembly as the Republican nominee in the Second District of the county.

Though the youngest member of the Assembly, in previous experience in that body as a page, his industry and his excellent political judgment gave him early a prominent position at Albany and he was re-nominated by his party the next year by acclamation. The day after the nominating convention he was stricken with fever and died at Frewsburg after an illness of about ten days, on September 25, 1878, being not yet twenty-eight years old.

In 1874 Mr. Parker married Effie E. Wheeler, only daughter of Josiah H. Wheeler of Frewsburg, who survives him.

JOHN VENMAN.

John Venman is one of those vigorous Scandinavians whose success in his adopted country has been marked. He was born in Wannas, Sweden, September 26, 1848; coming to this country during the middle period of his boyhood, Mr. Venman was privileged to receive the education afforded by the district and Union Schools of Frewsburg. Passing from school into the hustling affairs of the world, Mr. Venman at once showed that determination which has made him one of the leading merchants of the town of Carroll. During the year 1871, he commenced work as a foreman and subcontractor in constructing portions of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad; it was in 1882, that he opened a general store and since that time commercial success has been his, his Frewsburg store now being one of the best known in that section of the country.

Having met with a measure of business success, Mr. Venman married Jennie Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Andrew Johnson, at Jamestown, November 9, 1875. They have four children: Milton E., Ester, who married Glen A. Brand and resides at Oil



JOHN VENMAN.

City, Pennsylvania; Lillie, married to Everett Nobbs and living at Farmington, Pennsylvania, together with younger children, Alice and Everett Dodge.

Residing in Carroll and conducting a successful general store all these years, it is natural that Mr. Venman became interested in Republican politics. His townsmen recognized his business ability and in 1888 he was elected a member of the Frewsburg Board of Education. This was the stepping stone, and in 1891 he became a member of

the Board of Supervisors, representing Carroll on that body until 1893; he was re-elected in 1898 and he has continued to represent his adopted town in the County Legislature. At the time of this writing he is Postmaster of Frewsburg, a federal position which he has held since 1902.

Mr. Venman has served as Commander of the Stillwater Tent of Maccabees; and altogether his business, political and fraternal activities combine to make him a representative citizen.



CHARLOTTE.

BY OBED EDSON.

The first settlement of the Town of Charlotte, was made in the northwestern part, known as the Pickett neighborhood. John Pickett April 1, 1809, being then unmarried, settled on lot sixty-two and built upon the bank of the Pickett brook a log house, the first in the town. He was born in Spencertown, Columbia County, New York, June 20, 1789. He afterwards removed



JOHN PICKETT.
First settler of the Town of Charlotte.

to Chenango County and February 23, 1809, came to Chauauqua County. His brother Daniel Pickett and his family settled upon lot sixty-three, built a cabin and moved into it in the fall. His brother-in-law, Arva O. Austin, and wife, the same year moved into a log house that he had built upon lot sixty-three. Abel Prior and Taylor Gregg took up land in the south part of lot six-

ty-two, but did not remain during the winter. January 25, 1810, was born Phoebe daughter of Arva O. Austin, the first white child. She married Adin Wait. John Cleland, Jr., in March, 1810, took up land on lot fifty-four. In September Mrs. Joseph Arnold then residing in the Pickett settlement died. The next day her sister Jerusha Barris died. They were buried in one grave. on the farm once owned by Chauncey Pierpont on lot sixty-two. These were the first deaths in the town. In March, 1811, Nathan and Oliver Cleland, brothers of John Cleland, Jr., and in the fall Samuel, another brother with their father, John Cleland, settled on lot fifty-four. In 1811, Moses Cleland was married to Sally Anderson by Rev. John Spencer. This was the first marriage. Joel Burnell in 1811 settled upon lot forty-six, where he resided until his death. He was the father of Madison and Ransom Burnell, eminent lawyers, who were both born in the town of Charlotte. Among other settlers in this part who have left descendants here, were Freeman Ellis, Edward Dalrymple, Eliakim Barnum, Jacob Hall, James Cross, David Ames and Caleb Clark. Orton, son of Caleb, was Surrogate of the County from 1848 to 1852 inclusive. John B. Cardot from France settled in this part of the town. He was followed by other families from that country.

Charlotte Center was first settled by Robert W. Seaver a soldier of the Revolution. His son Randolph W. and grandson Corydon have been supervisors of the town. In the spring of



SAMUEL

JOHN

OLIVER
CLELAND BROTHERS,
EARLY PIONEERS OF CHARLOTTE.

NATHAN

1809, Mr. Seaver and Barna Edson selected ninety acres of lot thirty-seven. The same spring William Devine settled upon the west part of lot twenty-nine, where he built the first building at the Center. Oliver Gilmour, Daniel Jackson and Aaron Seaver were early settlers. Stephen Lyman, brother-in-law of Major Sinclair, settled near the Center. In 1811 Barney Cole died and was buried at the Center. He was the first male person who died in the town. At an early day a shop was built there on Mill Creek by Edward Landas, for wool carding and cloth dressing, which was later used as a pail and wood mill factory, and turning shop. About 1817, the first saw mill was built there. In 1869 a steam saw mill was erected by Addison Lake and Edwin Tuttle. About 1851 Joseph Landas built and opened the first store at the Center although others had for brief periods sold limited amounts of merchandise. In 1821 Nathan Lake and his brother Calvin from New England settled east of the Center. Their brothers, Daniel B. and Luther Lake, in 1826 settled in what became the "Lake Settlement." Freeman Lake came later. The Lake brothers without exception were men of character and intelligence. They and their descendants have been leading and influential citizens. Nathan Lake was the first Supervisor elected in 1830. Allen A. Stephens, son-in-law of Nathan Lake; Edwin F. Lake, son, and Horace E. Kimbel, son-in-law of Daniel B. Lake and Henry C. Lake, son of Calvin, have all been Supervisors. Henry C. Lake, during two terms, was a Member of Assembly from Chautauqua County and his son Clarence H. Lake, Sheriff of the county. Hon. John Woodward, his nephew, a grandson of Calvin Lake, was born at Charlotte Center and is now a Justice of the Supreme Court. Arthur C.

Wade, the distinguished lawyer, and Charles L. Webster, the distinguished publisher, (made a "Knight of the Order of Pius VII" by the Pope) were both born at Charlotte Center. Thomas J. Allen, while residing at Charlotte Center, was elected to the Assembly in 1837. Hugh Harper of County Donegal, Ireland, in 1838 settled about a mile south of that place. He died at the age of ninety-six leaving many descendants. His brother, William, came from Ireland a few years later and settled in



NATHAN LAKE.

First Supervisor of the town of Charlotte.

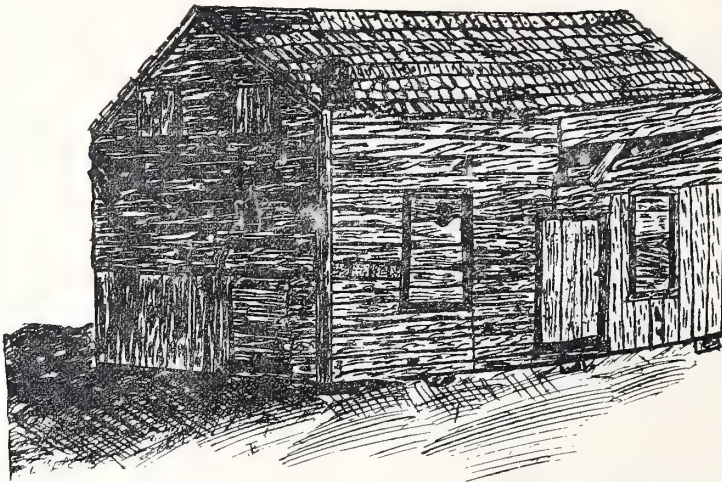
the town, where he has numerous descendants. The population of Charlotte Center in 1875 was one hundred twenty.

*Sinclairville was next settled on the 20th of June, 1809. John Pickett of the Pickett settlement piloted a party of pioneers down Mill Creek to Cassadaga. Here he felled a tree to enable the party to cross the stream. After pointing out the way through the woods that led to the Smiley settlement in Ellery, he returned to his home. No white man of whom we have any account had visited the place now Sinclairville

*Sinclairville was originally called Sinclearville until about 1869 when it was changed to Sinclairville

prior to Mr. Pickett, except the surveyors of the Holland Company. Sinclairville derives its name from Major Samuel Sinclear. He was a soldier of the Revolution and belonged to a celebrated family of New Hampshire. Among other distinguished relatives he had as a near kinsman Joseph Cilley, United States Senator from New Hampshire. He was also a kinsman of Governor B. F. Butler of Massachusetts, and uncle of John G. Sinclear, a distinguished orator and Lieutenant Governor of New Hampshire.

til their log house was completed. In the fall of 1810 Mr. Sinclear cut a wagon road from Fredonia to Sinclearville, the first opened into the central part of the county. October 22, 1810, his family which included his step sons Obed and John M. Edson, arrived. During the summer of 1810 he erected a saw mill, and in the fall a frame dwelling. It was for many years the village tavern. In 1811 he built a grist mill. Each of these buildings was the first of its kind erected in the eastern and central part of the county.



FIRST FRAME BUILDING ERECTED IN SINCLAIRVILLE AS IT APPEARED JULY 4, 1876.

From a pen sketch made by John M. Edson 2nd.

Having purchased lot forty-one which embraces the land where the village is situated, in November, 1809, commenced settlement by causing the body of a log house to be built in the woods at the intersection of the roads now leading from Sinclairville, the one to Charlotte Center, and the other to Cherry Creek. In March, 1810, he, his son John, and William Berry and family and Chauncey Andrus arrived at this log house, the snow then lying deep over the ground. They occupied for two days and two nights a wigwam made of poles and hemlock boughs, un-

Nathaniel Johnson a Revolutionary soldier, came to Sinclairville from Madison County in 1814. His son Forbes for many years a resident here, was a member of the Legislature in 1844. His daughter Hannah married Sylvanus L. Henderson who settled in Sinclairville November 26, 1816. Dr. W. W. Henderson born in Sinclairville and formerly collector of the United States Revenue for the Twenty-seventh Revenue district is his son. Forbes Johnson and John M. Edson constructed the first tannery and built a grist mill at Sinclairville early. John

M. Edson was often Supervisor of the town, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Dr. Henry Sargent was the earliest postmaster. The mails were first carried through Sinclairville by Sampson Crooker the father of Hon. George A. S. Crooker. He went through once a week on foot. William Heppner settled in the village in 1853. He was the first German to come. He was followed by many of that nationality.

Samuel Sinclear and Jonathan Hedges were the first innkeepers; Elias



OBED EDSON. 187

Wheeler, John Love, Jarvis B. Rice, Levi F. Harrison, Henry Sylvester and William H. Rice were later and well-known ones. Darwin Rice is the present hotel keeper. Stages were first run from Fredonia to Jamestown by Obed Edson, brother of John M. Edson and Reuben Scott about 1827. Subsequently the line was extended to Warren, Pennsylvania, by Obed Edson. In 1832 a school house was built. Schools having been previously kept in the first log house built in the village above mentioned, and in a school house built in 1816 in Gerry but within the village

corporation. Early in 1849 Sinclairville was made a station on the telegraph line leading from Fredonia to Pittsburg, nearly the first telegraph station established in the county. In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville plank road was constructed from Fredonia through Sinclairville to Ellicott. It was built principally through the exertions of the people here. Perez Dewey was its largest stockholder and first President. Obed Edson surveyed the road. This plank road contributed to the growth of the village and was a benefit to the outlying country.

Such importance as Sinclairville has had as a village since it was settled has been chiefly due to the enterprise and character of its merchants. It is centrally situated in a good dairying country, a fair distance from other villages and has been many years the center of a considerable amount of trade. The first merchant was Abraham Winsor. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1778, married Sophia Bigelow, the sister of Fanny, the wife of Major Samuel Sinclear. He came from Madison County and in 1813 built an ashery not far from the town line on Railroad avenue where the old mill pond was afterward made and in 1815 built and opened a store in nearly the same place in what is now the dwelling of Linn Westley. In early years he transported down the Cassadaga in canoes the pot ashes he received for his goods, and thence down the Allegany to Pittsburg, where he received in exchange, flour, tobacco, nails, glass and other merchandise.

The progress of settlement of the village and surrounding country was slow, however, until the completion of the Erie Canal. There was but little sale for goods until 1824, when Walter Smith and George A. French, of Dunkirk opened a store at Sinclairville.

Considerable trade was the result. This and the opening of the Erie Canal gave a new impetus to settlement. Their store was built upon the corner of Main and Park Streets, on the site of the Grange buildings. Joy Handy succeeded them. Levi Risley and Judge John M. Barbour of the Supreme Court were clerks in this store. In 1828, Walter Chester came. Mr. Ten Eyck of Cazenovia, his partner, furnished the capital. They occupied the building that had been used by Smith and French. Mr. Chester in 1832 built a dwelling then the finest in the town. This was owned by C. J. Allen at his decease and

tive in promoting the building of the railroad of which he was a director, the school, public library and improvement of the cemetery. He was long the President of the respective Boards of Trustees of these public institutions. He carried on an extensive and successful business until 1851 when Mr. Allen resumed trade here and Mr. Langworthy purchased the Methodist parsonage on the site of the drug store of Jay Bargar and traded ten years. In 1862 he purchased the store on the old corner of Mr. Allen and resumed trade there. The following merchants conducted business there after Mr. Langworthy:



MAIN STREET, SINCLAIRVILLE IN 1876.

now by Obed Edson. Mr. Chester was successful and made in trade at that early day at Sinclairville fourteen thousand dollars. In 1835 he sold out and removed to Dunkirk. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Allen and he by Bela Tracy. In 1843 Caleb J. Allen went into possession. The old familiar yellow store that had stood so many years on the corner was now divided into parts and moved to different places in the village and a new store built in its place by Mr. Allen. He continued in trade until the fall of 1846 when he was succeeded by Alonzo Langworthy. Mr. Langworthy was a leading citizen, ac-

Charles Danforth, Thompson & Chaffee, Thompson & Lapham, Alonzo Putnam, Putnam & Cummings and John H. Cummings.

The next store was erected by Perez Dewey at the corner of Main Street and Edson's Lane. Mr. Dewey was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, December 18, 1792. He was early a peddler of small notions which he carried in a tin trunk. When his business sufficiently improved he carried his wares in two hand trunks, then he procured a horse and wagon, and added dry goods and tin ware to his stock, and for many years made an annual circuit of the

county and became known to almost every woman and child along his route. At length Mr. Dewey established a sort of headquarters with Mr. Beebe near Cassadaga, where he shipped goods and replenished his stock. About 1830 he and Joseph Sinclear commenced trade in a building on Main Street. While thus engaged he built a substantial store (now George Wood's steam grist mill) which he first occupied in January, 1834. Here he did an extensive business selling largely on credit. Mr. Dewey was a bachelor, devoted to his own affairs and well known for his peculiarities. Although extremely economical, he was an honest man and respected citizen. In the spring of 1851 having become the most wealthy man in the town, he retired from active business. He was succeeded by his nephew, John Dewey. The old Dewey stand has since been occupied as a drug store and later by a steam grist mill.

In 1845 Mr. Brown erected at the corner of Main and Lester Streets, a store, the first brick building in Sinclairville. Nelson Mitchell laid the bricks and built the store. Near it later he erected a brick dwelling. The first firm to occupy the store was P. and J. Rathbone in 1845. They were succeeded by E. T. Brown & Company, (Henderson), Nelson Mitchell purchased Henderson's interest. This firm was followed by Mitchell, Brunson and Rathbone. John M. Brunson came next, then Nelson Mitchell, who was followed by Mitchell, Sheldon (R. E.) and Danforth (C. L.) Nelson Mitchell was next again in trade, then the firm of Putnam & Thompson. This was succeeded by Alonzo Putnam, and he by Edwin Williams, when for about six months Fred Trusler and D. B. Dorsett were in trade as Trusler & Company, after which Edwin Williams resumed

trade. Mr. Williams occupied the store in all about thirteen years.

R. E. Sheldon was long the leading merchant and business man of later years. He built the brick store on Main street now occupied by his son B. T. Sheldon. Among other well-known traders of early days were Davis A. Havens, Job Smith, A. Z. Madison, David Forbes and A. G. Dow, dealers in tin and hardware, later a Senator representing Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. Of the hardware dealers Reed & Reynolds were for many years the



DR GEORGE S. HARRISON.

leading firm. John T. and William Spear were also wellknown hardware dealers. Emory O. Bargar and Zardius Phillips were the first to establish drug stores in the village. Charles Smith was the first shoemaker. Chester Wilson, father of W. Thomas Wilson, (long a Justice of the Peace and lawyer of the village) was the first saddler and harnessmaker. A hat store was established as early as 1835 by S. and William Griffith. The first school was taught by William Gilmour in the

winter of 1811-12, in the log house erected in 1809 by Mr. Sinclear.

Dr. Orange Y. Campbell and Henry Sargent were the first physicians. Drs. William Copp, Henry B. Hedges, J. E. Kimbell, Gilbert Richmond and George S. Harrison of a later period were for many years practicing physicians of Sinclairville. Dr. George S. Harrison was widely known in the profession through the county. He was born in Madison County, New York, in 1810. Came to Chautauqua County in 1825, where for forty-four years he practiced medicine. He was an excellent and popular physician, a man of ability and force of character. He was an influential citizen of the county, a leading Democrat and for three years a Supervisor of the town.

Benjamin L. Harrison, his son, is a wellknown citizen of Dunkirk, was many years in the service of the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, was formerly an Alderman and is now a Justice of the Peace of Dunkirk. He married Lucy, the daughter of Abner Putnam, an early citizen of the county. They have one son, Louis P., assistant purchasing agent of the American Locomotive company. George M., their eldest son, a physician, died in 1887.

Dr. H. P. Hall and Allen A. Stevens were prominent physicians of a still later period. Drs. George F. Smith and Charles Cleland, both educated at the Sinclairville Union School are the present wellknown physicians of the village.

The first religious meeting in the town was held October 22, 1811, by that early missionary, Rev. John Spencer, in the first log house built by Major Sinclear. Rev. Asa Turner, a Baptist preacher, was an early missionary here. The first religious society organized in the town was the Methodist Episcopal in 1812. For many years commencing

in 1820 meetings were regularly held by the Christians or Unitarians. Revs. Joseph Bailey and Oliver Barr are well remembered preachers of that denomination. June 2, 1826, the Baptist Church was organized. In 1834 its house of worship was erected, and was the first church edifice built in the town. In 1845 the Congregationalists built a house of worship. In 1851 the Methodists built a church and the same year the Universalists also, which was afterwards owned by the Catholics, and finally by the Episcopalians.

Albert Richmond was the first lawyer of Sinclairville. He was born in Brat-



ALBERT RICHMOND.

tleboro, Vermont. He was a man of native ability. He was admitted to the bar in the same class with Horatio Seymour, came to Sinclairville in 1833, and was one term Surrogate of the county. He died in 1878. E. B. Forbush commenced the practice of law in Sinclairville about 1836. He removed to Buffalo when he became a successful patent lawyer. He was killed in the railroad accident at Angola in 1867. S. Mervin Smith and A. B. Fenner were early lawyers. E. M. Peck was a man of ability, practiced law in the village

thirty years. E. H. Sears afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was a lawyer of Sinclairville. Worthy Putnam, the wellknown author of a book on elocution and who as a County Superintendent rendered greater service to the schools of the county than any other person previous to his day, read law with Obed Edson and commenced practice in Sinclairville. C. F. Chapman also read law with Obed Edson, and was his partner for a period in the practice of law there. James A. Allen of Buffalo, Samuel T. Allen of Holden.

with C. F. Chapman, graduated at the Albany Law University in 1885, for several years Special Surrogate of the county, and Fred H. Sylvester who was born in Sinclairville, educated at the Union School, read law with Obed Edson, won the Clinton scholarship and was graduated at the Buffalo Law School in May, 1890, are now practicing lawyers of the village. Obed Edson has also been for many years a practicing lawyer at Sinclairville. Walter H. Edson, born in Sinclairville, and Harley N. Crosby, both of Falconer, com-



VIEW IN EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Missouri, Caleb J. Allen, Jr., of Iowa, and Stephen H. Allen of Topeka, Kansas, born in Sinclairville and for six years a Judge of the highest court in Kansas, were all brothers and sons of Caleb J. Allen, Sr., and all commenced the practice or study of law in Sinclairville. W. Thomas Wilson read law with Gen. Chas. H. S. Williams at Fredonia. Came to Sinclairville in 1861 and practiced law there for many years. He was twenty-eight years a Justice of the Peace, and five terms Justice of Sessions of the County Court. Charles M. Reed born in Sinclairville, educated at the Sinclairville Union School, read law

commenced the study of law with Obed Edson and its practice at Sinclairville.

Evergreen Cemetery was organized June 21, 1862, owing to its favorable situation the taste and good management on those having it in charge, it far exceeds any other in the county, and is now one of the most beautiful in Western New York. Bernard W. Field was its first President and First Superintendent.

April 7, 1868, occurred the severest fire that ever visited Sinclairville. Early in the morning the Bennet block on Main Street was discovered to be on fire. Three stores composing the block,

the Sinclairville House and one dwelling house, a barn, the meat market and a shoeshop burned, and a harness shop was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

February 6, 1870, the Sinclairville Library was founded by Rev. E. P. McElroy.

The people of Sinclairville were the first to move the construction of the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburg Railroad. The first train was run over it June 22, 1871. Timothy D. Copp was the first President of the road. Mr.

been most efficient in its support. Later the Sinclairville stock farm of Holstein cattle and French coach and Percheron horses was established by Bela B. Lord, a native of the village, and the stock farms of Jersey cattle by Frank E. Shaw, a nephew of "Josh Billings" and also a native of the town, and have been a great benefit to the village and town and have added to their reputation. A Grange has long been established in Sinclairville. Its flourishing condition is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Bela B. Lord. In 1880 a Union School Dis-



MAIN STREET, SINCLAIRVILLE.

Copp was often Supervisor of the town. In 1868 he was elected Presidential Elector; see Vol. I, pages 239, 240. November 5, 1874, the Sinclairville Fair Ground Association was incorporated. The country around Sinclairville is adapted to dairying, and stock raising and it has always been prominently connected with those industries. In 1881 a Board of Trade was organized which has continued with great benefit to the business interests until the present time. William H. Scott, its first President, and Richard Reed, its Secretary, have

trict was formed and a fine brick school-house built which was dedicated and opened for school purposes in 1881. The village was incorporated in 1887. Its first President was William Reed. Water works were constructed in 1892 upon the gravity system which were purchased by the village in 1899. The village has now a Hook and Ladder Company and all the facilities to protect it against fire. Its population in 1875 was six hundred ninety-five.

The southeast part of the town was first settled by Leman Cleveland on lot

ten. In 1814 Samuel T. Booth settled on lot twenty-six. John Howard in 1817 on lot one. Justus Torrey in 1819 settler on lot eighteen. He chopped and cleared with his own hands several hundred acres of land, and during many years manufactured annually large quantities of maple sugar. Widow Lemira W. Camp settled upon lot seventeen, on two hundred acres of land long known as the Camp farm. She was the mother of Milo, Merlin, John Wilson, Herman and Samuel Camp, wellknown citizens of the county and of Mrs. Hannah Waggoner and Mrs. Anna



SAMUEL HURLEY.

LaGrys. Among other early citizens in this part of the town were David Sheldon, John Luce and James Parsons and Robert, Peter and Allen Robertson.

Kent street and adjacent territory was first settled by families from the south of England. Samuel Hurley was the pioneer. He came as early as 1817. Abraham Reynolds next came in 1818 direct from London. Twice he walked from Charlotte to New York. His son Henry was a wellknown citizen of the town, three years its Supervisor. Robert LaGrys came in 1819

Upon his farm on Kent street a pin or curled maple tree grew for which T. D. Copp paid him a sovereign, manufactured it into veneers, took it to London to be used to decorate Queen Victoria's yacht. After it was completed Mr. Copp, on invitation, visited the yacht. He found it decorated with seventeen different kinds of wood. John Thorne came in 1834. He left three sons, John, Dr. William and Thomas who spent much of his time at sea. In 1836 from Devonshire came John Reed. His son, William, has been Supervisor of the town, and Richard long a wellknown hardware dealer of Sinclairville. His eldest son, John, early emigrated to the gold mines of Australia. Richard Brock and Thomas D. Spiking came later.

The street leading north from the Center to Arkwright was also largely settled by Englishmen from Yorkshire. Thomas Pearson, William Wright and their families and Thomas Dickenson came over together in a ship from Hull and settled on this street in 1828. William Hilton came in 1830; his son John has been a director on the Erie Railway. These Englishmen, their descendants and others who came in later years from that country, constitute a very large and influential part of the population.

Among the early settlers residing near Sinclairville and in the southwestern part of the town were Ezra Richmond, Chauncey Andrus, Peter Warren, father of Judge Emory F. Warren and William Brown. Upon the Owlsborough Road Asa Dunbar, Phillip Link, Henry Cipperly, William H. Gleason and Bela Tracy, once a Member of Assembly from Chautauqua County and brother of John Tracy, former Lieutenant Governor of the state. James Williams was a well-known resident of this part of the town. Henry Sornberger was also an early

settler in this part and Richard G. Burlingame, a settler of a later date.

The northeast part of the town was the last settled. Alanson Straight was the first to begin improvement. He settled about 1832 upon lot twenty-four. In 1832 Nelson Chase located upon lot sixteen and Nathan Penhollow on lot fifteen. Calvin Abbey, Elijah Lewis, William W. Rood, Neri Crampton, Daniel Hoisington, Henry Smith, William Luce, G. R. Matthewson, Peter Odell and Nelson Mansfield were early settlers there. John Wilkes who came in 1851 built the first saw mill in 1865. Upon his farm the last bear was killed in the town. James Hopkins, Patrick Doran and Garret Wheeler from the west of Ireland came about 1840. Oth-

ers from Ireland settled a little later.

The town was organized in April, 1829. The first town meeting was held March 2, 1830, and the following officers chosen: Supervisor, Nathan Lake; Town Clerk, Walter Chester; Justices of the Peace, John M. Edson, Eldred Lampson, James S. Parkhurst; Collector, Barzillai Ellis; Assessors, Peter Warren, Bela Tracy, Spencer Clark; Overseers of the Poor, Freeman Ellis, Abel Potter, Commissioners of Highways, Bela B. Lord, R. W. Seaver Charles Goodrich; Commissioners of Schools, Bela B. Lord, Samuel T. Booth Crocker Richardson; Constables, Amasa Dalrymple, Barzillai Ellis, Benjamin Fisher; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Oshea Webber.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF SINCLAIRVILLE.

THE FOUNDER OF SINCLAIRVILLE AND CHARLOTTE CENTER. 1762-1827.

BY MRS. R. C. SEAVER.



MRS. R. C. SEAVER.

Sinclairville, as presumably all Chautauquans know, is an incorporated village of something over six hundred inhabitants lying close to the southern boundary of Charlotte and laying grasping fingers on that part of Gerry between the township's border and the Dunkirk, Alle-

gany Valley & Pittsburg Railway Station, and a corresponding section of the highway leading to Jamestown. It boasts four churches, a High School employing six teachers, a hotel, and the usual quota of dry goods, millinery, hardware and grocery stores, public halls, mills, shops, factories and homes pertaining to villages of its class. South it is bounded by the open valley; on the other three sides by hills save where, on the north, Mill Creek hurries through, on its way to join the Cassadaga, and so journey down the long road to the Gulf of Mexico.

Looking down from the high bluff that rises directly from the stream's western shore especially when the fruit trees are in bloom, or the maples in their autumn glory, one thinks in an absent-minded way that this was a natural selection for a pioneer's home, a thought changed in its inception to a realization of the untrodden wilderness which greeted the prospector of a hundred years ago.

Major Samuel Sinclear, indeed, had

never looked on this part of Chautauqua when, in 1809, he stepped into the land office in Batavia and, examining the surveyors' maps, took articles for two lots in what was then the Town of Pomfret. Of these, lot sixty-three lay in the Town of Gerry as formed in 1812, and on lot 41 was built the house that proved to be the nucleus of Sinclairville.

It was from the scant descriptions of the surveyors' lines that he judged, and correctly, that here was a suitable site for a mill.

He formed a partnership with William Berry of Madison County and, acting on their agreement, the latter came to Chautauqua the same fall and with assistance from four men from among those who had formed the Pickett Settlement, in the summer just past, put up the body of a log house; he then returned to Madison County.

In the following March Major Sinclear, his son John, two hired hands, Berry and his wife, reached this rude beginning of a home.

Before it could be made habitable, with shingles from the Pickett Settlement and rough floor hewn from a nearby ash, they passed two days and nights in a wigwam of poles, thatched and furnished with hemlock boughs. This was no hardship to one of Major Sinclear's experience. Having battled with human enemies, the conflict with a foe such as the forest which furnished

timber for building, fuel and forage for horses and cattle, would be a less bitter warfare.

Major Sinclear's father, Colonel Richard, was of Scotch descent, and Mary Cilley Sinclear's ancestors were from Austria-Hungary.

In the history of the Sinclear family, by Leonard Allison Morrison, published in Boston in 1896, the lover of genealogical research may find the Sinclear's lineage traced back to 890, when Norse-



DAVID SINCLEAR.

men besieged and took the Castle of St. Clair in Normandy.

Here the name had its origin. That they were nearly related to, and that, at least, nine of the name were with William the Conqueror at Hastings, is asserted on the authority of undisputed history.

The name has a different orthography among different branches and generations of the family. St. Clair, Sinclear and Sinckler are among them.

Samuel, born May 10, 1762, at Nottingham, New Hampshire, had four predecessors and four successors in the family cradle. "General Joseph Cilley, conspicuous for his bravery as Colonel

of the First New Hampshire Regiment, at the battles of Bemis Heights and Monmouth," was his uncle, and that Cilley, Congressman from Maine, who was killed in the historic duel near Washington by Graves of Kentucky, was also a near kinsman.

Samuel's childhood was of the briefest for at fourteen years of age he was in the army as attendant to his uncle, Colonel Cilley, and when barely fifteen he enlisted in Captain Amos Morrill's company of the same uncle's regiment and served three years. He was one of those who rendered distinguished service in the first battle of Bemis Heights, was one of the twelve thousand, under Washington's command, who sent Clinton's defeated forces creeping off in the darkness at Monmouth, and he shared the privations and sufferings of those darkest days of the great patriot's life at Valley Forge.

There were other battles in which he took part while in General Enoch Poor's brigade; and in 1779 he was with General Sullivan fighting the Indians on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania.

Two of his brothers died in the service and another was discharged with him. His father was also a Revolutionary officer.

It was while a resident of Eaton, Madison County, in 1776, that Governor Jay bestowed on him his commission of Major of Militia.

Little wonder that war painted pictures on his mind that time did not efface. In later years, some of these were described to eager listeners. At Saratoga the silent, steady movement of the New Hampshire troops, himself in front rank and center of the company, up the slope to the waiting British, a desperate but successful attack, an incident of which was the taking of a brass twelve-pounder from the British

three consecutive times. On its final capture Colonel Cilley, mounting it, dedicated it to the American cause and fired it at the retreating enemy. In the same battle, when marching to intercept a detachment of the enemy he heard the British officer's command: "Fix bayonets and charge the rebels," and Colonel Cilley's no less audible retort: "That is a game two can play at." An indelible picture was that of many soldiers lying dead, but unwounded, in the hot sunshine, beside a stream at Monmouth, victims of thirst gratified at the expense of life. Still another, the blood-drenched rocks and canoes at Newton near Elmira, after an engagement with whites and Indians under the two Butlers, Johnson and the tiger-hearted Brandt.

Honorably discharged at eighteen years of age, having served the full term of his enlistment, he went to Maine and established a ship-timber business on the Kennebec. Eight years later he came to this state and after a residence of the same length of time in Utica and Cherry Valley, he joined those who were making the first settlement at Eaton, Madison County.

At forty-eight he was again battling with the "forest primeval," this time in Chautauqua County. That lonely and lowly home to which he came in 1810 soon received such additions as partitions, a ladder to the second floor and a chimney of clay-plastered sticks and stones.

It stood where now stands the home of Mrs. Mahala Dibble at the intersection of the Charlotte Center and Cherry Creek roads, and, though lacking in the modern ideas of convenience and comfort, it served later as church and schoolhouse, and as a refuge to all newcomers until such time as they could convert the living trees to sheltering homes. In this labor they had ever the

benefit of Major Sinclear's advice, valuable from his experience and judgment; and many times his financial aid also. The little fortune of six or seven thousand dollars that he brought with him was generously used.

The one memory of her grandfather that Mrs. Nancy Sinclear Clark of Sinclairville retains is as a little girl in Madison County seeing a large, gray-haired old man who gave her a shilling that she treasured for years. This had been transformed in some way from its original roundness and as a "long



FANNY SINCLEAR.

Wife of the Founder of Sinclairville.

shilling" possessed added value to a child's heart' Her memory was not at fault in recalling him as a large man. This is the description by one who knew him well. Six feet in height, two hundred and twenty-five pounds in weight, erect, black hair and eyes, well formed, rather large features, a commanding presence and voice, utterance rapid but distinct. A distinguished figure in any assembly.

From the pen of his one surviving daughter, Mrs. Virtue E. Cole, of Hillsdale, Michigan, now eighty-six years of

age, we have a hint of his kindly relations with children, a few little details that reveal the loneliness of the spot to which he returned in 1810, and a tribute to her mother who died a half-century ago.

These are Mrs. Cole's words: "When a mile or less from the house he let the children get out and be first to arrive. Obed and Sally got there first. There was a log with an axe stuck in it, the door was opened by a string, a cup was hung on a peg. There was a spring near by. Next came Milton and Sam, then David and Nancy and Fanny and little Joseph. Brother John was on one of the loads. Then father and mother came. She was the first lady of the land and no grander or better lady ever came to Sinclairville." This Sally who was the first to drink from the waiting cup must have been an advanced woman, as in after years we hear nothing of her panic at sight of a mouse, but have it on record that she killed a bear.

In the summer of 1810 in addition to clearing land he built the first saw mill in the central or eastern part of the county.

The same fall, he employed help and worked with them to construct a wagon road, the first over the ridge, from Fredonia (then called Canadaway) to his wilderness home. He had previously brought his family to Canadaway, and on the 22nd of October, he arrived at the little log house with his children, Samuel, David, Joseph, Nancy and Sally, his second wife, Fanny, and her children Obed, John M. and Fanny Edson, and five wagon-loads of goods.

His first wife was Sally Perkins whom he married in 1785 in Vassalboro, Maine, and whose death occurred at Eaton in 1804.

A frame house, begun several months earlier, was soon ready for occupancy.

Mr. Berry, not foreseeing Sinclairville's future, returned again to Madison County. The third census of the United States, just completed, showed a population of seven million two hundred forty thousand souls. Of these twenty constituted Sinclairville, Major Sinclair his family and his hired hands.

A few scattering families had located on lots from three-fourths of a mile to three miles distant, but the nearest settlements were that on the Pickett Brook four miles northwest and that at Charlotte Center, three miles northeast. The last named was begun by R. W. Seaver, Barney Edson and William Devine. They came from Oneida County in the Spring of 1809, Devine and wife at Seaver's request. Edson went to Batavia in May and booked the land but did not return. The initial building of Charlotte Center soon put up by those remaining was sixteen by eighteen feet, with bark roof and a single door and window. It stood on or near the site of the present schoolhouse, their first clearing having been a few rods to the west.

Here, in the fall, they stored the small crop of corn they had raised and went back to Oneida County, returning the following spring.

Robert W. Seaver was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, July 3, 1762, enlisted at fourteen and served six years and eight months in the War of the Revolution. Among the battles in which he took part was that of King's Bridge near New York, but in after years he spoke most frequently of the long conflict at Yorktown, the surrender of Cornwallis and the funereal hush that succeeded the nine days and nights of incessant roaring cannon. He was under Lafayette and the face of the revered Washington was also familiar to him. Since the simplest unpublished words about Washington have interest,

Mr. Seaver's description of him is here given. "He was a tall, strong, well-looking man, with no beard. He was always finely dressed with ruffles on shirt-front and wrists." During the War of 1812 on the memorable occasion when the Queen Charlotte chased the American salt boats into the mouth of the Canadaway and was repulsed by the little army gathered there, widow Cole run the bullets and Mr. Seaver made the cartridges, no one in the hastily gathered forces knowing how to do it but him.

On the farm a half mile south of Charlotte Center Mr. Seaver planted an orchard from seeds brought from Oneida County. The farm has remained in the possession of his descendants and his great-great-grandchildren sometimes enjoy apples from the still fruitful trees.

Mr. Seaver was a man of prominence among the settlers and held several positions of trust. Until 1816 his wife, Anna Edson Seaver, was the only doctor in the vicinity.

The stone that marks his grave in Charlotte Center Cemetery bears the simple record: "Robert W. Seaver for seven years a soldier of the Revolution, died July 31, 1836, aged seventy-five years."

His record on the lives of those who knew him was one of decision, industry independence and integrity.

Chautauqua's winters could have offered small inducements to travel and to Major Sinclear and his house party of ten the forest must sometimes have seemed "a land where no man comes or hath come since the making of the world."

In 1811, Major Sinclear supplied a pressing need by erecting the first grist mill in this part of the county.

On the Fourth of July of this year he gave a dinner to all in the vicinity.

Whatever else was served we cannot doubt that the fish and game courses were in perfection. A sycamore loaded with gunpowder furnished the requisite amount of patriotic noise.

When, in 1812, the Town of Gerry was formed, embracing the present Towns of Gerry, Charlotte, Cherry Creek and Ellington a meeting was called at Cassadaga for the purpose of selecting a name. It was decided to call it Gerry for the Vice President elected that fall, but Sinclear was the choice of many. The first town meeting was held in his house 1813. He was chosen Supervisor, an office which he filled six terms.

For several succeeding years being the only free-holder in the town he frequently executed a deed of some small piece of land, gratuitously, to such as elected to office, were required to own land in order to hold the position, even when as once, in the case of Judge Joel Burnell, the successful candidate, was his own opponent.

Not alone in their struggle for a material existence was his help ready. His copy of the Albany Gazette, for many years the only newspaper penetrating the wilderness as far as Fredonia, was regarded as community possession. On its arrival, all gathered to listen to its contents as read aloud, usually by J. M. Edson, then a boy, afterward Judge Edson and the father of Hon. Obed Edson and Mrs. Ursula Sylvester of Sinclairville.

One weekly paper when the current events of the world, with civilization enlarging its borders in this country, despite enemies on sea, lake and land, and Napoleon rearranging boundary lines in Europe, were certainly as exciting and important as today, when one daily missed is a deprivation; a library for a neighborhood, which aside from the Major's possessions, one small shelf

would have accommodated. A library made up in great proportion of Bibles, as many relics testify. Apart from these, Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac could best claim to be literature. Franklin had died in 1790. Irving was attracting some attention. Cooper was gathering materials and power. Catherine Sedgwick was regarded as Cooper's rival. Lydia Sigourney had written some religious poems, the boy, Bryant, had achieved his masterpiece, Emerson and Hawthorne were children, as were Hugo, Lamartine, Dumas and Balzac.

There were statesmen, too, from whose names the light has not faded—Madison, Clay, Calhoun, Webster.

With other soldiers of the Revolution Major Sinclear was a conspicuous participant in extending greeting and honors to Lafayette at Fredonia in 1825.

Some of the early Sinclears of Scotland were hereditary Grand Masters of Masonry, and perhaps, with their heroic spirit, descended a predilection for the craft. Major Sinclear became a Master Mason in Madison County about 1805 and later, a Royal Arch Mason. At the organization of Sylvan Lodge of Sinclairville in 1823 he was the chosen Master. The lodge surrendered its charter in a few years on account of the hostility to Masonry existing in this part of the state.

It was not until the death of its founder that Sinclairville assumed its present name, being known previously as "The Major's" or "Major Sinclear's," and the Postoffice awkwardly retained the name Gerry Postoffice till 1869.

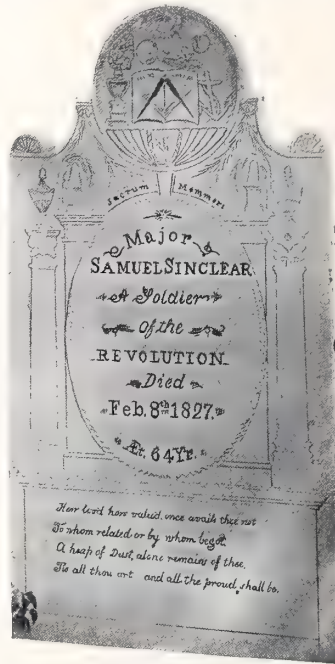
On February 8, 1827, Major Sinclear's active life was ended.

"He liveth long who liveth well,
All other life is short and vain."

His funeral was conducted according to the Masonic ritual, and at it were congregated the whole population of the town and many from abroad.

The first land cleared by him in Chautauqua he had, a few years later, donated for use as a cemetery. It was a spot of picturesque beauty and by well-directed and skillful labor, it grew to rival the burial places of aspiring cities. Here, in the shade of quaintly trained evergreens, successors to the free growth of native monarchs, are laid "His silver temples to their last repose."

On the well-preserved gray stone that marks his resting place are engraved many Masonic emblems, and below, the



lines typical rather of the times than of the subject:

"How lov'd, how valu'd once avail thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

A better epitaph seems that couplet from a poem on the death of William St. Clair of Roslin, Scotland, in 1778:

"Like St. Clair live, like St. Clair die,
Then join the Eternal Lodge on high."

For the greater part of the information here recorded I am indebted to the History of Charlotte, as embodied in

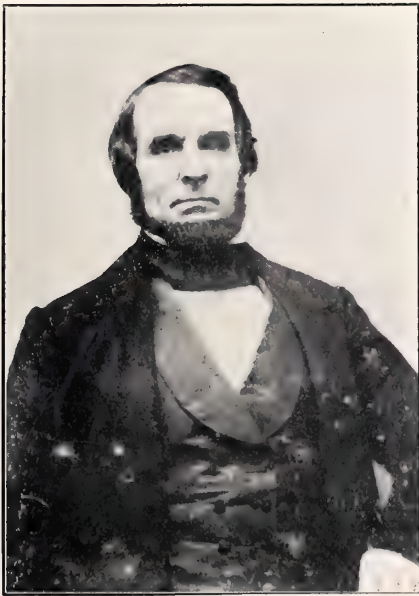
the address of Hon. Obed Edson, delivered at Sinclairville July 4, 1876, and published by direction of the Committee of Arrangements; and to the History of the Sinclear Family in Europe and America, kindly loaned me by Mrs. M. M. Millen of Jamestown, herself a great-granddaughter of Major Sinclear. The author in this case acknowledges his indebtedness to Hon. Mr. Edson for the excellent biography of Major Sinclear there given.

My own effort has been toward condensation, but solids do not easily compress.

CALEB JOHNSON ALLEN.

Caleb Johnson Allen, was born at Groton, Connecticut, March 27, 1807. When he arrived at his majority he went to sea on a whaling voyage in the Pacific Ocean, on a vessel from New London. He afterwards resumed his trade, that of a hatter. In 1837, he was elected State Senator of his native state. In 1838, he was appointed by President Van Buren Postmaster of New London. In 1841 he was elected Mayor of that city and held that office until 1843, when he resigned to migrate with his family to Western New York. There he engaged in the

mercantile business in the Village of Sinclairville. In 1856, he led the forlorn hope of his party in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, as a candidate for Congress. About the time he was serving as Senator in the Legislature, of Connecticut, his eldest brother, Thomas J. Allen, was serving in the Assembly of the State of New York from Chautauqua County and his younger brother, Samuel T. Allen, as a delegate representing the jurisdiction Viseca in a convention held at San Felipe, Texas, then in revolt against Mexico, at which Mr. Allen was appointed one of the committee, of which Sam Houston was a member, to draft a Declaration of Independence for Texas. Samuel T. Allen was afterwards killed with others in a desperate encounter with the Indians on the frontier of Texas. Caleb J. Allen died in Sinclairville May 4, 1876. In 1831 he was married to Emily Haley, the daughter of Stephen Haley. Her uncle was a member of Congress for the State of Rhode Island. She was born January 30, 1808, in Mystic, Connecticut. She died in Sinclairville May 13, 1887. Of their children who arrived at maturity were James A., a well known lawyer of the City of Buffalo; Samuel T., an officer of the Civil War and a lawyer of Holden, Missouri; Caleb J. Jr., a young lawyer of Iowa, who enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and died before the close of the war from hardships suffered in Confederate prisons, and Stephen H., a lawyer of Topeka,



CALEB J. ALLEN.



MRS. CALEB J. ALLEN.

Kansas, for six years one of the three Judges constituting the highest court of Kansas. A daughter, Emily A., married Obed Edson of Sinclairville.

JOHN H. CUMMINGS.

John H. Cummings, son of Walter and Delia (Bronson) Cummings, was born December 25, 1863. He received his education at the common schools, supplemented for a short time at the Fredonia Normal. He began his business career by clerking for A. Putnam & Son in 1882, continuing in this capacity until 1889, when he purchased an interest in the concern. In 1896 he purchased Mr. Putnam's interest and now successfully conducts a large general store in the village of Sinclairville. Mr. Cummings married September 28, 1892, Mary Reed of that village.

JOHN MILTON EDSON.

John Milton Edson is a descendant of the sixth generation from Samuel Edson, who was born in England in 1612, came over to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638 or 1639, and afterwards became an original proprietor, and first settler of Bridgewater, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He was a member of the general court of Plymouth in 1676, and held other positions of public trust. His son Samuel participated in the Indian Wars against King Phillip, and was a member of the general court at Boston in 1697 and 1713. His son, the third Samuel, became an Episcopalian and very many of his descendants are of that faith. Obed Edson the grandfather of John M. Edson, was an early settler of Richfield, Otsego County, New York.

John M. Edson was born July 30, 1801, in Eaton, Madison County, New York. When he was about three years of age his father whose name was Obed Edson, died. His mother, Fanny, daughter of Elisha Bigelow of Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution, married Major Samuel Sinclear. Mr. Edson moved with his step-father's family to Sinclairville in 1810. There were then no schools, few books and for many years but a single newspaper received in the settlement. These limited facilities gave Mr. Edson but little opportunity to indulge a natural inclination for mental improvement.

He received a limited education, the deficiencies of which were supplied, in no inconsiderable degree, by a habit of reading. He took much interest in and was informed in the sciences of Astronomy and Geology. Those who conversed with him never failed to be impressed with his large and original views, and to feel a sense of regret that a thorough education had been denied him. He was, however, familiar with the expedients required in a new century, where a rough and ready skill to meet the difficulties incident thereto, was the quality most in requisition. His accomplishments in woodcraft, his skill as a hunter, and knowledge of all the arts of frontier life made him a leader among the pioneers. In his youth he was distinguished for his skill and prowess in athletic sports. Then the military spirit ran high in Western New York. In the regiment organized in the central and eastern portion of the county, he filled most of the regimental offices from Lieutenant to Colonel, to which office he was appointed May 22, 1830, when twenty-eight years of age. Among other official positions he held was that of Justice of the Peace of the Town of Charlotte for fourteen years. He served three terms successively as its Supervisor, and one term as Deputy United States Marshall. April 17, 1843, he was appointed by Governor Bouck, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served until July 1, 1847, when the court was abolished by the Constitution of 1846. He was the first Master of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sinclairville, under the new charter granted subsequently to Anti-Masonry. His step-father, Samuel Sinclear, was the first Master of the "Masonic Society" organized in that place in 1819. Mr. Edson died August 21, 1885.

In 1831 he married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan and Ursula (Church) Alverson. She was born in Halifax, Windham County, Vermont, June 3, 1804, and came with her mother to reside in Gerry with her uncle, William Alverson, in 1821. She died November 22, 1878. They had two children 1, Obed (see sketch; 2, Fanny Ursula, born June 4, 1834, married Henry, son of Melzer Sylvester.

OBED EDSON.

Obed Edson, son of John M. and Hannah (Alverson) Edson, was born in Sinclairville,



JOHN M. EDSON.



MRS. JOHN M. EDSON.

Chautauqua County, New York, February 18, 1832. He was brought up on a farm, and received his education at the Fredonia Academy and the Albany Law School. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. E. H. Sears and was admitted to the bar at Albany April 8, 1853. He afterward practiced his profession at Sinclairville. In early life and at intervals later, he followed the business of railroad and land surveying. The year before the Erie railroad was completed to Dunkirk he was employed in its survey and afterwards in the survey of other railroads in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1867 he assisted in locating the line of what is now the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, so far as it extended in the State of New York. He took an active part in effecting the organization of that company, and in promoting the building of its road.

Mr. Edson has been several terms Supervisor of his native town. He has held other official positions in his town and county. In 1874 he was elected to the Assembly from the Second Assembly District. While in the Assembly he sustained Governor Tilden in his attack on the Canal Ring in debate and by his vote. He drew and procured the passage of the first law making circulating libraries practicable in the state outside of the cities. He has been the candidate of his party for many of the leading offices of his county, including that of delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1893, for the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany. Owing to the large majority of the opposing party in his county and senatorial district, it is seldom that a Democrat has been elected there. He has been for many years a member of the Board of Education of the Sinclairville High School, of the Trustees of the Village, of the Sinclairville Free Library and of Evergreen Cemetery of which he is now the President. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the National Geographic Society and the Buffalo Historical Society. He is one of the founders of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.

He has been a writer for the magazines of American History, the Continent, the Chautauquan and other periodicals. He is the author of the general History of Chautauqua County, and many of the town histories published by W. A. Ferguson in 1894, of the general history and other portions of

these volumes and also important parts of Young's History of Chautauqua County. He is the writer of several other books.

He has lectured before the Chautauqua Assembly, and delivered the historical address at Westfield, 1902, on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Chautauqua County.

Mr. Edson was married at Sinclairville May 11, 1859, to Emily Amelia Allen, daughter of Caleb J. and Emily Haley Allen. (See sketch.) She was born in New London, Connecticut, November 27, 1835. The children of Obed Edson were all born in Sinclairville, three only are living: 1. Fanny Allen married John A. Love and resides at Sinclairville; 2, John Milton married Alma B. Green, is a printer and publisher and resides in the city of Bellingham (formerly New Whatcom) in the State of Washington; 3, Walter Henry, married Florilla B. Clark, is a lawyer and resides in Falconer, Chautauqua County, New York.

NATHAN LAKE.

Nathan Lake, the first Supervisor of the Town of Charlotte, was born November 29, 1796, in Rockingham, Vermont, married Sarah Bishop in Livingston County, New York, and came to Charlotte in 1821 with his brother Calvin. His children were Addison and Eliza, wife of Allen A. Stevens. He was five years Supervisor of Charlotte and one year of Gerry.

EDWIN F. LAKE.

Edwin F. Lake is a typical product of the ruggedness and progressiveness of Old Chautauqua. He was born in the house where he now lives, located in Charlotte, on August 20, 1836. He early attended the schools of that section, supplemented by a course of two terms in the Fredonia Academy. Feeling the need of a practical education, Mr. Lake entered Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College at Cleveland, Ohio. Having thus prepared himself for the battle of life, by taking advantage of the best educational advantages of the day, Mr. Lake entered upon the duties at hand.

Having commenced to teach in the common schools at the age of sixteen, Mr. Lake purchased the old homestead of his family four years later, and since that early period in life, he has been a highly successful

farmer. He regards practical agriculture as one of the most estimable occupations afforded in the nation and it is unnecessary to state that Mr. Lake has honored the business.

The residents of Charlotte have frequently expressed their appreciation of the worth and ability of Mr. Lake. First as a Highway Commissioner for three years, then as an Assessor for a term of twelve years, and later during his seven years of service upon the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Lake demonstrated his capability and integrity as a public official.

The subject of this sketch is an active

FRANK E. SHAW.

Frank E. Shaw is a prominent farmer and a breeder of fine horses and cattle. He is a son of Robert Temple and Martha Cleveland (Whitney) Shaw, and was born November 19, 1840, in the Town of Charlotte on the beautiful farm where he now resides. The Shaw family is of English, Scotch and Irish descent and became identified with the New World during the days of the Colonies. Dr. Samuel Shaw, Mr. Shaw's great-grandfather, was a celebrated surgeon of the "Green Mountain State" and was famed far and near for his skill. He served in the Revolution as surgeon and after the war he was appointed surgeon for the hospitals at Greenbush. He represented the Rutland District in Congress about 1810. Dr. Shaw's physical strength, also, was a matter of renown and it was said he could throw any man in the state in a wrestling match.

His son, Henry Shaw, read law in Albany and was an active politician in New England. He was a member of the Massachusetts Senate and Legislature for twenty-five years and was elected to Congress in 1820 when only twenty-four years old, taking his seat the youngest member of that body ever elected. He was a firm friend of Henry Clay and was his political manager in New England from 1816-1840. He married Laura Wheeler of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. Of their children we are particularly interested in Henry W., better known as Josh Billings, and Robert Temple, the father of the subject of this sketch. The latter was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts on January 23, 1814. On September 23, 1834, he married Martha Cleveland Whitney of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and they moved to Norwalk, Ohio. In 1839 they came to Chautauqua County and settled on the farm and in the house now occupied by F. E. Shaw. He was a man of strong and pleasing personality, superior intellect and liberal education.

Frank E. Shaw was reared in Sinclairville and received his education in the district school, with the exception of a few terms spent at the Ellington Academy. He went to California in 1860 and was engaged there for six years in staging and mining. On his return to this state in 1866 he gave his attention to farming and to breeding fine road horses. He is now interested in three



EDWIN F. LAKE.

member of Charlotte Center Grange and as the first Master of that organization, he held the chair for three years.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Lake is a descendant of one of the earliest and most noteworthy families in Chautauqua County. Daniel B. Lake, the father of Edwin F., settled on the farm then a dense forest, where the latter now resides. The present Mr. Lake was married on February 7, 1859, to Mary E. Brooks of Charlotte Township. The happy and highly respected family include the following children: Daniel F., Addie M. and George E. Lake.



FRANK E. SHAW.

farms in the Town of Charlotte, on which is the largest thoroughbred Jersey herd in Western New York. He was one of the committee appointed by the American Jersey Cattle Club to represent the Jersey interests at the World's Columbian Exposition.

On August 5, 1879, he married Ada L., daughter of John Beardsley, who for many years was a prominent lawyer and merchant of Norwalk, Ohio. To their union were born two sons and one daughter, Robert Francis (deceased), Edith Whitney and Frank Eugene.

Mr. Shaw moved to Dunkirk in 1887 and resided there for nine years. He took an active interest in the Martin Anti-Fire Car Heating Company, was Vice President and Business Manager and to his extensive and varied acquaintance as well as to his energy and persistence was largely due the rapid development of the system and its adoption by so many roads throughout the country.

Mr. Shaw is a Republican and takes an active interest in matters relating to the government. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1884, President of the Tuberculosis Commission, a member of the State Board of Health for three years and foreman of the first Federal Grand Jury held in Chautauqua County. He was made a Mason in Sylvan Lodge No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons, was elected Master fourteen months later and was appointed Deputy District Grand Master when two years and a half a Mason. He is also Past Eminent Commander of Dunkirk Commandery No. 40, and is a charter member of Buffalo Consistory.

BELA B. LORD.

Bela B. Lord was the son of Bela B. and Polly Hall Lord, and was born October 7, 1840, upon the farm where he resided at the time of death, January 19, 1904. His parents came to Chautauqua County in 1819, purchased this tract of land, then a virgin forest and by patient, unremitting industry transformed it into a fertile farm. Amid these surroundings the youth grew to manhood, acquiring a substantial common school education, and in course of time embarking in the business that made his name widely known. This business was the importation of Holstein cattle to this country. The first importation was in 1880, and from the first

the venture was successful, the magnificent cattle proving popular with the farmers not only of Chautauqua County, but of the entire country. You can travel today in almost any dairying section of the country and find cattle with the distinctive black and white markings of the Holstein breed. These cattle are bred from those which Mr. Lord imported to his farm at Sinclairville.

For a period of years he conducted a large business along these lines. Finally he branched out by including French Coach and Percheron horses in his importations and he also commenced the breeding of standard bred trotting horses. From 1880 to 1890 Mr. Lord made seven and his son nine trips to Europe, visiting Holland, Germany, Scotland, England and France in the interests of his business. Chautauqua County is known far and near for the excellence of its dairy products, and the Sinclairville stock farm, the home of B. B. Lord, has added much to its reputation both for dairy goods, large milk and butter records and fine stock. No finer horses and cattle could be found in America than upon this farm, for Mr. Lord's motto was always to purchase only the best, and he attributes all his success to this fact, together with fair, honorable dealing. His stables and herd were well represented at all the prominent fairs and won their share of the prizes. At the International fair at Buffalo in 1889 every horse he entered received a prize.

Mr. Lord was a public spirited citizen and popular in the community in which he lived, although the fact that politically he was affiliated with the Democratic Party prevented him from holding public office in this county. Several years ago, however, he was selected as an available candidate to head a movement against the Republican candidate for Sheriff and his strong personality and unimpeachable personal character won for him a flattering vote in the county.

His domestic life was ideal. He was married March 11, 1862, to Elizabeth C. Kirlton of Louisville, St. Lawrence County, New York, with the understanding that they should remain with her invalid widowed mother during her lifetime, which they did; and are still remembered by their acquaintances there as deserving their later successes for their devotion to their aged and helpless relative. They had one son, Clarence J., a young man of marked ability, who was associated for a time with his father



BELA B. LORD.

in the stock importing business, and who subsequently removed to Olympia, Washington, where he became associated with the Capital National Bank of that city. So thoroughly has he become identified with the commercial and public interests of the state that he is now one of the prominent Republican leaders.

Mrs. Lord, also, has attained distinction through her connection with the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, being at present one of the officers of the state organization. (See page 166 this volume.) Mr. Lord was a prominent Mason, a good citizen and one of the conspicuous men of Chautauqua County.

THE DEAR OLD HOME.

Lines by Mrs. Laura Burlingame written when eighty-two years of age, concerning a sickness when absent from her home in Sinclairville.

Hasten, hasten, morning light,
Chase the gloom of night away,
Hasten o'er the eastern hills,
Ope the golden gates of day.
Let the sun light up the grove,
Where the maple leaves are gay,
Hasten, hasten, morning light,
Chase the gloom of night away.

Slowly, slowly pass the hours,
As I mark their lingering flight
On the restless bed of pain
Wishing for the morning light.
Slowly ticks the kitchen clock,
Telling moments o'er and o'er,
While the watcher by the bed
Starts and wakes, then sleeps once more.

Forests wore their robes of green
And the days were long and bright
When I, weary, laid me down
On my bed that summer night.
Wearied utterly and sad
Long upon that bed I lay,
From my own loved home afar,
Fever seized me for its prey.

Your mimic states, Chautauqua, make
Six less'ning rows from Erie's Lake,
To Quakerland, and every one,
From Sheridan to Kiantone,
From Cherry Creek to Ripsey, west,
Her citizens pronounce the best.
Home ever was the dearest spot,
And there are those who love Charlotte.

They know her hills are not more green,
No fairer valleys lie between,
Her shining streams are not more clear,
Her bird-songs charm not more the ear,

Her flowers and fruit are not more fine
Than those outside her boundary line.
They simply say that they ask not
A dearer home than old Charlotte.

They're modest and they will not boast
Possessions that they prize the most,
Their lovely women and grand men
Who well deserve historic pen;
Beyond their gifts of heart and brain
They have integrity sans stain.
White records, without cloud or blot,
You seek not vainly in Charlotte.

Days have lengthened into weeks,
Weeks have dragged their length along,
Creeping slowly back to life
Naught I find of bloom or song.
All the little birds are fled
And the autumn's quiet hours
Stealing by with stealthy tread
Chill to death the lingering flowers.

All the leaves have drifted down,
Passing silently away,
All the trees are bare and brown,
All the fields are cold and gray.
Take me from this hated room,
Let me breathe the free, fresh air;
Oh, to know I'm homeward bound—
Children's love awaits me there.

L. M. B.

Sinclairville, 1893.

Errata—In the Town of Charlotte exhibits as published in Vol. I, pages 389, 390, 391, corrections are here made.

Mrs. L. D. Copp should read Mrs. T. D. Copp; Mrs. Abbie Scott Doley should be Doty; Hon. Obed Edson's name should precede the list, beginning with Major Sinclair's Royal Arch apron, now included in J. D. Emley's.

Mrs. Mahala Dibble had on exhibition a large, home-made linen bed-spread, spun and woven by Ruby Sherman and Rebecca Sherman Dibble, tied in patterns with wicking in French knots, five years' work in tying. Outside pocket of home-made linen, spun and woven by the same, embroidered with silks from worms of their own raising and colored by themselves.

Shuttle on which the silk was wound. Skein of spun silk, first dress and embroidered baby caps of Horace Dibble, 1827.

Mrs. Henry Kirk.—Oil portraits of herself and husband by George Allen.

Mrs. H. A. Brock.—Oil portraits of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Kirk, by the same artist.



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The town of Chautauqua originally comprised this county except its eastern range of townships. It was formed from the Town of Batavia April 11, 1804. When the county was organized, March 11, 1808, the town was enlarged by the addition of the eastern or tenth range of townships. All the other towns of the county have been formed from the original town, reducing it to its present dimensions. It is irregular in form, lies west of the center of the county on both sides of the northern extremity of the lake and is one of the largest towns, containing forty-one thousand three hundred and eighteen acres. Its surface is hilly and forms the watershed between Lake Erie and Chautauqua Lake. Chautauqua Creek forms part of the western boundary. The other principal streams are the inlet, which empties into the lake near Hartfield, Prendergast Creek, in the southern part, Dewittville and the Mud Creeks. Although the town is hilly and broken, and by reason of its elevated situation is exposed to deep snows and severe storms in winter, it has fine and striking scenery. From the high hills in its northern and western parts a magnificent view is presented to the grape belt, and the wide and blue expanse of Lake Erie bearing upon its bosom the commerce of the west, and, in the distance one may see the shores and hills of Canada. The upper portion of Chautauqua Lake extends into the eastern part of the town. From Mayville a fine view may be had of the pleasant shores of the lake, Dewittville

and other beautiful bays. Within its limits is the Village of Mayville, the capital of the county, with which is associated so much of historical interest; also the far-famed Chautauqua Assembly grounds, picturesque Point Chautauqua, the Villages of Hartfield, Summerdale and Dewittville, and the County alms house and asylum. The county seat being located here, many of the events connected with it belong to the general history, which see.

The first settlement was made by Dr. Alexander McIntyre of Meadville, in 1804. He built a log dwelling at Mayville near the steamboat landing. Around it he erected a stockade "to protect it from the Indians," as he said. He had been captured by and resided with Indians many years, acquiring their habits, and claimed to have learned the healing art of them. Dr. McIntyre's stockade had been built when, in the fall of 1804, the Holland Land Company sent William Peacock to survey and map out a town at the head of the lake. Mayville then received its name. (1) William Green says: "Supplies had been sent ahead, and left in charge of the Doctor (McIntyre) but when the surveyors arrived they found that a party of flat-boatmen from Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, had been up and plundered their storehouse of its provisions. The work was accomplished however, the party subsisting on potatoes, (it is not known from what source they were obtained), and such game as they could procure. The place was beautifully located, the natural scenery

(1) For the story of how Mayville received its name, see volume 1, page 585.

charming. The territory mapped was two miles wide, from Chautauqua Lake to the two Chautauqua Creeks, and the work was done with wonderful accuracy, as many subsequent surveys have fully proven."

It appears that boatmen from Pittsburgh had reached the head of the lake at that early date. It is quite likely that it was the beginning of the business of transporting salt over the Portage between Lakes Erie and Chautauqua, and to Pittsburgh by Chautauqua Lake, and the Allegheny and its tributaries. In 1807 Captain John Scott, who had located at Canadaway in 1804, and had married Brilliant, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes of Sheridan, came and opened among the hemlocks on the present site of Mayville, a public inn. This, the first inn, was made of logs, and stood upon the east side of Main Street, between the Episcopal Church and the Mayville House. Mr. Scott was Supervisor of Chautauqua in 1813. He removed from Mayville about 1826, and died in Illinois in 1845. In 1808 George Lowry settled in Mayville, and also opened a primitive inn. He was one of the celebrated family of ten brothers, who with their mother Margaret, emigrated from Ireland in the last century. Their names were Samuel, Hugh, John, Robert, James, Andrew, William, George, Alexander and Morrow. Most of them became early settlers of Erie County, Pennsylvania. In George Lowry's old bar-room occurred a desperate fight between some settlers and Pennsylvania boatmen, which furnished business for several of the earliest terms of court. His son, James B. Lowry, was County Clerk in 1828.

In 1808 the County of Chautauqua was organized, and that year Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland and Asa Ransom, the Commissioners appoint-

ed to decide upon the county seat, "erected a large hemlock post" at Mayville to designate the spot fixed by them. Although the county was not completely organized, measures were immediately taken to prepare the county seat for the public purposes for which it was designed. Darius Dexter had come to Chautauqua from Herkimer County that spring. To him the contract was given by Joseph Ellicott to cut and clear a road commencing at the head of Chautauqua Lake extending one and one-half miles toward Westfield. He cut this road, now Main street, six rods wide, and cleared it to the width of three rods. He also cleared the land of the public square. Dr. John E. Marshall, a well educated physician, now moved into the woods that covered the site of Mayville. He married Ruth, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes, of Sheridan, in 1810.

The primitive condition of Mayville and its sparse population is described by John Russell who visited it about that time:

Inhabitants were few when I came from the Cross Roads, (Westfield), to Mayville. John Scott's was the first house in the thick forest of hemlock. I inquired how far it was to the lake. Dr. John Marshall resided there. He answered about one-quarter of a mile. I looked, but could not see anything but a thick hemlock forest, and underbrush so thick that I could not see a man ten rods. I went on and soon came to George Lowry's. He lived in a small hut. He said he kept a tavern and could accommodate me. The lake hove in sight. I went on, and there was old McIntyre back of his house, which was picketed. Fronting the lake the pickets were eight feet high out of the ground. I really thought they were put there to defend the town in case of attack.

In 1809, Artemas Hearick, a native of Massachusetts, came from Chenango to Mayville. He was early appointed one of the Associate Judges.

The anticipation of a complete organization of the county with Mayville

as its county seat, now influenced people to take up residence there. As courts were soon to be held, attorneys were the first to be attracted. Anselm Potter, the first, and Dennis Brackett the second lawyer of the county, both settled here in 1810, and Casper Rouse a little later. Brackett built an office, which was crushed soon after by a falling tree. The same year the Holland Land Company erected an office for the sale of its lands, and William Peacock, its well-known agent, took up his residence here. Jonathan Thomp-



WATERMAN TINKCOM.
An Early Settler and Inn-keeper.

son, one of the first Associate Judges of the county, came from Saratoga County to Mayville in 1810; four years later he removed to Pennsylvania.

Waterman Tinkcom, from Saratoga County, for many years a well-known inn-keeper in Mayville, became a resident here that year. In 1811, the county having become fully organized, Captain Scott enlarged his log tavern by a plank frame addition of green lumber for a court house. In it, the June before it was completed, the first court

of record was held, and in October, the Board of Supervisors here met. There were but two members, Matthew Prendergast of Chautauqua and Philo Orton of Pomfret. This year Morrow Lowry settled in Mayville. His son, Morrow B., born in Mayville in 1813, afterwards was a distinguished citizen of Western Pennsylvania. Nathaniel A. Lowry, son of Alexander, settled in Jamestown, and Hugh W. Lowry, a merchant of Westfield, was the son of another of the brothers. Jediah Prendergast came to Mayville in 1811. He was the first physician. William Prendergast, his nephew, the second physician, soon followed him here. William Prendergast, son of Martin and Phebe (Holmes) Prendergast, grandson of William, the physician, and great-grandson of Matthew, was born in Chautauqua in 1854. He was educated at Mayville Academy and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He then located at Mayville, where he has been a successful physician. In 1811 the first store was established in Mayville by Jediah and Martin Prendergast. William Smith was one of the early settlers of Mayville. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808, emigrated to Oneida County and a few years later to Mayville, where he opened a law office. He was appointed Surrogate in 1821, which office he held for nineteen years. He was one of the founders of the Mayville Sentinel. He died in 1860.

Settlement was now being rapidly made in Mayville and the village advanced in the short period of seven years from an unbroken wilderness, without a single settler, to be the capital of an extensive county, with a Clerk's office, land office, inns and many habitations, rude, it is true, and other parts of the Town of Chautauqua were being settled also. In 1805 Peter Barn-

hart, a soldier of the Revolution, located a short distance north of Point Chautauqua. His sons, Jonathan, Peter and Henry, also settled in the town. Jonathan Smith in the same year made the first settlement on the west side near the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly. The Prendergasts in March, 1806, contracted for a large tract of land near the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, and the same month James and William

north of Dewittville. John Miles with a large family settled on lot nine near the east line of the town. Dr. Lawton Richmond, the third physician, settled near Dewittville in 1811. He removed to Westfield.

Philo Hopson from Herkimer County, settled a mile north of Hartfield upon land bought in 1809. At an early day he and William Bateman built a sawmill at Hartfield. Zaccheus Han-



COUNTY CLERK'S AND TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Prendergast, Jr., erected a log house there. In June the family arrived. Filer Sackett in June, 1805, bought land at Dewittville where John Mason early settled. He married Maria, daughter of Captain Anson Leet. Darius Scofield settled early at Dewittville. His sons were Seely, Darius, Gleni W., a lawyer of Warren, Pennsylvania, several terms a representative in Congress; Benjamin F., Timothy Bryant, a lawyer. Nathan and Daniel Cheney early settled a mile

chett settled on lot number twenty-three. Dexter Barns, a noted axemaker, first settled in Stockton where he built its first blacksmith shop. He removed to Hartfield where he died. He had three sons, Hiram, Perry and Lomon.

Darius Dexter, after cutting out Main Street and clearing the public square in Mayville in 1808, returned east and came back the next spring with his wife and purchased land on lot twenty, north-

east of Hartfield. John, William, Daniel, Winsor, Otis, Samuel, George and Stephen, brothers of Darius, it is believed came with him in 1809. His brother William and John W. Winsor took up other parts of the lot at the same time. Samuel in 1809 took land on lot number seventeen. John was County Clerk thirteen years. He and Darius had a store and ashery at Dewittville. In 1830 they removed to East Jamestown and built mills and the place took the name of Dexterville.

Notwithstanding the progress that had been made in settling Mayville and other localities, at the close of 1811 but little inroads had really been made upon the dense forests of the town. The winter of 1811 and 1812 was unusually severe. The graphic description by Oliver Cleland of a journey he and his brother Nathan made from Cassadaga to Mayville will give some idea of the hardships endured by the early settlers:

The winter of 1811 and 1812 was a very hard one and the snow fell five feet deep in the woods. There was but one house from Cassadaga to Mayville, twelve miles, and nothing but marked trees. There came a man there called Captain Leet. He came in the spring of 1811 and built a cabin, cleared off what he could and raised some potatoes. When winter came it shut him in and he saw no human being all the winter but his own family. When the spring opened, he cleared more land, planted corn and potatoes and worked through the summer. He said he would not be blocked in there another winter with his family, and so it proved. About the first of November my brother Nathan and I took our axes and went through the woods to Mayville in quest of work. There were four or five families there. John Scott had built the first courthouse. We found George Lowry there with his family, I believe a native of Ireland, and he kept tavern. He hired us to chop for him twenty cords of three foot wood at twenty-five cents a cord and board. We finished the 8th of November. On the 9th we started for home after we had eat our breakfast. We had not gone more than half a mile when it began to snow and I

thought, and still think I never saw it snow so fast. When we got about half way to Mr. Leet's we met him with his family, two teams and two sleds coming out of the snow which was now middledeep. He told us that we would be obliged to stay at his house that night. Guessed we would find a fire there which we did. We did not go more than half a mile before the tracks of the sleds were entirely covered. We wallowed on and before dark reached the house. The snow by this time was knee deep. We were tired and hungry, having eaten nothing since breakfast. What was to be done? I told my brother to go to cutting rails for wood and I would go and hunt the potato hole. I found the fragments of an old basket, took it, went out, kicked and pulled away the snow, and got about a peck. When I got in my brother had a good fire and we roasted part of them for supper and slept on the floor. In the morning we roasted the rest of our potatoes for breakfast, filled our pockets with those not eaten, and started. It had stopped snowing but the snow was up to our waists. We went about twenty rods and turned back with very long countenances but not discouraged. In the chamber floor were some pretty wide boards, and out of them we made board snow shoes. We found some tow that I made up into strings and we tied the boards on our feet and started. They held us up so we would not go into the snow only about ankle deep. The new snow was about three feet deep and was very heavy. In traveling we took turns in going ahead, the one that went behind having the advantage of the other's tracks. We ate our potatoes for dinner in the woods where is now Stockton. Joseph Sackett had got onto the hill between Cassadaga and Bear Lake, but had made no improvement. When we got there he had gone down to Cassadaga with a horse to break the road, so we dismissed our boards and walked on and made out to get home.

The Mr. Leet mentioned was Captain Anson Leet of Connecticut, who came to Stockton in 1810 and in 1814 purchased the land at Point Chautauqua, formerly known as Leet's Point, and was the first to settle at Point Chautauqua. He had eleven children, Jonathan D., Simon, Timothy, Lewis, Eliza, who married Nehemiah Herrick; Caroline,

who married William Vorce; Maria, who married John Mason; Franklin, who married first Sally Sumner; William, who resided on the old homestead until his death in 1904; Mary, who married Henry W. Barnhart; Julia Ann. William Hunt the next year settled lot twenty-nine, township three. His land included the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. He had nine children, among them Elvacinda, who married Oliver Hitchcock, father of Corydon Hitchcock, once Sheriff, and Elzaide, who married John Scott, father of William H. Scott of Gerry. There were others who settled early. In the southeast part Samuel Porter, Jared Irwin, Ichabod Wing, Ephraim Hammond and Robert Lawson. Richard Whitney, father of Henry, Thomas and Richard, settled upon lot twenty-one. David Morris settled on lot thirty-eight. His sons were John B, Hon. Lorenzo of Fredonia, Thomas, Edwin, Phineas J. In the south part Alfred Paddock, David Adams, Robert Donaldson, Palta Sweatland, Dennis and Ava Hart, Samuel Hustis and William Fowler. In the southwest part Jacob Putnam and Joseph Davis in the north part. William T. Howe settled a mile northeast of Mayville in 1816.

"Mary Justina Johnson was the only child of wealthy parents. Music and language were her forte and when four years old she had lessons upon the piano. She readily learned to read French, Italian and German. Her father died when Mary was thirteen and soon after the firm of which Mr. Johnson was a partner made a pretence of failure and Mrs. Johnson, ignorant of business, gave up her papers and lost her property. Mary became a music teacher. She married John Leonard Baker. Their children were Matilda. Lawrence M., Eliza and Edwin J. L., a wellknown clergyman, Mrs. Baker mar-

ried second Samuel B. Porter of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a native of Ballston Springs, New York. Mr. Porter had purchased two hundred acres of land four miles south of Mayville. After clearing an acre and building a log cabin he brought his wife and two youngest children to their new home in the wilderness. Mrs. Porter keenly felt the loneliness, separated from friends and without near neighbors, but her correspondence with her schoolmate and lifelong friend, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, was a great comfort to her. At first Mr. Porter was obliged to obtain flour from Erie, Pennsylvania, and later from Jamestown. The hardships of pioneer life soon undermined his health, consumption developed and Mrs. Porter supported the family by teaching music in Mayville, Westfield, Fredonia and Jamestown. Her pupils were among the best families. Their daughter, Olive H., but thirteen, was the home-keeper and cared for her father. Mr. Porter died in October, 1863. Mrs. Porter died in November, 1848, after a life of usefulness, patience and indomitable courage." Their daughter Olive H., married Robert P. Hewes, who died, aged eighty, in September, 1894. They have eight living children: Mary J. P., Cassius M. C., John W., Franklin S., Robert V. A., Thomas S., Edward B. and Minnie G. John W. married Jessie B., daughter of Samuel and Mary J. Decker. She died in December, 1893. Edward B. married Fluvilla B. Tucker, granddaughter of Lucius Lombard of Ripley; they have three children, George R., Fluvilla and Edward B.

The principal events in the history of the town subsequent to the location of the county seat and the building of the first courthouse have already been related. Mayville, as the place for holding the courts, the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the keeping of the pub-

lic records and the transaction of the general business of the county, soon grew into a village of importance and naturally attracted leading and influential citizens to become residents. Samuel S. Whallon, when a boy, came with his parents to Mayville about 1812 and resided there until his death in 1858. He was a prominent merchant, a Member of Assembly and in 1856 was elected Canal Commissioner and held that

and became a merchant. He was Postmaster for twenty years, succeeding Jedidiah Tracy. William Green, long a well-known citizen and lawyer, came to Mayville to reside in 1824. His brother, Richard O., once a County Clerk, and George A., Surrogate, came to Mayville later. In 1828 increased facilities for communication with Jamestown were given to Mayville by the side-wheel steamboat Chautauque. She made



CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL.

office until he died. About 1815 Jedidiah Tracy moved to Mayville from Erie County, Pennsylvania, and kept for many years one of the best and most popular inns in the county. It was patronized by the Judges, lawyers, jurymen, witnesses, litigants and all whom business called to court. Robertson Whiteside settled in Chautauqua about 1820. He was subsequently County Treasurer and a Member of Assembly. Jesse Brooks came to Mayville

her first trip July 4, 1828. This year Omar Farwell came to Mayville and engaged in the tanning business and established a store. John Birdsall about this time became a resident and one of its most distinguished citizens. Daniel Tennant emigrated from Scotland and about 1748 settled in Connecticut where his son Daniel was born about 1761 and when eighteen entered the Revolutionary Army, was at West Point at the time of the treason of Arnold, saw



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—COUNTY FARM.

the American cannon spiked preparatory to a surrender to the British and saw Major Andre after his capture. He married Miss Hale of Irish birth. She had two brothers in the American Army. After the war he settled at Waterville, Oneida County. Daniel Tennant, his son, born in 1802, came to this county in 1827 and bought a wild timber land about three miles northeast of Hartfield. Later he married Hephzibah M. Leech, who was born in Connecticut in 1807, moved to Buffalo with her parents whose home was burned by the British in 1812. Mrs. Tennant died in 1874; Mr. Tennant died in 1890. He was a Whig and Republican.

Between 1830 and 1835 many public improvements were made in the town and many citizens of worth came to Mayville. In 1830 it was incorporated as a village. In 1831 Matthew P. Bemus, son of Charles Bemus, came to

Mayville to reside. He was born in Ellery January 4, 1831. He was one of the most public spirited citizens, took an active part in the building of the Cross Cut Railroad and held many important public positions. In 1832 the county poorhouse was erected and the jail was built. An act was passed that year to incorporate the Mayville and Portland Railroad Company, capital one hundred fifty thousand dollars, to construct a railroad from Portland Harbor to Chautauqua Lake. The design was not carried into execution. In 1833 Donald McKinzie came to Mayville. He was one of the most distinguished citizens in the county. August 18, 1825, he married Adelgonda Humbert Droz, daughter of Alphonzo Humbert Droz of Berne, Switzerland. He resided here until his death, January 20, 1851. His life had been of much adventure. He was a man of ability, of enterprise and of honor. He left a large and much



HOSPITAL-COUNTY FARM.

respected family. In April, 1834, Mayville Academy was incorporated and a substantial building of brick erected. In the fall the Mayville Sentinel was established by William Kibbe. About a year afterward Beman Brockway became proprietor and conducted it successfully for ten years, when he removed to Oswego. It was then conducted by John F. Phelps until his decease in 1878.

In 1835 the new courthouse was built and the public execution of Damon occurred in Mayville on the sidehill not far from the Academy. February 6, 1836, the land office was destroyed by a mob and was thereafter opened and kept at Westfield.

William A. Mayborne came to Mayville to reside about 1836, and William Gifford, a wellknown citizen, about 1841. In 1854 Milton Smith was elected Sheriff and became a lifelong resident of Mayville. Amos K. Warren,

afterwards Sheriff, came to Mayville to reside in 1862. One of the most important events favorably affecting the interests of Mayville was the building of the Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross Cut Railroad, now in Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, chartered in 1865.

A county farm of one hundred acres having been purchased near Dewittville a substantial brick poorhouse was erected in 1832, which was used until the present one was erected in 1870. Buildings for the unfortunate have been successively built there in 1839, 1851, 1858, 1868, 1903 and 1904. The main building of the present poorhouse is four stories high with frontage of one hundred four feet and depth of sixty-eight feet. From the rear there is a center wing twenty-two feet wide, fifty-seven feet six inches long, two stories high. The cost of the building was thirty-six thousand two hundred twenty-six dol-

lars and its furnishings fifteen hundred dollars. When it was built it was the most beautiful building in the county and was declared by official visitors to be the finest and best managed county house in the state. The farm now has three hundred thirty-eight and five-tenths acres and the whole property is valued over one hundred thousand dollars. The citizens of the county have just cause to be proud of the care it has taken of its poor. Mervin E. Smith is the keeper and farm manager.

MR. AND MRS. MERVIN E. SMITH.

Those who are connected with the official life of the county, no less than those famil-

Smith, one of the sturdy men of the forties; while his mother Mary Jane Hale came to this county sixty-eight years ago.

Mr. Smith devoted considerable attention to farming in his early life; subsequently he was Clerk at the Kent House, Lakewood, and other hostelries around the shores of Chautauqua Lake. It was the first of the year 1883 when Mr. Smith was appointed Keeper of the County House, and during this period of years Mr. and Mrs. Smith have conducted that institution in a manner satisfactory to the general public and pleasing to the Board of Supervisors.

In addition to his common school education, Mr. Smith has learned much through his wide contact with men. He is a member of Peacock Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; he is affiliated with the Jamestown Lodge of Elks; and Mr. and Mrs. Smith



MERVIN E. SMITH.

iar with the social circles of Central Chautauqua, will view with pleasure the pictures and read with interest the sketches of Mr. and Mrs. Mervin E. Smith. As the efficient Master and Matron of the County Farm, their many acts of hospitality coupled with a uniform kindness to the unfortunate, has won for them a warm place in the hearts of Chautauquans.

Mervin E. Smith was born in Ellery, October 13, 1853. His father was Daniel E.



MRS. MERVIN E. SMITH.

are active members of the Methodist Church of Dewittville.

Mrs. Elizabeth Payne Smith was born at Blossburg, Tioga County, New York, February 28, 1856. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Farley Payne, both of Wolver, England. The present Mrs. Smith received the practical education of the times, which fitted her later in life to conduct so capably a public institution. Mr. Smith and she were married at Newark, New Jer-

sey, March 6, 1878. The one child of this happy married life, Marshall D., was born December 20, 1878, and died March 2, 1885.

Mention should be made of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Wood who had charge of the county house from April 1 to May 1, 1882, when by the death of Mr. Wood the care until the next April devolved on Mrs. Wood. She was born in Dewittville April 26, 1823, her maiden name being Sarah M. Dayton. Her administration as matron and especially her kindness to the insane was highly approved and showed her to be peculiarly fitted for the discharge of her duties. She died August 6, 1894.

As a result of the Chautauqua movement commenced in 1873 Fair Point has been transformed into a unique and permanent village and become a most valuable addition to the town. The lands that border the upper part of the lake within the town have greatly increased in value. September 30, 1875, Point Chautauqua Association was incorporated, the first step towards the improvement of Leet's Point, the most beautiful and sightly point on the lake, upon which many fine cottages and costly buildings have been erected. With the building of the poorhouse the founding of Chautauqua and of Point Chautauqua, the permanent prosperity of the town was assured and also that of Mayville, which is now provided with waterworks, electric lights, etc. Mayville is the residence of many of the county officers and leading citizens of the county.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Mayville was organized with thirty-eight members, by Elder Jonathan Wilson, a pioneer missionary from Vermont, February 7, 1820. Mr. Wilson was the first pastor of the church. The church edifice was built in 1834.

The Chautauqua Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mayville, was formed about 1820. A house of worship was erected in 1851.

St. Paul's Church of Mayville was organized with about twenty members in April, 1823, by Rev. David Brown, the first pastor. The first church edifice was completed in January, 1828, and consecrated by Bishop Habart September 4, 1828. The present house was built in 1859 and consecrated by Bishop Coxé May 18, 1865. Rev. G. W. Sinclair Ayres entered upon the rectorship of this church November 1, 1893. There are ninety-eight communicants.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Dewittville was formed with ten members in 1835 by William Gifford. This house of worship was purchased of the Baptists the same year. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Burgess.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church of Chautauqua Hill, four miles north from Hartfield, was organized with five members in 1840 by Rev. T. V. Main, the first pastor, and a Mr. Neely. A house of worship was built about 1842.

Summit Church, Methodist Episcopal, near Summit Station, where a class had been formed, built a house of worship through the instrumentality, it is said, of John H. Flagler in 1849. The first pastor after the completion of the church building was Rev. John K. Hallock.

The Christian Church at Dewittville was organized December 25, 1852, by Rev. E. H. Mosher, the first pastor, and E. H. Halladay. Their church edifice was erected in 1856.

Mount Pleasant Church, United Brethren, three and a half miles southeast from Mayville, was organized with eight members in 1858 by Rev. Z. Sullivan, the first pastor. A church edifice was built in 1865.

The United Brethren in Christ, of

Elm Flats, was organized with eight members, February 1, 1863, by Rev. N. R. Luce, the first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1861; the present one in 1870.

St. Peters Church, German. United Evangelical Protestant at Mayville, was organized with twenty members in 1871 by Rev. O. Schroder. Their church edifice was erected in 1871. The first pastor was Rev. Jacob Weber.

The Swedish Lutherans organized a church at Mayville in 1870; built in 1872. Church and parsonage are worth four thousand dollars.

LODGES.

Summit Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Mayville in 1818 and derived its name from its location on the summit of the watershed between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence River systems. The first meeting was held in Asahel Lyon's rooms; the first officers were John Dexter, Worthy Master; James M. Cochran, Senior Warden; Asahel Lyon, Junior Warden; David Eason, Treasurer; Calvin Macomber, Secretary. The lodge was discontinued in 1824 and was revived on November 4, 1850, as No. 219. Its last meeting at Mayville was held February 14, 1851, and it was moved to Westfield.

Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, held its first meeting U. D., February 28, 1869, and received its charter June 9, 1869. The lodge perpetuates the name of a distinguished and worthy brother, Hon. William Peacock, who was ever governed by true Masonic principles. The first officers elected were N. G. Luke, Worshipful Master; George Wood, Senior Warden; John F. Young, Junior Warden; Amos K. Warren, Treasurer; O. E. Tiffany, Secretary; William S.

Gleason, Senior Deacon; Peter M. Pickard, Junior Deacon.

SUPERVISORS.

John McMahan, 1805-6-7; Arthur Bell, 1808; Thomas Prendergast, 1809; Matthew Prendergast, 1810-11; Samuel Ayres, 1812; John Scott, 1813; John E. Marshall, 1814; Martin Prendergast, 1815-16-18, and from 1819 to 1833; John Dexter, 1817; Jabez B. Burrows, 1834-35-36; William Prendergast, 1837-38-39; Alva Cottrell, 1840-41-46; Dexter Barnes, 1842; Cyrus Underwood, 1843-44; William Green, 1845; Williard W. Crafts, 1847-48-53; Martin Prendergast, 1849-61-62-63-64; Stephen W. Hunt, 1850-51; Hiram A. Pratt, 1852; David Woods, 1854-55; John Birdsall, 1856-57; William Gifford, 1858-59; Milton G. Freeman, 1860; Daniel H. Hewes, 1865; William P. Whiteside, 1866; Matthew P. Bemus, 1867-68-69-70-71-72; John Birdsall, 1873-74; Sidney R. Lawson, 1875-76; James M. Hunt, 1877; Lewis T. Harrington, 1878-79; Ezra J. Scofield, 1880-81-82-83; Eldred Lott, 1884; J. Franklin Hunt, 1885-86-87; Herman Sixbey, 1888-89; George W. Hewes, 1890-91-92-93; Thomas Hutson, 1894-95-96; Willis H. Tennant, 1897-98-99; August Anderson, 1900-01-02-03; Thomas Hutson, 1904.

VICTOR A. ALBRO.

In mentioning Victor A. Albro we are referring to an estimable citizen, a kind husband and capable public official. Born on October 10, 1844, in Westfield, New York, he was the son of Sophronia Taylor and James R. Albro. Coming of sturdy stock, the approach of the Civil War excited the fervent blood in his veins, and during the early days of 1862 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred Twelfth New York Regiment. Both his individual and company records were irreproachable, and when he returned from

the scenes of conflict he took up his residence in Mayville in 1867.

Soon thereafter, he entered the office of the County Clerk as an employe, and the same determined qualities which caused him to enlist as a boy, resulted in his rising in his place of employment. He became Deputy

member of the Order of the Eastern Star. As a member of the Royal Arcanum and as Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church he was no less genial and respected than in the numerous other organizations, to whose interests he was ever faithful.



VICTOR A. ALBRO

County Clerk under A. H. Stafford and he served in a like capacity under Major E. P. Putnam. He was nominated and elected County Clerk in November, 1891, and he was renominated by the Republicans and re-elected in 1894. He continued to hold that office and to perform the duties of the position efficiently until his sudden death while sitting at his desk February 26, 1897.

Mr. Albro was twice married. He and Maria M. Benson were married at Ripley, New York, in 1866; she died in Mayville January 1, 1869, and on January 25, 1871, he married Cordelia L. Kelsey, who survived him. Frank E. Albro, the child of his first marriage, was born April 18, 1868.

Mr. Albro did not neglect his fraternal and social duties. He was Master of Peacock Lodge No. 696; he was a member of Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; he was a Sir Knight in Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, and in addition he was a mem-

AUGUST ANDERSON.

August Anderson, one of the well known and popular citizens of the Town of Chautauqua, was born in Sollebrunn, Sweden, June 27, 1861, and came to this country with his father and family when a lad of three years. His father settled at Mayville July 2, 1864, and the boy grew up in the village, attended the Mayville Union School from 1869 to 1878, and a year later commenced working at the tailor's trade which avocation he has followed until the present date, graduating from the John J. Mitchell Cutting School of 830 Broadway, New York, at the term ending March 7, 1887.

Mr. Anderson's public career began in 1890 when he was elected Collector. From 1892 to 1894 he served as Excise Commis-



AUGUST ANDERSON.

sioner of the Town of Chautauqua and from 1896 to 1899 he held the office of Town Clerk.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Anderson became a candidate for the office of Supervisor of the Town of Chautauqua. This is regarded as the most important and responsible posi-

tion in the town and his selection for this office is ample evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen. He served as Supervisor in 1900 and 1901 and his record was such that he was given the flattering endorsement of a re-election and thus remained on the Board during the years 1902 and 1903, retiring at the expiration of his second term.

March 25, 1892, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Miss Mary Dahlin of Mayville. They have two children, Charles Leroy, aged nine, and Conrad August, aged six years.

Mr. Anderson is a charter member of Mayville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 284, and is also a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church of Mayville. He is one of the progressive citizens of the town and is highly regarded by all who know him.

CLARENCE R. CIPPERLY.

In the personality of Clarence R. Cipperly is embodied one of the substantial citizens and representative business men of the County Seat. Born in Albany County, New York, on November 14, 1862, Mr. Cipperly dates his residence in Mayville from the month of January, 1876. Like the other young men of his boyhood period, Mr. Cipperly attended the Albany public schools, later entering the Jamestown Union School and finishing his formal education in the High School at Mayville. Having thus prepared himself for a business career by a thorough training in the English branches, Mr. Cipperly with characteristic energy and initiative commenced to secure a foothold in the commercial circles of this section.

Steadily and surely he has advanced until he is recognized as one of the leading bankers of Central Chautauqua. Commencing his work in the banking offices of Skinner, Minton & Company, since the first of May, 1879, he has been steadfast in his devotion to the affairs at hand, both as one of the employed and subsequently as a partner in the extensive business. On July 1, 1894, the bank was incorporated as a State Bank, Mr. Cipperly continuing as the efficient Cashier.

Mr. Cipperly and Carrie J. Bly were married October 30, 1888. Genevieve, Frances, Clarence and Marjean are the names of their four children.

As an active member of the Republican Party, Mr. Cipperly has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of the County Seat. As Village Trustee and later President of the Village of Mayville, Mr. Cipperly's administration of affairs has manifested that same regard for order and integrity, which has characterized his conduct of private matters. At the time of the preparation of this sketch, he is again serving as Village Treasurer. His interest in the welfare of the young has made him a valuable President of the local Board of Education.

Combining to widen his influence and develop his horizon, Mr. Cipperly's interest in fraternal, social and religious affairs is not less commendable. He is a Past Master of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons; he is Senior Warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; and in addition, he is a Past Regent of Mayville Council, No. 111, of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Cipperly and the members of his family have an estimable place in the social life of the community.

JAMES H. FLAGLER.

James H. Flagler is a son of John H. and Adeline (Rhodes) Flagler and was born in Royalton, Niagara County, New York, March 8, 1835. His grandfather, James Flagler, was a descendant of one of two brothers who came to America from Germany and was born in Dutchess County, this state, from whence he removed to Washington County, this state, where he followed the occupation of a farmer until his death in 1825, at the age of forty-five years. He married Vincey Hall and by her had five children, four sons and one daughter, who reached maturity. The maternal grandfather of J. H. Flagler was named William Rhodes, born in Connecticut and removed to Washington County, this state, where he followed farming and also served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in Washington County in 1869 at the age of eighty-two years. John H. Flagler (father) was born in Washington County, this state, September 15, 1806. He came to this county and located at Summerdale, where he engaged in farming. In politics he was an old line Whig and took an active interest in them. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church and also a local preacher therein. He married Adeline B. Rhodes January



CLARENCE R. CIPPERLY.

25, 1831, and had five children, three sons and two daughters. One of the children died quite young; another one, Fletcher J., lives in Kansas. John H. died in September, 1887. James H. Flagler was educated in the common schools of Chautauqua Town and Westfield Academy and began to earn a livelihood as a school teacher; he taught fourteen years altogether, including two terms of four months each in the corporation of Mayville. When he had completed his experience in teaching the young idea how to shoot, he removed to the farm of his father in Summerdale, which originally contained three hundred acres and of which he now owns two hundred forty acres. In 1872 he operated a dairy farm at this location. He then removed to Mayville where he engaged in the coal business. In politics he has been a Republican since the birth of the party and has been a member of the Board of Assessors of Mayville for sixteen years. August 8, 1890, President Harrison appointed him Postmaster of Mayville which position he held for four years and two months and is now Deputy Postmaster, having been appointed to that position April 1, 1899. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 284, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mayville, of which he has been Noble Grand and has been Financial Secretary of Mayville Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, for a dozen or more years.

James H. Flagler was married November 1, 1859, to Nancy A. Keyes of Mayville, by whom he has two sons: Elmer E., who was married to Frances Van Valkenburg, and died in Westfield in 1891, and Grant S., married to Alta M. Owen, is Assistant Cashier in the Westfield National Bank and Vice President of the Ripley National Bank, and resides in Westfield.

WILLIAM BYRON GLEASON.

William Byron Gleason is one of the best known and esteemed men in Chautauqua County. He was born in Eaton, Madison County, this state, February 6, 1831, and he dates his residence in Mayville since February 25, 1878, when he came to the County Seat to take a responsible position in the Clerk's office. In his various clerical affairs Mr. Gleason has made such a large acquaintance and formed such a large circle of

friends that mention of his career is essential in this place.

Although not born in Chautauqua, the immediate relatives of Mr. Gleason were participants in the development of this section thirty years before the Civil War. His father, Ira Fay Gleason, and uncle, Charles S. Gleason, came to this county in February, 1892, and settled in French Creek. Mr. Gleason's mother, Caroline Force Gleason, joined her husband and the pioneer couple were residents of this section during the remainder of their lives. Backed by this stock of sturdy American manhood and womanhood, and aided by the education afforded by the common schools, Mr. Gleason entered into the battle of life with all the ardor of a young man. He engaged in various pursuits; and during the last two years of the Civil War, he was the military store-keeper under General Merritt with headquarters in Albany and New York. He came to this county subsequently as indicated; and in his various capacities in the County Clerk's office, he has given uniform satisfaction, impressing his colleagues and the public by his ability as well as integrity.

Mr. Gleason was married to Sarah Elizabeth Martin on October 25, 1854, she dying on February 15, 1855; he was married to Mary Angeline Fuller on April 18, 1856, and she died August 23, 1898. His children include Mary Lorina, wife of Philip J. Reynolds, now deceased; Frank Ellsworth, Guy Carlton, Martin Fay and Ira Gleason. Mr. Gleason has a granddaughter, Grace Angeline.

Since the day that he commenced the preparation of the new Index for County Clerk Aldrich, Mr. Gleason has held various offices always to the satisfaction of the public. He has served as Clerk of the Mayville School Board; he has been a Justice of the Peace; and during a period of eighteen years he was the Postmaster at Clymer.

Mr. Gleason is a faithful member of the Baptist Church and he is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Honor. He has been faithful to every trust, and he has passed the meridian of life with the esteem and well wishes of numerous Chautauquans.

AUGUST JOHNSON.

August Johnson, one of the well known citizens of Mayville is one of a family of



MARION A. KEYS.



WILLIAM B. GLEASON.



EMERSON J. McCONNELL.



AUGUST JOHNSON.

seven, three girls and four boys. The girls are now dead but the boys are living. The parents came to this country in the fall of 1872 and have since resided in the Town of Chautauqua, with the exception of about two years when they lived in the Town of Portland near Wolebens Crossing.

Mr. Johnson attended school in the old country for about a year before his parents left for the United States. On his arrival in this country he attended the Mayville union school for several years, subsequently attending a district school and completing his education with a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in 1883 and 1884. Mr. Johnson commenced his public career as Recording Clerk in the office of the Clerk of Chautauqua County November 10, 1884, and he has remained in the office ever since, a fact that attests very emphatically the diligence and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of the important position. He has served in the County Clerk's office under five different officials, viz: T. D. Baldwin, A. H. Stafford, E. P. Putnam, V. A. Albro and J. D. Gallup. He has worked in all the departments and January 1, 1892, was made Searching Clerk, which position he held until January 1, 1904, when he was made Chief Searching Clerk.

Mr. Johnson was married November 11, 1885, to Mary Charlotta Lundquist in the Village of Mayville.

Besides performing his duties in the Clerk's office, Mr. Johnson has taken a conspicuous part in the management of the affairs of the village. He filled the position of Village Clerk for about five years and he has also served on the Village Board of Trustees and on the Board of Water and Light Commissioners.

In the social as well as the business life of the village Mr. Johnson has taken an active part. He is a member of Peacock Lodge No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons; Westfield Chapter No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar; Acanthus Chapter No. 127, Order Eastern Star; Mayville Tent No. 271, Knights of the Maccabees, and Jamestown Lodge No. 248, Knights of Pythias. In 1897 Mr. Johnson served a term as Worshipful Master of Peacock Lodge and has been Secretary of that order for many years. He also held the position of Commander of the Knights of the Maccabees for a period of

two years. He is also an honorary member of Fisher Hose, Company No. 1.

Mr. Johnson also takes an interest in religious work. He is a member of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Village of Mayville and holds the responsible positions of Trustee and Treasurer. Mr. Johnson was born February 2, 1863, in Ros-enlund, Frodinge Socken Kalmer Lan, Sweden. As stated above he came to this country with his parents in the fall of 1872. He is one of the public spirited, progressive and substantial citizens of the village and enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

MARION A. KEYES.

No sketch of the personalities of Mayville would be complete without reference to Marion A. Keyes. He was born in Vermillion, Ohio, September 4, 1844. The Keyes family had been previously connected with Chautauqua County, his father, Chauncey Keyes, having settled in Westfield in 1836. Mr. Keyes dates his residence in Mayville since 1857, and it was in the Mayville Academy that he supplemented the early education which he received in the district schools.

Mr. Keyes quite properly selected a Mayville girl for his helpmate, and on August 1, 1866, he and Kate C. Burnett were married. Their children include: William C., who graduated from the Medical Department of Buffalo University in 1896, and who is practicing in Ferndale, Washington; Minnie B., Katherine M., and Edward B. Keyes; together with Marion A. Keyes, Jr., a graduate of Cornell University, who was admitted to the Bar in 1901, and who is now a practitioner in Blaine, Washington. The family is a truly representative American one.

Early in life Mr. Keyes learned the shoe trade, and during a period of twenty-five years he conducted a shoe and drug store in the County Seat. He has been employed in the County Clerk's office during the past fifteen years, and eleven years ago, when the office became a salaried one, he was appointed Index Clerk. He has been an efficient official throughout his term of office.

As a member of Peacock Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Past Master of Peacock Lodge, No. 696; Past High Priest of Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-sixth

Masonic District, and as a member of Dunkirk Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar, Mr. Keyes occupies a high place in the Masonic circles of Western New York. Both in his official, fraternal and social relations Mr. Keyes is an esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM LEET.

William Leet of Point Chautauqua was one of Chautauqua County's pioneers and spent his entire life within its borders. He was born June 24, 1818, and was the son of Captain Anson Leet whose father, Simeon Leet, was killed in a skirmish with the British at Leet's Island, Connecticut, June 18, 1781.

Captain Anson Leet came to Chautauqua County in 1817. In the spring of that year he bought at the land office, for four dollars and fifty cents per acre, the tract of land now known as Point Chautauqua. On this point, then known as Leet's Point, William Leet was born and there he has spent his life, reserving when he sold the land to the Point Chautauqua Association, the homestead on the main road.

On December 27, 1840, he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Strang who died November 21, 1850. On December 21, 1852, he took a second wife, Miss Harriet S. Belden, who is still living. Mr. Leet is the father of five children, Anson G. Leet of Westchester, Indiana, a son by his first wife; Miss Mary E. Leet of Point Chautauqua, Willis D. Leet of Fredonia, George E. Leet of New York and Eliza A. Leet, now the wife of Dr. Blanchard of Point Chautauqua.

Mr. Leet's early life was spent in farming but later he was a dealer in butter, cheese and wool. In politics he was a Republican and has served two terms as Treasurer of Chautauqua County. His education was gained in the district school at Dewittville and he taught two terms of school when he was twenty and twenty-one years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dewittville and has been a communicant there for many years.

The William Leet from whom Mr. Leet and all others of that name in this country are descended, came to America in 1639 as a member of Rev. Whitfield's company and was for many years the Governor of the Colony of Connecticut.

Mr. Leet died June 10, 1904.

EMERSON J. McCONNELL.

Emerson J. McConnell was born in the Village of Milan, Cayuga County, New York, June 17, 1852. Subsequent to gaining the education afforded by the public schools of his native village, Mr. McConnell came to Chautauqua County and later graduated from Ellington Academy. In the year 1876 he commenced to learn the elements of the carpenter trade in the Village of Ellington. He made that trade his business until his removal to Mayville during the year 1886. It was during the latter year that Mr. McConnell was given a place in the Clerk's office at the County Seat. Within one year after entering upon his duties in the County Clerk's office he was given a responsible position as abstracting clerk and he continues to occupy that position at the present time. Industry and integrity have marked Mr. McConnell's career in the employ of the public. In recognition of his efficiency in the County Clerk's office he was appointed Deputy Clerk in 1891 and he remained in that position until the first day of January, 1898. In addition to his other activities Mr. McConnell is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Lodge Number 284 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Mayville. That Mr. McConnell has the confidence of his fellow citizens is evidenced by the fact that since 1894 he has served as a member of the Water and Light Commission of Mayville. He has acted as a Trustee of the village for an equal period. During the year 1901 he was the President of the Village and as such, his executive ability proved to be invaluable in the administration of public affairs.

Mr. McConnell was married to Rose A. Nessel in the Village of Ellington, May 25, 1876. They are the parents of a happy family. The oldest son, Floyd M. McConnell, now deceased, was born May 20, 1877. Carl G. McConnell was born October 2, 1878; Harold O. McConnell was born August 6, 1880, and Virgil McConnell on August 17, 1882. The youngest son, Austin J. McConnell, was born on February 22, 1888. These young men, together with their parents, occupy a substantial residence in Mayville, which has been the family home since January 1, 1886.



WILLIAM LEET.

WILLIAM G. MARTIN.

Hon. William G. Martin, Ex-Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County and a member of the law firm of Van Dusen & Martin of Mayville, was born at Witham, County Essex, England, September 15, 1848, and is a son of Rev. Robert and Hester (Beard) Martin. The original family name was Erskine, they tracing their descent from a branch of the ancient Scottish family of that name, which descended in an unbroken line from a Sir Henry de Erskine who lived in the twelfth century. The change of name was the result of circumstances connected with the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715 in Scotland. The paternal great-great-grandfather of William G. Martin was William Erskine who was born in 1688 and died in 1720. He joined in the rebellion of 1715, the object of which was to restore the Stuarts to the throne of Great Britain. When the army of the Earl of Mar was defeated in November of that year, Erskine, with many others fled to France where he remained in exile until 1717, when he returned to Scotland under the assumed name of Myreton, his mother's family name. He had two sons William and George, the latter of whom came to the Colony of New York about 1750 and settled near the Hudson River. The former, William Myreton, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1720 and married Jane Morris, a cousin of Robert Morris of Revolutionary fame and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. About this time the family changed the spelling of the name to its present form. William Martin (great-grandfather) was in command of the Coast Guard Station on the Isle of May, seven miles from the mainland of Scotland. He was a schoolmate of Paul Jones and once carried important despatches to Benjamin Franklin at Paris, which Jones had brought from the Continental Congress. He was drowned at sea and left an only son, William Martin (grandfather) born in 1760 and died in 1822. He succeeded his father in command of the Isle of May and married his cousin Jane Morris by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. The youngest son, Robert Martin (father) was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1820. He was educated at Edinburgh, went to England where he resided for several years and was an active participant in the Chartist movement from 1842 to 1847. He married Hes-

ter Beard, (born 1818 died 1898) a daughter of George Beard, Esq., late of Coggeshall, Essex, and came to the United States in 1854, entered the Baptist ministry and located in Western New York. He took an active part in the great Anti-slavery movement of the day and lectured extensively against the institution of African slavery and the curse of human bondage. In 1880 he removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he died in 1901. He left six children William G., Jemima J., Hester M., Duncan M. and Mary E., the last three of whom were born in the United States.

**WILLIAM G. MARTIN.**

William G. Martin commenced reading law in the office of Hon. Walter L. Sessions, late of Panama, in 1880, removed to Mayville in 1882 when he entered the law office of Hon. A. A. Van Dusen completed his course of reading and was admitted to practice in the courts of this state in 1884 and later in the federal courts. January 1, 1886, the present law partnership was formed with Hon. A. A. Van Dusen under the firm name of Van Dusen & Martin. Mr. Martin is a Republican in politics, in 1887 was elected Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County, for the term of three years, served several terms on the Boards of Education of

Sherman and Mayville and on the Board of Trustees of the latter village.

He is a member of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons, and Dunkirk Commandery No. 40 Knights Templar. He served two years as Master of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Sherman, New York, five years as Master of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, three years as High Priest of Westfield Chapter, No. 239, and in 1892 was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-sixth Masonic District of New York. January 1, 1873, he married Frances Isabel Graves, daughter of Henry M. Graves of Friendship, New York.

GUY LESLIE MILLS.

Guy Leslie Mills is one of the widely known young men of Chautauqua County. He was born at Panama, New York, on February 5, 1876, and at that time his father was a part owner of the famous Panama Rocks. His father was Samuel Mills, a son of Elihu Mills, one of the early settlers of the county, who located at Mayville during the early part of the century. His mother was Cynthia M., daughter of the esteemed Rev. Ephraim Sanford.

Coming from a family whose appreciation of educational advantages was marked, young Mr. Mills enjoyed the facilities of the district schools and later took four years of academic work in the Jamestown High School. While attending the High School Mr. Mills was connected with the Jamestown Morning News as a reporter, and following his graduation he was connected with a number of dailies in the vicinity. He also published The Paragraph successfully, the school paper, while in attendance. Having gained an insight into the conduct of public affairs through his newspaper work, Mr. Mills was appointed Recorder by County Clerk Victor A. Albro, and since assuming his duties in that office on October 15, 1895, Mr. Mills has been a resident of Mayville. His ability and energy in the performance of the duties of that position were so marked that promotion followed as a matter of course. He is now the second searcher in the Abstract department of the County Clerk's office and he has served by appointment as Special Deputy Clerk in a number of the courts whose terms are held in Mayville. He is now a member of the Mayville Board of Health.

Mr. Mills married Vesta M., the daughter of Theodore F. Van Dusen, at Jamestown February 20, 1896. Mrs. Mills is a niece of former County Judge Almon A. Van Dusen, and a granddaughter of Benjamin F. Van Dusen, one of the early settlers of Ellicott. They have three children: Elinor Lovell, born January 25, 1897; Verena Isabelle, born November 1, 1899, and Leslie Gordon Mills, who was born on November 10, 1901.

In addition to his journalistic and clerical work, Mr. Mills has found time to devote considerable attention to church matters. He is the efficient Secretary, Steward and Treasurer of the Mayville Methodist Church.



GUY L. MILLS.

When in Jamestown he was connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and as an active member he attended four state conventions of that organization, reading a paper before the one held at Saratoga when only seventeen years of age. Capable, upright and stable, Mr. Mills is a representative citizen of the County Seat.

FRANK M. POTTER.

Frank M. Potter of Chautauqua, New York, is a descendant of the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua County. His grandfather, Solomon Potter, settled near Chautauqua in 1817 or 1818. His father, Morgan



FRANK M. POTTER.

Potter was born near Chautauqua April 29, 1819, united in marriage with Miss Maria Vanness June 6, 1860, and died January 9, 1875. The subject of this sketch was born July 17, 1861, on a farm near his present home. Mr. Potter lived on the farm until 1895 when he removed to Chautauqua and engaged in the real estate business in which he has been signally successful.

From the time he attained his majority down to the present date Mr. Potter has taken an active interest in politics and he served on the Chautauqua County Republican Committee for several years with conspicuous ability. In April, 1896, Mr. Potter was appointed Forest, Fish and Game Protector, a position he holds at the present time, and the exacting duties of which he has performed without fear or favor to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Potter was married August 7, 1901, to Miss Mertie E. Hull at Chautauqua, New York.

August 12, 1902, Mr. Potter was elected a Trustee for the Chautauqua Institution and has served in that capacity ever since. Throughout the county he is known and recognized as a man of positive convictions and integrity of purpose and as a consequence he has the respect even of those who have opposed him politically.

Mr. Potter is a member of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mayville, New York, and he is also a member of Mayville Council, No. 111, Royal Arcanum of Mayville.

Mr. Potter was educated in the Chautauqua District School and the Mayville Union School.

HERMAN SIXBEY.

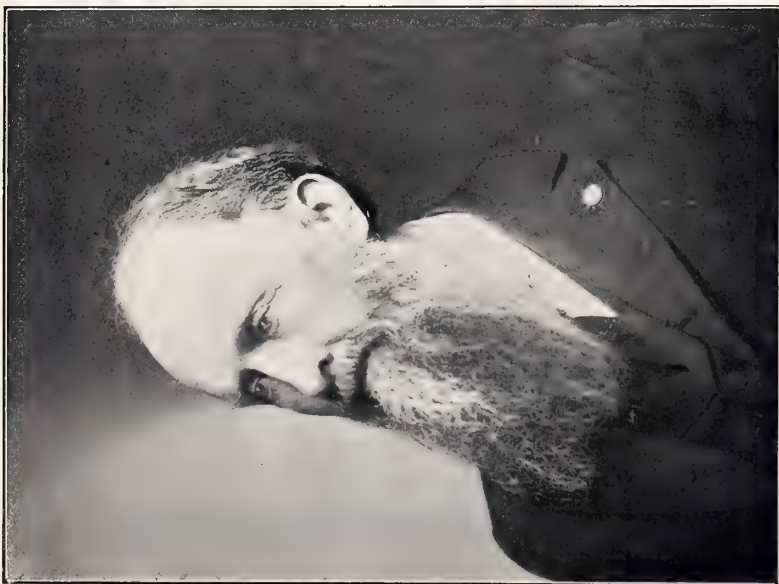
Herman Sixbey, one of the foremost merchants of Mayville, and a man who has been a prominent figure in the business and political life of Chautauqua County for many years, was born in Montgomery County, New York, September 8, 1838, and came from Sherman to Westfield, in the fall of 1856. His father, Charles Sixbey, was a descendant of the early Holland settlers of the Mohawk Valley and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Sherman, descended from the early English settlers in Massachusetts.

Mr. Sixbey gained his education in the common schools of the town of Sherman and

began his business career as a clerk in the store of Miller, Cooley & Morris in 1853. On April 1, 1860, he formed a partnership with E. A. Skinner and commenced business as a merchant in Westfield, the firm being known as Sixbey & Skinner, dealers in boots, shoes, hats, etc. When the call came for men to assist in putting down the rebellion Mr. Sixbey felt it his duty to go to the front and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and in October of the same year was made a Sergeant. Soon after this he was designated as First Sergeant and in December was promoted to the position of First Lieutenant. He served bravely with his regiment until July 30, 1864, when, during a fight at Cemetery Hill, near Petersburg, Virginia, he was so seriously injured by the explosion of a mine, and being shot through the face, that he was incapacitated for further service and was granted an honorable discharge on February 8, 1865.

In August, 1863, Lieutenant Sixbey was sent to Westfield on detached service and in that village on August 3, 1863, he was married to Miss Marianna R. Buck, daughter of Edwin Buck, a merchant and leading manufacturer of Westfield. Mr. Sixbey is the father of six children, three of whom, DeWitt C., Carl B. and Arthur W. Sixbey, are still living.

In the year 1869 Mr. Sixbey formed a partnership with George B. Kimberly in the mercantile business and opened a boot, shoe and dry goods store at Westfield. The firm which was known as Sixbey & Kimberly, continued in business until 1873 when Mr. Sixbey withdrew and with D. Carl Buck organized the firm of Sixbey & Buck, dealers in dry goods, boots, shoes and groceries at Westfield. Mr. Sixbey continued as an active member of the concern until the fall of 1873 when he was elected to the office of Clerk of Chautauqua County on the Republican ticket, a well deserved honor as he had always been and still is an ardent supporter of the Republican Party. On the first of January, 1874, he removed to Mayville and took charge of the Clerk's office, remaining in that position during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. Mr. Sixbey also served the public as Assistant Assessor of internal revenue from 1866 to 1867 and was Supervisor of the Town of Chautauqua during the years 1888 and 1889.



HERMAN SIXBEY.



MRS. MARIANNA R. SIXBEY.

In 1875 Mr. Sixbey opened a general store at Mayville and in 1876 started a branch store at Chautauqua. The branch was abandoned in 1891 but the Mayville store is still doing business under the firm name of H. Sixbey & Sons, Mr. Sixbey having admitted his three sons to partnership in the business in September, 1896.

Mr. Sixbey has for many years been a vestryman of St. Paul's Church at Mayville. He has twice held the position of Worshipful Master of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mayville. He was for twelve years Secretary of Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons and is now (1904) serving his twelfth year as Treasurer of that organization. He is a member of Acanthus Chapter, No. 127, Order of the Eastern Star, a Past Master Workman of Mayville Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Order of United Workmen, is a Past Commander and is now Adjutant of Post E. F. Carpenter, No. 308, Grand Army of the Republic, at Mayville.

MRS. MARIANNA R. SIXBEY.

Mrs. Marianna R. Sixbey of Mayville, New York, was born at Westfield November 5, 1837. She was the daughter of Edwin Buck who settled in Westfield about 1830 and became one of Chautauqua County's earliest and most prominent merchants and manufacturers. Her mother's maiden name was Marietta Hough who came to Westfield from Warsaw, New York, in 1825 with her sister Mrs. Daniel Rockwell.

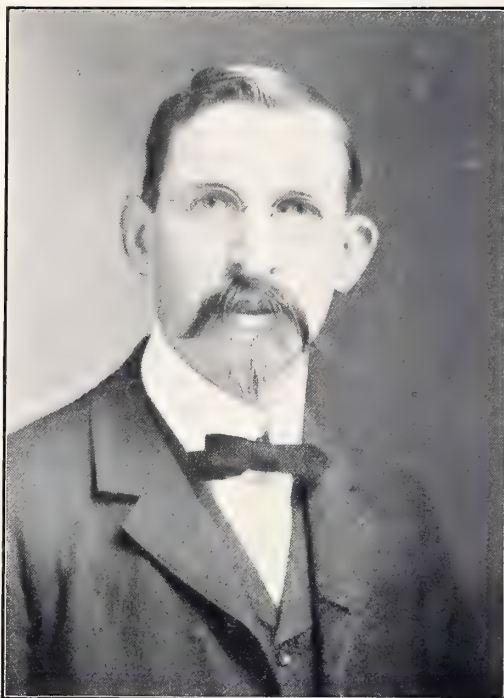
Mrs. Sixbey began her education in the Westfield Academy and ended her school days at the Elmira Female Seminary in 1858. Returning home she later met Herman Sixbey and when that gentleman came back from the army as a First Lieutenant on detached service he claimed her hand and they were married on August 3, 1863.

The subject of this sketch was confirmed as a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Westfield in 1852 and has always since that time been a consistent and devout communicant of that denomination. She is now (1904) a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Mayville. She is President of the Ladies' Guild and is active in the church and charitable work. She is also a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 127, Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Woman's

Relief Corps of E. F. Carpenter Post, Grand Army of the Republic. She is the parent of six children, three of whom are living and has always borne that proudest of all titles, a good wife and mother.

DEWITT CHARLES SIXBEY.

Prominent among the merchants of the County Seat is DeWitt Charles Sixbey. Born in Eastfield, New York, on August 3, 1868, he is the son of Herman Sixbey, and his grandfather was Edwin Buck, one of the earliest merchants and manufacturers of



DEWITT C. SIXBEY.

Westfield. Mr. Sixbey came to Mayville with his parents in 1875 and there he obtained his education in the High School. Being thus equipped, he at once devoted his attention to practical affairs, grappling the real problems of life as presented and step by step rising in the business circles of Central Chautauqua.

His father having become a successful merchant, the subject of this sketch became a partner of H. Sixbey & Sons during the year 1897. Increasing success has come to the firm and with the passing of each year, the members of that general mercan-



WILLIS H. TENNANT

tile establishment are active in a wider field of commercial influence. In other words, DeWitt Charles, in common with the other members of the family, is regarded as one of the substantial men of the community.

Mr. Sixbey and Miss Anna M. Prentice of Batavia, New York, were united in marriage on September 17, 1891. Mary Frances, born January 23, 1893, and DeWitt Prentice, who was born April 16, 1899, are the members of this highly respected and happy family.

Business affairs have not deterred Mr. Sixbey taking an interest in the higher activities. He is Junior Warden and Clerk of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and as a member of Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, he is at present serving as Master.

WILLIS HALE TENNANT.

Willis Hale Tennant of Mayville, a son of Daniel Tennant who settled near Hartfield in 1826, was born in the Town of Chautauqua where he has since resided. He is a lawyer by profession and occupation, having been admitted to the Bar of this state in 1830, and soon after to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States. He was educated mainly in the county schools where he taught for a time before he began reading law. During his residence in Mayville he has been President of the village, President of the Board of Education and Supervisor of his town for a number of terms. In December, 1884, he married De Emma VanVolcanburg.

He is a Republican, always active and independent in party matters, ready to join issue against what he believes wrong. In 1891 the Board of Supervisors, composed mainly of members of his party, for political reasons equalized the Town of Ellery much higher than before, and feeling aggrieved, her representative sought the assistance of a number of lawyers to have the matter reviewed on appeal, all of whom declined, until he called upon Mr. Tennant. He readily consented, took charge of and successfully conducted the town's appeal and after a great legal battle overturned the equalization of the Board, and thereby relieved the Town of Ellery and other agricultural towns of nearly \$2,500,000 of equalized tax valuations, much to the displeasure of those responsible for the unjust and unfair equalization.

Again; while a member of the Board of Supervisors he discovered wrong in the management of the county's treasury, conducted by a treasurer who at the same

time was one of the strongest politicians of his party in the county. He at once sought to have the matter investigated by the Board, but the Treasurer's friends upon the Board who would not believe him dishonest, prevented it. Failing in this, he proceeded quietly to get his proofs secure, and when he had them ready, he formulated charges accusing Treasurer Hutson of unlawful and corrupt conduct in office, specifying many acts of various character, and personally presented them to the Governor and asked that the Treasurer be removed from office. The Governor appointed Judge Thrasher to hear the case, and Mr. Tennant Attorney General pro tem to prosecute the charges. In a trial that lasted several days the charges were sustained by Judge Thrasher, and upon a final hearing before Governor Roosevelt the charges were again sustained, and the Treasurer summarily removed from his office. As a further result nearly five thousand dollars of the people's money was restored to the county's treasury.

Whether in strictly professional or commercial affairs Mr. Tennant's conduct of matters under his supervision has been characterized by ability and integrity. Notwithstanding a large majority of his friends and neighbors were in opposition to his views in regard to the matter, Mr. Tennant was one of the state leaders in the so-called canal movement, which will assure him distinction in years to come. Ten years in advance of the final contest, he with others having sufficient vision to foresee and appreciate the importance of improving the great canal waterways of the state, advocated such action, and early and late, on the stump and off, his voice and his pen were at the service of the movement for the so-called one thousand-ton-barge plan, which the people authorized, by a majority aggregating nearly a quarter of a million.

These events illustrate Mr. Tennant's character, and independence of thought and action respecting matters public and political.

Mr. Tennant is now Deputy Attorney General, in charge of the Department of Claims against the state.

ALMON A. VAN DUSEN.

Almon A. VanDusen inherited an honorable name, which he has borne without blemish as a lawyer and citizen. Our best critics are those who have the fullest opportunity to study us in all our relations



ALMON A. VAN DUSEN.

to society; and if the good opinion of one's neighbors is a source of happiness in life Mr. Van Dusen must derive great satisfaction from the high esteem in which he is held in his community.

Mr. Van Dusen made no mistake when he chose the law for his profession, and it would be hard to picture him in any other calling. His success has been all the more praiseworthy because he has overcome no small obstacle in the lack of a collegiate training. His elementary education was obtained in the public schools of Jamestown, N. Y., and was followed by a course in the Randolph Academy, which enjoyed a favorable reputation as a preparatory school. Having decided to become a lawyer he entered the office of Alexander and Porter Sheldon at Jamestown. After mastering Blackstone and Kent and the dull routine of the law clerk, he was admitted to the Bar in November, 1866, and three years later was admitted to practice in the United States District Court. He then formed a partnership in Sherman, New York, and as junior partner of the firm of Benson & Van Dusen began the slow and arduous work of building up a clientage and winning a name in his profession. He moved to Mayville, New York, in 1871, and has since practiced his profession there. He has been senior partner in the firm of Van Dusen & Martin since 1886.

Wherever he has resided Mr. Van Dusen has shown special interest in the cause of education, and has done much to promote the welfare of the community. During the four years that he lived in Sherman he held the position of President of the Board of Education and devoted much time and labor to the task of elevating and improving the condition of the public schools of the village. It was largely through his instrumentality that a new schoolhouse was built, in spite of much opposition. After his removal to Mayville Mr. Van Dusen continued his public-spirited efforts and the handsome school building of that village, as well as the system of waterworks, affords ample evidence of his devotion to the public good.

In 1890 Mr. Van Dusen was elected to the bench as Judge of the County Court, and his record in connection with this election is one of which he may well be proud. He declined to resort to the use of money or any other unworthy means of securing votes, preferring to rely entirely upon his personal

popularity and fitness for the office. He gave to the county one of the most dignified and respectable canvasses it had known for years. The result proved the truth of the old saying that "Honesty is the best policy," for he was elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of eight hundred eighty-nine in a county where the normal Republican majority is five thousand. Mr. Van Dusen as a Judge may be praised in unstinted measure. When he was promoted to the bench he took with him the ripened experience of a large and varied practice, an innate judicial balance and the confidence of lawyer and layman alike. His record as County Judge very properly commended him to his political associates and in 1895 he was nominated by the Democratic Party for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Personal Cronology.—Almon Augustus Van Dusen was born at Jamestown, New York, January 3, 1843; was educated in public schools and in Randolph Academy; was admitted to the Bar in 1866; married Jettie E. Merchant of Brocton, New York, January 30, 1871; was appointed Judge of the County Court of Chautauqua County January 2, 1890, and was subsequently elected to succeed himself; was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1895; has practiced law in Mayville since 1871.

ELMORE CHARLES GREEN.

The personality of Elmore Charles Green embodies one who is a representative character in the political, mercantile and social life of Chautauqua County. Mr. Green was born at Clymer, New York, on July 7, 1870. He is the descendant of a verile race, whose members were early settlers of the county. His grandfather, William Green, settled in Sherman about 1830; while his maternal grandfather, William Knowlton, became a resident of Clymer during the same year. Otis J. Green and Maria R. Green were his immediate parents.

Mr. Green's preparation for his active career was made in the Sherman Union School and later profited by a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Having thus properly educated himself for the mercantile life of the generation, Mr. Green at once entered into the work at hand with characteristic energy. He became a clerk in his father's store at Sherman and later he was associated with the firm of Green



ELMORE C. GREEN.

Brothers in the conduct of a general store. It was in 1891 that he became the Assistant Cashier of the State Bank of Sherman and since that period his rise has been rapid in commercial affairs. He remained with that institution until 1896. In 1897 he accepted the position as Abstract Clerk in the office of the County Clerk at Mayville. Mr. Green performed the duties of that position satisfactorily to his superiors and creditably to himself for a period of three years, when other business engagements necessitated his resignation.

Subsequent to severing his connection with the County Clerk's office, Mr. Green became Vice President of the Massachusetts Chemical Company of Boston and in 1903 he assumed the office of President of that corporation. In addition to the above he is interested in several other corporations.

Mr. Green married Sarah Jane Peacock on September 20, 1899, at Peacock homestead, Mayville, New York. She is the accomplished daughter of William and Elizabeth Peacock. Her grand-uncle was Judge

William Peacock, and thus Mrs. Green is a member of one of the representative and highly respected families of Western New York. Jack Peacock Green, born at Peacock homestead February 12, 1902, is the son of the union.

In addition to his business engagements Mr. Green finds time to further the interests of the Republican Party of which he is an ardent member. He is one of the most sociable companions, his friends are legion and his position in the affairs of Chautauqua is assured. He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sherman; he is affiliated with Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Mayville; he is a Knight Templar of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, and membership in the Ismailia Shrine of Buffalo and the Elks of Jamestown completes the range of his fraternal activities.

Still in the prime of his young manhood Elmore Charles Green is destined to be an increasingly prominent factor in the development of his native county.



HAPPY FAMILY, AT COUNTY FARM—
ALBERT, HIS OX AND DOG.

CLYMER.

Clymer, like many other towns of this county, shows the patriotism of the early settlers, as it bears the name of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, George Clymer, an eminent Pennsylvanian. It was organized February 9, 1821, from Chautauqua. Mina was formed from it in 1824, and French Creek in 1829. Clymer is bounded west by French Creek, north by Sherman, east by Harmony and the southern boundary is Pennsylvania. The town comprises township



GEORGE CLYMER.

After whom the town of Clymer was named.

one, range fourteen, and contains twenty-one thousand nine hundred eighty-five acres. The surface is a hilly upland adapted to dairying and is well watered by two branches of the Broken-Straw, which flows into and through a long pond near the southern line and then receives another stream flowing southerly through the western part of the town. The soil is gravelly loam, responds well to suitable cultivation. Prof. James Hall, the state geologist, says that a large deposit of stone suitable for grindstones exists and for many years such stones have been quarried.

The Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the center of the town and has three stations, North Clymer, Clymer Center and Clymer. The latter is a brisk point of trade. Tanning was an important early industry, and twenty-five years ago one of the largest tanneries of the county was conducted here by J. N. McKay. This was established about the time of the Civil War by Leonard Kooman. The first tannery was built on lot thirty-five by Ebenezer Brownell, away back in the thirties. Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions carried on tanning extensively later on the Brownell site.

Settlement commenced in 1820 by Gardner and John Cleveland, who located on lot fifty-eight in the southwest corner. The next year William Rice settled on lot fifty-nine and in 1822 came Horace and Anson Starkweather and Joseph Wing. Eighteen families had located in the territory embracing the original Town of Clymer in 1822. Nathaniel and William Thompson, Thomas Russell and Harry E. Brownell came in 1823. The first town meeting was held April 3, 1821, at the house of Gardner Cleveland, where were elected: Ande Nobles, Supervisor; William Rice, Roger Haskell, John M. Fitch, Assessors; David Waldo, Clerk; Roswell Coe, John Cleveland, Alexander Findley, Commissioners of Highways; Ephraim Dean, Ande Nobles, John Lynde, School Inspectors; John Heath, Roger Haskell, School Commissioners; Alexander Findley, Roswell Coe, Poor Masters; Ande Nobles, Alexander Findley, Overseers of Highways; William

Thompson, Amon Beebe, Roger Haskell, Fence Viewers, etc.; Ande Nobles, Sealer; Eli Belknap, Constable and Collector. Before 1830 quite a settlement was made. Here had come and located Leonard Amidon in 1824; Charles Ross in 1824, on Clymer Hill; Ebenezer Brownell and Joseph Brownell in 1824 on lots thirty-five, twenty-eight and fifty; Peter Jaquins in 1825; David Phinney in 1826; Silas Freeman with thirteen children, came to Clymer Hill in 1828. His son, Leonard B., resided in this and adjoining towns for many years. Leonard married Betsey, daughter of William J. Brown and had children: Wilhelmina, Constantine, Morley (who served in the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment and died in hospital), Eugenia and Adelia. Alexander Maxwell settled on lot thirty early. Other early settlers were Amon Beebe, Jr., lot thirty; Elisha Alvord, lot twenty-one; Joseph Ross, lot fifty-five, Samuel Ross, lot twenty-seven; Moses Randall, lot twenty-three; Jeremiah Glidden, who articed land on lots three and eight; Jeremiah R. Doolittle, lot thirty-seven; David and Andrew Glidden on lot sixteen; Samuel Bly, lot thirty-two; Oscar F. and Daniel C. Glidden, lot eight; Francis F. Allen, lot two; Alvah Marsh, lot forty; Archelaus Chadwick, lot one; Ralph and John Pettit, lot forty-seven; Benjamin Sullivan, lot sixty-three; Lyman Brown, lot twenty-six; Jeremiah Chamberlain, lot fifty-three; Urbane Hitchcock, lot fifteen; Samuel Wickwire, lot sixteen; Charles Brighton, lot thirty; John S. Sessions.

The Cleveland and Rice families had many representatives. Gardner Cleveland, who was a Revolutionary soldier, had three children and thirty-four grandchildren. William Rice had twelve children of whom three are prominent in educational circles. First. (For portrait see page 72 this volume), Victor

M., who, born in Mayville in 1818, was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and from 1848 to 1854 was connected with the city schools of Buffalo and in 1854 City Superintendent. From 1854 to 1867 he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Second. William S., for twenty-one years teacher in Buffalo city schools and several years City Superintendent of Buffalo schools. Third. Emily A., long Principal of Yonkers Female Seminary. William Rice was many years a Justice and in 1840 was one of the three representatives of the county in the Assembly of the State Legislature.

Ira F. Gleason (whose father, Ira, settled early in French Creek, coming from Connecticut), came from Madison County in 1831 to French Creek, thence in 1837, to Clymer Village, and engaged in trade, which he conducted continuously for twenty years. He has held many important offices—Justice, Supervisor, etc. Young gives the early merchants thus: "The first store is said to have been kept by John Stow in 1823. John Heath and Joseph H. Williams succeeded him. Alvin Williams succeeded them, and also kept an inn, the first in town in 1826. Later were Gardner Cleveland, Jr., and Howard Blodgett; Ira F. Gleason and John Williams; Gleason and Stephen W. Steward; Stephen W. Steward; Ayers & Blood. In 1875 William B. Blodgett and Arthur Beach were general merchants; Ayers & Coffin, druggists; Willis D. Gallup & Son, hardware and stoves."

One of the early and industrious pioneers of Clymer was Peter Jaquins, who was a soldier in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle at Queens-town, Canada. He removed from Guilford, Chenango County, to Cattaraugus County in 1820, in 1824 bought lot forty-two in Clymer, and in 1825 made

his home here and erected the first saw and gristmills in the town. He was an excellent hunter and it is said "that he captured nearly one hundred wolves previous to 1812, for which he received an average bounty of twelve dollars per head." His children were Bruce, who located near his father; Edward, who went to Kansas; Wallace; Art, a farmer and cattle dealer, who married Frances Vrooman; Elizabeth. The name of this enterprising pioneer is perpetuated in the post office called Jaquins.

James, John and David Petitt, brothers, emigrants, arrived at New York about 1789 to become citizens of the New World. One of them settled on Long Island, one located in New Jersey and James made his home on the west shore of Lake Champlain. Here his son Ralph was born at Willsborough in Essex County. Ralph when a young man went to Genesee County, where he married Julia Lyons March 25, 1827, and the 27th of the next month the young couple came to Clymer and commenced housekeeping in the primitive house erected on Mr. Petitt's location on lot forty-seven on Clymer Hill. Mr. Petitt was thereafter a lifelong resident of the town and held numerous local offices. Ten of his children attained maturity, of whom nine are living: Ralph, in Erie County, Pennsylvania; William, at North Clymer; James, at French Creek; Burrows, on the original homestead; Clarissa, in Kansas; Lovenia, at French Creek; Polly, in Clymer; Charlotte, at Chautauqua, and Amanda at Sherman.

Lyman Brown, a native of Kingston, Pennsylvania, born May 30, 1801, subsequently was a resident of Hamburg, Erie County. In 1820 he bought land on lot twenty-six in Clymer, and in 1831 became a settler of the town, where he resided until his death in 1873. His wife died the same year. Mr. Brown

was extensively engaged in cattle dealing, was Supervisor in 1848, and held other town offices. His sons were Jesse, Martin, Homer. Jesse was born May 9, 1825, in Erie County, married Louisa Bligh of North Clymer in 1851, resides near the homestead. He followed the vocation of his father, and has been much engaged in town affairs. He has served as Town Superintendent, Supervisor several years, Inspector of Elections many years, Loan Commissioner for several terms, has been engaged in merchandising, is a prominent Democrat and one of the substantial citizens of Clymer.

In 1832 Gideon Brockway, with his wife and four children, removed from Southampton, Massachusetts, to Clymer, purchased a farm and resided here until his death. His youngest son, Richard B., accompanied his father and made Clymer his home. Beman, oldest son, came a year later to visit his parents, and as he says, "in the winter of 1833 I taught a district school in Clymer, for which I was about as well qualified as the average citizen is to edit a newspaper. However, I made out to stand the occupation three months, which were the longest ones I remember to have passed in my whole life." Mr. Brockway proved his ability to "edit a newspaper" not many years after, by making a success of the Mayville Sentinel, which he edited and published for ten years. He was on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune with such men as Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana as companions. At the time of his death, December, 1892, he was the oldest newspaper editor and publisher of the state, and the owner of the Watertown Daily and Weekly Times. In him all elements of a strong character were so united as to cause one to say, "He was a man."

Williard McKinstry writes in the Fredonia

Censor in 1885 this of the town: "The dwellings fifty years ago were mostly of logs. Some noted characters have lived in this vicinity, Horace Greeley's parents about two miles from the village, and this was their post office address. J. G. Cleveland since connected with the New York Tribune, spent his boyhood days here. William Rice, a member of the Legislature in 1840, was the village blacksmith and his son, Hon. Victor M. Rice, has since occupied a prominent position as State Superintendent of Public Instruction and was the founder of the free school system of this state. He struggled to get an education. His first school-books were bought by his going to the woods and cutting wood for the ashery and drawing it there with a pair of steers which he had broken, made the exchange with my uncle who then carried it on. Hon. Silas Terry, a most worthy citizen, held a seat in the Legislature of 1840, and his son, L. S. Terry, who has been Supervisor several times, is one of the progressive farmers of the town. When Senator Lorenzo Morris first commenced practicing law he opened an office over Ira F. Gleason's store in Clymer and Stephen W. Steward did mercantile business here before founding the First National Bank of Corry. It is a prosperous agricultural town, and the railroad and the building up of the City of Corry, eight miles distant, have given it a good market and prosperity. It has an excellent soil and contains many splendid farms. Hon. Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions passed their youthful days with their father, John S. Sessions, an early settler on a farm in this town, and have always had a strong support here in their political aspirations. Although a small town Clymer has exerted an important influence at times in politics of the state through the men who have lived here."

An element of romance was introduced into the early history which tradition has preserved. It runs in this wise: In the days of the anti-Masonic excitement, one of the alleged abductors of William Morgan fled from arrest and was secreted for months, some say for years, in the deep wilderness of Clymer, and found faithful friends and protectors, whose chivalric devotion cared for his needs as for those of a brother. The romance continues in that the

man's name is almost, if not quite forgotten, and his subsequent fate unknown. He comes, is here, and nothing more is preserved.

Garrett Slotboom, a native of Holland, came to Clymer in 1850, and died here in 1885. Previous to coming to this country, he had served his time in the Dutch army, married a daughter of John Nuytinck. His son John A., was born in Holland, was educated in the Clymer schools and assisted his father in farming. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the Battle of Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864. In 1866 he commenced merchandising at Clymer Hill, continued twenty-five years, then located at Clymer Village and is now a resident of Jamestown. He has served as Justice of the Peace and as Supervisor. He married Magdelene, a daughter of Peter Kooman (who settled in Clymer about 1858. He was born near Antwerp, Holland, emigrated to Buffalo in 1847. He died January 6, 1879.) The Hollanders, many of whom have made their homes in the town, are useful and worthy citizens. Hon. G. W. Patterson, the land agent, it is said, was so impressed with the value of obtaining such frugal, honest and industrious people as residents, that he made extra inducements to secure their coming. About 1846 the first nucleus was formed here and now a large percentage of the town's best citizens are of this stock.

Alfred W. Steward is a son of John Steward, Jr., who settled in Harmony in 1821 and had a large family; his sons were John, Stephen W., Eliphalet, Alfred W. Stephen W. was for some years a merchant in Clymer and was later one of the most prominent in founding the First National Bank in Corry, Penn-

sylvania. Alfred W., is a farmer and cattle dealer, resides in the village. Sardinus located in Harmony and was prominent.

Otis D. Hinckley has been a resident of Clymer since 1850 and has been one of the town's most active and useful residents. He was for a time a merchant, but has been long and extensively employed as a surveyor. He has been for years almost continually in office as Justice of the Peace, has been Justice of Sessions of the County Court, represented the First Assembly District of the county in the State Legislature of 1875 and served as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for twenty years with marked ability.

William Emery, son of Gilbert Emery, an early settler of Harmony, born in Harmony, April 19, 1840, has been long an esteemed citizen of this town. He is a farmer and lawyer, and has long held the office of Justice of the Peace and other positions of trust. Byron King, son of James King, another son of Clymer, is one of its most substantial citizens. Maurice Smith, son of Walker Smith, was also born in the town and is a farmer. J. B. Johnson is also a farmer and a lumberman. Other residents of the town during its history, who have been of local importance, are Hon. Silas Terry, Artemas Ross, Esq., James Wiltsie, Daniel Hurlbut, John B. Knowlton, H. E. Brownell, Jesse Brown, W. D. Gallup, Otis D. Hinckley, Ira E., William B. and Charles S. Gleason, Stephen W. Steward, Charles Brightman, Hartson S. Ayer. Our list by no means exhausts the list of the town's bright men. The Clevelands, Rices, Brockways and others we have already noticed and John Bidwell, who has headed the national ticket of the Prohibition Party, was a native of the town. Few small rural towns show such a percentage of ability.

The religious denominations are well represented with six churches: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren and three Dutch Reformed Churches. A good interest has been manifested in education, and, besides the district schools, a fine union school of three departments is conducted at Clymer Village.

Young carefully gathered facts concerning the early mills. He says in 1875: "The first sawmill was built by Peter Jaquins in 1825; he added a gristmill the next year. Eight years after both were burned. A new sawmill was built and eight years thereafter that was burned and Mr. Jaquins again built one, which he subsequently sold to Porter Damon and John Williams, who also built a gristmill. Williams sold his interest to Damon. The mill passed to his sons, Loren and Andrew. The latter sold to Hartson S. Ayer & Brother and the sawmill was sold to Hall & Shepard. Hall sold to Welch and Shepard & Welch erected a large three story planing and shingle mill. William Rice built a gristmill below the village on the west branch of the Broken-Straw and sold it to Judson Hurlbut, who built a sawmill. Daniel Hurlbut built a sawmill on Big Broken-Straw, on lot fifty, a mile below the Shepard & Welch mill. John B. Knowlton now owns the mill, with machinery for planing, turning and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Thomas Card built a sawmill on lot twenty where he still owns a mill. James Upton built a sawmill on lot forty-five; the dam is built of stone from a large quarry near the mill. B. Parker early built a mill on lot nine. A stream sawmill was built by Shepard & Havens at Clymer Station, and is now owned by William Havens. A stream mill has also been recently built near the center of the

town by Charles Maxwell and Joshua Hatton."

Clymer Village and station are practically one place, which is a thriving place of trade.

The first physician was Dr. Roswell F. Van Buren, who was in practice from 1826 to 1836, when he moved to Carroll. Dr. S. G. Peck settled early on lot six and practiced many years. Dr. Harvey A. Phinney succeeded to Dr. Van Buren's practice and continued a physician until his death in the fifties. Later were Drs. George R. Spratt, J. M. McWharf, Artemas Ross, L. P. McCray and others.

SUPERVISORS.

1821, Ande Nobles; 1822-23, John Heath; 1824-25-26-27, Gardner Cleveland; 1828, A. S. Underwood; 1829, Alexander Wilson, Jr.; 1830, John Heath; 1831-32-33-34, William Rice; 1835, Harvey A. Phinney; 1836-37-38-39, William Rice; 1840, Ira F. Gleason; 1841-42, William Rice; 1843-44, Moses Randall; 1845, William Rice; 1846-47, Samuel Bly; 1848, Lyman Brown; 1849-50, Charles Brightman; 1851-52-53-54-55, Stephen W. Steward; 1856, Jesse Brown; 1857, Stephen W. Steward; 1858-59, Charles Brightman; 1860, Hercules Rice; 1861, L. S. Terry; 1862-63, Hartson S. Ayer; 1864-65-66-67, Joshua Hatton; 1868-69-70, Hartson S. Ayer; 1871-72, Jesse Brown; 1873-74, Otis J. Green; 1875, Jesse Brown; 1876-77-78, O. D. Hinckley; 1879-80-81-82, Lawyer S. Terry; 1883-84-85-86-87-88-89, John A. Slotboom; 1890-91-92-93-94-95-96, James D. Gallup; 1897-98-99-00-01-02-03, Lorenzo P. McCray.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES.

1820. May, William Rice, 59. July, Gardner Cleveland, Sr., 58.

1821. October, Horace and Anson Starkweather, 43. Joseph Wing, 51. November, John Cleveland, 58.

1822. March, Thomas Russell, 50.

1823. January, Leonard Amidon, 52. October, William Rice, 60.

1824. June, Ebenezer Brownell, 35. Harry E. Brownell, 28. Joseph Brownell, 50.

1825. May, Amon Beebe, Jr., 30. August,

Elisha Alvord, 21. October, Joseph W. Ross, 56, 55.

1826. April, Charles Ross, 56. May, Moses Randall, 23. July, David Phinney. October, Jeremiah Glidden, 3, 8.

1827. March Darius and Walter Freeman, 47. Ralph Petit, 47. April, Jeremiah Doolittle, 37. May, David Glidden, 16. June, Samuel Bligh, 32. August, Andrew Glidden, 16. September, Oscar F. and Daniel C. Glidden, 8. October, Francis F. Allen, 2.

1828. May, Alvah Marsh, 40. Archaelaus Chadwick, 1. John Petit, 47. July, Benjamin Sullivan, 63. Samuel Ross, 27.

1829. July, Lyman Brown, 26. September, Jeremiah Chamberlain, 53. October, Urbane Hitchcock, 15.

1830. August, Harry E. Brownell, 28. September, Jackson Johnson, 33. Thomas Russell, 50.

JAMES D. GALLUP.

A sketch of the life of James D. Gallup involves the presentation of a successful record in more than one line of activity. James D. Gallup was born in Sherman, this county, on February 8, 1855. He is the son of Willis D. Gallup who settled in Clymer during the year 1850 and his mother, Mary A. Green, became an inhabitant of the Town of Chautauqua as early as the year 1829. The product of this sturdy ancestry, Mr. Gallup, possesses a physical and mental vigor which have been no small factors in his early business and political success.

Having received the education afforded by the common schools, Mr. Gallup early devoted his attention to business affairs and in that vocation he was successful. He became affiliated with the firm of W. D. Gallup & Son of Clymer in a general hardware business on March 17, 1873. W. D. Gallup retired on the first of the year 1881, he being succeeded by L. E. Gallup and the firm name was changed to W. D. Gallup's Sons. On the 1st of April, 1900, Charles Hazen was admitted to this successful partnership and the name of the concern was altered to Gallup & Hazen. In addition to his interests and management of this concern Mr. Gallup has been a member of the firm of L. P. McCray & Company since September 25, 1887. It is needless to say that his reputation for fair dealing and integrity of purpose is recognized throughout Chautauqua County.

Not unlike many of the successful mer-



JAMES D. GALLUP.

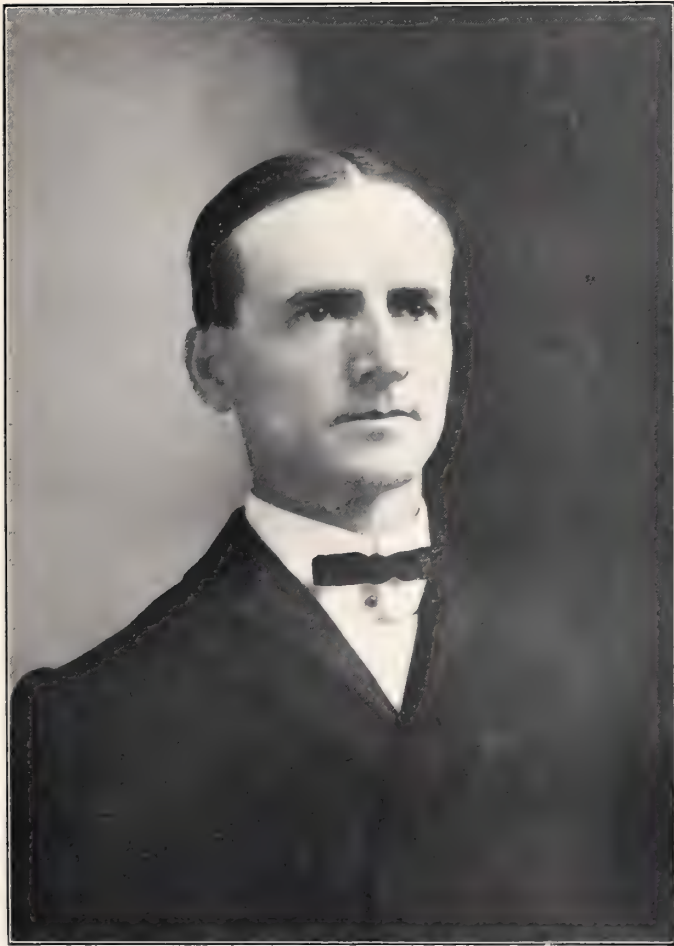
chants of Chautauqua Mr. Gallup has been a factor in the Republican politics of the county. Elected Town Clerk of Clymer on February 17, 1880, he was re-elected on the 15th of the same month of the following year. Chosen Supervisor in 1890, he served until March 15, 1897. As Clymer's representative upon the Board of Supervisors he was a satisfactory and popular member of the county legislative body. A vacancy having occurred in the office of County Clerk, Governor Frank S. Black appointed Mr. Gallup to that position on March 9, 1897, resigning his position as Supervisor he was elected in November following and the voters of Chautauqua showed their appreciation of his executive services by re-electing him in 1900 and again in 1903. Praise of Mr. Gallup

as the occupant of this position is needless in view of these facts.

Mr. Gallup has been twice married. On October 14, 1880, he was married to Aggie C. Randall at Clymer. She died March 6, 1900. On February 8, 1904, he was married to May W. Pope. His only child, a daughter, M. Grace, was born at Clymer April 14, 1886. Mr. Gallup's residence has been in Clymer since 1859 and his acquaintance in that community as well as in other portions of the county is extensive.

A member of the Masonic Lodge; affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and interested in the Maccabees, Mr. Gallup is an enterprising and popular citizen in the eyes of his political, fraternal and business friends.





CHARLES J. SHULTS.

CHERRY CREEK.

A retrospection extending over nearly a century carries us back to the time when the first settlement was made at Cherry Creek. Ninety odd years, with their momentous events and changing vicissitudes, have passed into the silent night of eternity since the first white settler made his permanent location within the present limits of the town. Although there are none now living here, who remember that time, yet some there are whose memories extend back to the time when the log cabin constituted the only habitation of the pioneer, and not a semblance of the present progress and development existed. To these is left the recollection of the hardships and privations they and their families had to endure in order to effect the marvelous changes their industry has wrought. Yet, blended with the remembrance of their early trials are memories of the broad hospitality, the Christian fortitude, and the cheerfulness under difficulties that characterized the pioneers. The imagination can scarcely depict the realities of those "days of the past," the unbroken wilderness, which presented a wildness in every object upon which the eyes rested, except the sky o'erhead. The only marks in all this region that gave any evidence that the foot of civilized man had trodden the soil were the blazed trees that denoted an indefinite pathway. Such was this village and town when Joseph M. Kent came hither and built his rude cabin. The old log house is no more. Time and the vandalism of the age have conspired to remove the only vestige of the past, which should

have been preserved with jealous care, as the sole link between days long since departed and the present, and as a historic monument of primitive architecture.

HOW NAMED.

The origin of the name of the town offers an interesting item of history. It may be entirely superfluous to say to the residents of Cherry Creek that the town gets its name from the little stream flowing through it. This locality was once famous for the growth of cherry wood. The center of the township was found by survey to be on a little island in the stream, where there was a small red cherry tree. Joshua Bentley, Jr., a surveyor, cut it down, made a stake of it, drove it down and named the stream Cherry Creek, which gave the name to the town.

DESCRIPTIVE.

"He builded better than he knew." So did the little band of hardy pioneers who laid the foundation of the present beautiful and prosperous Town and Village of Cherry Creek, "the biggest little town" in Chautauqua County. Nearly one hundred years ago they made their way into the trackless wilderness to build up homes and a profitable business for themselves and their children. And their energy and perseverance were joined to a far-seeing good judgment, to whose wisdom the results give testimony. Doubtless they may sometimes have indulged in dreams, or even ardent hopes of the possible fut-

ure greatness of their colony, but in those days of trials and discouragement, their imagination could hardly have reached to the expectation of what is the present prosperous condition of the town with its still greater prospects for the future. The visitor to Cherry Creek now enters a growing incorporated village of about nine hundred inhabitants, beautiful in location with broad and smooth streets, many of them well shaded, adorned with good residences and business places, and filled with active and enterprising business interests, including a newspaper, a bank, canning factory, mills, and stores in every department of trade, providing all the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life, fully equipped with good hotels, churches, a High School and other agencies to stimulate and strengthen all that goes to make up the general intelligence of people and the highest form of civilization. It is the "hub" of several surrounding towns and villages, which pay more or less tribute, and gathers to itself the traffic of the great fertile farming districts around it. Situated on the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad, forty-eight miles from Buffalo and twenty-two miles from Jamestown.

From here are shipped the products of the canning factory and mills which go to all parts of the world. So, little by little, from the day of small things, has the wide awake Village of Cherry Creek increased steadily in all that has contributed to its present prosperity. The early settlers are still represented by many resident families of their descendants, who give a tone of integrity, stability and refinement to the whole community. The educational advantages have been steadily increasing and are never at a stand-still. Its population has always included many eminent professional men, in the church, law and medicine. Besides its railroad facilities,



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CHERRY CREEK—LOOKING WEST.

it possesses a great natural advantage in the way of waterpower. There are three places of religious worship, including a Methodist, Baptist and Free Baptist Church. Cherry Creek's educational work is most successfully carried on in an elegant new school building fully equipped with all the modern improvements and appliances to do the best work and promote the highest grade of scholarship. It is one of the healthiest villages in the state. The water is of the best, pure, cool and invigorating. Underlying the village is a vein of water which when tapped means a fine flowing well every time. There are something like eighty of these wells flowing a continuous stream of water from a depth of thirty to two hundred ten feet below the surface. This is one natural advantage over which any place might properly rejoice.

HISTORICAL.

Cherry Creek was formed from Ellington May 4, 1829, and comprises township four, range ten, of the Holland Company's surveys. The first settlement in the town was made by *Joseph M. Kent on lot nine (which now includes parts of the farms occupied by Adelbert Bentley, Albertus Shattuck, et al) in the spring of 1815. He was a native of Royalton, Vermont, and after having resided respectively in Herkimer and Onondaga Counties, removed to Gerry (now Cherry Creek). He came with a wife and seven children. He reared his bark covered log house in the spring. He then returned to his family and sent his wife on horseback eight miles through the woods, with one child in her arms and another behind her, with nothing but marked trees to guide her to the new house. She arrived safely, with flint and "spunk" previously provided, started a fire, and

*He probably never had a picture taken.



MAIN STREET—CHERRY CREEK.

passed the night undisturbed, except by the howling of the wolves in the adjacent Conewango swamp.

Mr. Kent, his son George, Nancy, his eldest daughter, and John P. Kent, a nephew, cleared the first land in the town and raised from it the first crop of potatoes the same year. The next spring, destitute of provisions and money, he felled a pine tree and made from the trunk a canoe sixty feet in length, launched it in Conewango Creek, put into it fifteen hundred pounds of maple sugar and some back salts and ran it down to Pittsburg. He there exchanged his cargo for flour, pork, salt, and with the help of his son George pushed his vessel with pike poles back to Cherry Creek, having been absent about three weeks. The family during his absence subsisted chiefly on sugar and milk.

Joshua Bentley, Jr., was the second settler and he settled on lot fifteen, what is now known as the Decker farm on September 1, 1815. He had located in Ellery about 1808. He was one of the surveyors that ran the lines in this part of the county prior to its settlement. Cherry Creek's first road was cut out by John Kent, brother of Joseph M., one of the first purchasers of land in Villenova. In the spring of 1810 he built his house on the old Indian camping grounds, at the head waters of the Conewango. He also built the first sawmill and gristmill in the eastern part of the county. The Indian trail from the Cattaraugus Reservation to the Allegheny passed down the Conewango Valley its entire length through Villenova, Cherry Creek, Ellington, Poland, Pine Grove and North Warren, Pennsylvania, where this trail crossed the farm now owned by Alfred H. Blaisdell, there were two large springs where the Indians had a camp with a stone fire place. This camp was almost constantly occu-

pied by parties of Indians, who stopped to fish and hunt as they passed, as they journeyed either north or south.

John P. Kent, a son, and John Dighton, in the summer of 1812, cut out the first road through the heavy forest from Kent's Mill in Villenova, sixteen miles through Cherry Creek to Kennedyville, for which they received from the Holland Land Company ten dollars per mile. This road followed the line of the Conewango Valley on the Indian trail running on the west side of the village. Mrs. E. E. Robertson's residence and G. Frank Lapham's residence stand squarely on the old track; thence southeasterly nearly across the Ira Bassett place. The present north and south road is on higher land. This road crosses the old road near Kilbourn's Mill, intersecting it again at the Bassett place. Three years later they cut out another road across the town to Sinclairville, branching off from the old road on lot sixteen in Cherry Creek, taking a southwesterly line, passing the homes of Gardiner Crandall and Isaac Curtis on lot twenty-three. At that time they were the only residents in town on this road. Mr. Kent desired straight roads if they did run across lots, hence this road was cut out over the highest hills and deepest valleys, from near where George B. Tanner settled in 1824 over the highest hill in town to the John D. Mount farm and the Myron Field farm into Charlotte, then down the hill to Sinclairville, here intersecting a road leading to Charlotte Center. This has been known as the old Kent Road and is now called Kent Street by Sinclairville people. Gardiner Crandall and Isaac Curtis had each purchased one hundred acres on lot twenty-three, and Mr. Crandall built a log house twenty-six by twenty, and in the spring of 1816 both families moved into it and lived there until Mr. Curtis could build. Mr.

Crandall lived many years in Cherry Creek, and became the father of twenty-two children by two wives. Isaac Curtis and his family are all gone except a distant relative, who now owns the farm. Stephen Curtis, a brother of Isaac, settled on adjoining land, and left two sons, Henry L. and John H. Curtis. James Marks the next purchaser of land in Cherry Creek, (his deed calling for one hundred sixty acres in the south part of lot twenty, bearing date October 20, 1815), built his modest eighteen by eighteen log house on the site now occupied by G. Frank Lapham's residence, covered with bark and without any floor, and moved in his furniture, consisting of an ax, a gun and a "baking kittle." This was the first house built in the now incorporated Village of Cherry Creek. His house soon after became unoccupied and remained so until about 1824; it was then fitted up for a schoolhouse for the first school taught in the village. Its teacher, *Angeline Pickering, became the wife of John Babcock and settled in Busti. In May, 1816, Barber Babcock on lot nineteen, Ely D. Pendleton on lot twenty and Reuben Cheeney on lot eighteen, became settlers of Cherry Creek, lived here many years, raised families, cleared up farms and made homes. In June, 1817, Elam Edson, William Weaver, on lot eighteen, Rufus Hitchcock and Hiram Hill on lot forty-nine, John Smith lot seventeen, Henry Babcock lot twenty, Nathaniel Gibbs, Jr., lot eleven, Eliphalet W. Wilcox lot seventeen, Robert Page lot twenty-eight, were settlers. Daniel Hadley from Vermont came with his family to this county November 9, 1817. Three of his sons settled in Cherry Creek, Niles and Alvah on parts of lot forty-one, John P. on lot twenty-seven, near the village. He married the daughter of Robert James, also an early settler. He took an active part in laying out

and cutting out early roads in Cherry Creek and in getting the town set off from Ellington in 1829. He also frequently served in town offices and was Town Clerk at the time of his death. He held the militia offices from Corporal to Major.

In the southwest part of the town lived Alvah Hadley, whose son Ozro A. was for a time acting Governor of Arkansas, and Niles Hadley, who lived and died on his early purchased home. Also settled here Mr. Ward and his son, William, On and Ai; Hudson Smith, John Howard, Nathaniel Dunham, Arthur Hines, Addison Phillips, John Luce, Reuben A. Bullock, Myron Field, Horatio Hill. Joseph Price on lot forty-two had three sons; John, Lawrence and David. Abraham T. Andrus settled where the late John D. Mount lived. In the northwest part were: John Bartlett, Ira B. Tanner, Alvah Bannister, Elkanah Steward, Oliver Carpenter, Anson Newton, Wilbur Burdick, John Essex, J. Richardson, Eben Abbey, Putnam Farrington, a general of the War of 1812. Ora Parks, who settled in 1824 on lot thirty-seven, three miles in the woods from neighbors, cleared his farm and raised a large family. Enos A. Bronson came from Connecticut and settled on lot fifty-six near the northline in 1825, where he died in 1858. His sons were William, Horace, Allen L., and Monson M.

In a little settlement at Shattuck's schoolhouse was made the first attempt at a village in the town in the spring of 1820, on lot thirty-four. Here settled Robert James, Montgomery Evans, Norton Still, David Myers, Horatio Hill, Demas Stone, Robert James, Jr., and Randall Spencer, who held the first Methodist class meetings in his house for a number of years. A burying ground was soon laid out. Pliny Shattuck opened a blacksmith shop here in

*For picture of Angeline Pickering, see page 33, this volume.

1831. The hopes of having a village at this point were soon blasted.

George H. Frost, from Rensselaer County, came in 1823, and built the second house in what is now the Village of Cherry Creek, on the south part of lot twenty, where C. D. Leonard's cheese factory once stood (land taken up by James Marks in 1815). Mr. Frost became the first settler with a family in the village, kept the first tavern, and was the first Postmaster; he afterward kept a store, later lived on a farm, but returned to the village where he died in



GEORGE H. FROST.

Cherry Creek's First Inn-keeper and First Postmaster

1873. He had been for several years Supervisor.

William Green, Almeron Bly, Elam Edson, Ira Bassett, John Bovee, Rollins Kilburn, Harry James, Aaron Bartlett, John P. Hadley, Thomas Berry, Cyrus Thatcher and Alfred Goodrich were early settlers in the village. In the vicinity of the village were Michael Page, Eddy Weatherly, Jotham Godfrey, Stephen Blaisdell, Julius Gibbs, Henry Babcock, William Kilbourn and Thomas Carter, who established a tannery with a shoe shop. In the central part, Rob-

ert James settled in 1820, on lot thirty-six, where he died. Of his sons Robert J., was Supervisor in 1831 and 1832; Jonathan was a physician. Thomas Mount brought his wife and fourteen children from New Jersey. His sons were Ezekiel, John, Hezekiah, Furman and Samuel. Anthony Morian settled on lot forty-four in 1835 and raised a family of ten children.

In the southeast part Wanton King settled on lot nine in 1820. His sons were Thomas Ward and Obidiah. On lot eighteen Josiah Crumb settled. Eason Matteson located on lot eighteen in 1820. His son James now resides in the village, Almanson in Chicago, and John is dead. In the south part the early settlers were: Daniel Waggoner, Isaac C. Brown, William S. Bullock, Moses Ells, Clark Losee, George W. Hitchcock. Job Eddy settled on lot twenty-three in the northeast part in 1820. Thomas Wilcox from Hanover was an early settler, first on lot seventeen in 1819, on lot twenty-one in 1824, and on lot twenty-four in 1829, where he died. He was noted for his industry and for clearing much land. His sons were Daniel, Erastus, Alfred and Harlow. *James Carr settled in 1823 on lot fifteen, land bought of Joshua Bentley, Jr., and afterwards kept store in the village. He was Supervisor of Ellington in 1828-29 and the first Supervisor of Cherry Creek. He had one son, Andrew J. William G. Carr came in October, 1829, with wife and two children and settled on lot fifteen. Jarius Nash from Stephentown, an early school teacher, settled on lot twenty-three. His son, William, resides on the homestead. Jared Ingalls located on all of lot twenty-two in 1825 and built a sawmill. Daniel B. Parsons, from Madison County, settled in 1850 on lot twenty-three where he died. Both he and his son, Reuben W., have been Supervisors.

*For picture of James Carr see Page 480 Volume I.

William Weaver, in 1817, settled on lot eighteen; a few years after on lot fourteen, where he died. On Powers Hill George Sheffield settled on lot twenty-nine. His sons were Aaron, Hiram, Alanson and Judson. Daniel Powers, a son-in-law, from whom the hill takes its name, settled on the same lot twenty-nine.

The first birth in town was that of Lydia, daughter of Joseph M. and Patty Kent, in 1816. She married the Hon. Charles B. Green of Ellington. The first marriage was James Battles to Rachael, daughter of Daniel Hadley, June 6, 1819. The first death was that of Rufus Hitchcock in 1820; he fell from the roof of his house just as he had completed it, and fractured his skull. The first school was taught by Reuben Cheeney in the south part of the town. The first merchant in Cherry Creek was Seth Grover, who started in trade in 1831, in a building on the site where F. R. Pope's establishment now is. He had in connection with his store an ashery and a pearling oven. Later Cyrus

he attached, the next year, a shop for making spinning wheels, chairs, etc., to his mill. The second sawmill was built by Robert James and William Green in 1833. The first grist mill was built by Hull Nickerson in 1828 near the site of Price's sawmill. It had one run of stones and was used only for corn. It was known for years as the old "pep-



MRS. LYDIA (KENT) GREEN.

First child born in the Town of Cherry Creek.



MRS. WANTON KING.

Thatcher and George H. Frost were in trade. The first resident physician, Horace Morgan, came in 1829. He was followed by Oliver B. Main, Edwin G. Bly, T. G. Walker and others. Among the early tailors were Jonathan Greenman and Russell Bartlett. The first sawmill was built by William Kilburn in 1824 on Cherry Creek near the village;

per" mill. In 1848 Joseph Kent built a grist mill with all modern appliances with three runs of stones for grinding all kinds of grain. This mill was burned in 1869 and rebuilt in 1870 by Silas Vinton. Immediately under the grocery store of C. L. Frost a large spring bubbles up. In the early days of settlement this was much larger than now and overflowed quite an area of land. The deer found some attractive quality in the water not present in any other spring and resorted there often in numbers. This gave it the name of "the deer lick" by which it was long known.

REMINISCENCES.

Cherry Creek's pioneers like all others lived in log cabins without door and

windows for a long period. Few incidents of much importance disturbed the quietness of the settlement's existence, except the loss of Joshua Bentley's child

held on the 8th day of April, 1832. First. Voted that Robert James serve as moderator. Voted that we raise twenty-one dollars to build a log school house



JAMES BATTLES.



RACHAEL HADLEY.

CHERRY CREEK'S FIRST BRIDE AND GROOM.

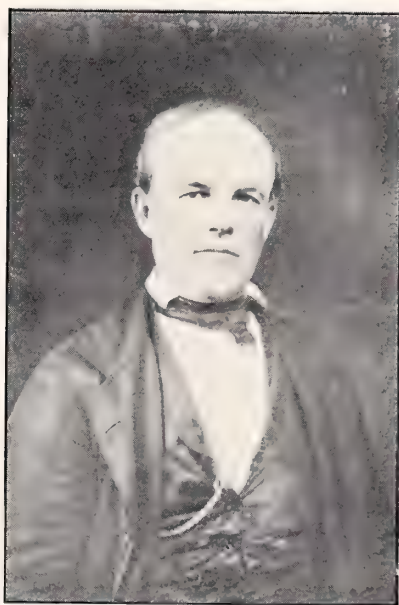
and what was called the "Injun War."

A four-year-old daughter of Joshua Bentley, a highly respected member of the community, strayed off into the woods one day in April, 1822, and was never seen again dead or alive. "Mrs. Bentley with two of the older children started out to pick some cowslips, leaving her husband asleep on the floor and the little girl at play in the doorway. She was not missed until Mrs. Bentley's return, about an hour afterwards. A search was commenced and continued by the inhabitants of the surrounding country, but without discovering the least trace of the child. That she was taken by the Indians, or that she had wandered away into the woods and had been devoured by wild beasts were among the conjectures concerning her fate." Joshua Bentley here referred to was the grandfather of our townsman Edwin C. Bentley.

From the early records of School District Number Six (Shattuck District) we glean the following. We quote verbatim:

"At a meeting of the freeholders and the inhabitants of School District Number Six in the Town of Cherry Creek

twenty by twenty-six. Second. Voted that David Hollister finish the house after the logs and material is on the ground for the sum of five dollars.



SETH GROVER.

Cherry Creek's First Merchant.

Third. Voted that we raise fifty cents to compensate Mr. Tanner for going to Mayville to see Mr. Peacock about title to land. Voted that every man who

works on the house shall have fifty cents per day for his and his ox team's work. Voted that we raise one dollar and fifty



ALEX. BENTLEY.

First Male Child Born in Cherry Creek.

cents for raising the house. Voted that our summer school begin the second

and on the west side of the road and on the rise of ground." Lebus Whitney, Moderator. Randall Spencer, Clerk.

The first town meeting in Cherry Creek after its formation was held at the hotel of George H. Frost in March, 1830. The names of the officers elected are not ascertained, except those of James Carr, Supervisor, and Robert James, Town Clerk.

SUPERVISORS.

James Carr, 1830-33-36-40-46-52. Robert James, Jr., 1831-32. George H. Frost, 1834-35. Oliver Carpenter, 1837. Horace Bronson, 1838. William G. Carr, 1839. William Kilbourn, 1841-42-43. Archibald F. Robins, 1844. Oliver B. Main, 1845-49-50. Charles A. Spencer, 1847-48. Joseph Kent, 1851-56. Daniel B. Parsons, 1853-54. Silas Vinton, 1855-59-60-68-71. Horatio Hill, 1857-58-64. R. W. Parsons, 1861-63-65. Anthony Morian, 1862-67. George N.



HISTORICAL SPOT—VIEW ON CHERRY CREEK.

Monday in May next—three weeks from today. Voted that the site be on the North Road not to exceed twenty rods

Frost, 1866-69-72-73-75-77. W. C. Carpenter, 1870. Harry Bilings, 1874. William S. Blaisdell, 1878-79. James Rich-

ardson, 1880. S. A. Ferrin, 1881-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-91-92. W. F. Stetson, 1889. William I. Phillips, 1890. R. A. Hall, 1893-94-95. C. L. Wheeler, 1896-97-98-99-1900-01-02-03. C. A. Mount, 1904.

THE VILLAGE.

Cherry Creek Village was incorporated May 20, 1893. The first Trustees were I. S. Benton, W. E. Shepardson, H. Clinton Mount. The first election was held June 17, 1893, when C. A.

age the affairs of the village and a Clerk, Treasurer and Collector. The present officers are President, C. L. Wheeler; Trustees, Ernest Dye, C. L. Edwards; Clerk, E. W. Curtis; Treasurer, C. L. Frost. The present form of village government is exceedingly popular and has given the utmost satisfaction to every class in the community.

*THE SCHOOL.

Cherry Creek can boast of one of the best High Schools and school build-



MAIN STREET IN CHERRY CREEK IN 1870.

Mount was chosen President; G. LeRoy Martin, Clerk; G. W. Brown, Treasurer; H. E. Safford, Collector. Since its incorporation several very substantial men have held the office of Village President, viz: C. A. Mount, 1893-94; W. F. Stetson, 1895; S. A. Ferrin, 1896-1898; R. A. Hall, 1897; R. W. Parsons, 1898; F. J. Shattuck, 1899; C. A. Mount, 1900; Charles H. Delemater, 1901; I. S. Benton, 1902; A. H. Curtiss, 1903.

The present government consists of a President and two Trustees, who man-

ings in Chautauqua County. The present school building was erected in 1896 at a cost of ten thousand dollars. A faculty of ten competent instructors are employed.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Cherry Creek Post Office was established in 1832, George H. Frost being the first Postmaster. It had humble quarters in a building located on the site where Mrs. Anthony Morian's residence stands. For some time the office

*For picture of School Building, see Page 65, this Volume.

was a primitive affair and mail was received and forwarded once a week. There was a stage line conducted for many years between Silver Creek and Jamestown, passing through this Village. The mail was carried by a man by the name of Page who made trips on horseback. At the time the Post Office was established there was considerable strife as to where it should be located, between the residents of the settlement at Shattuck's Corners and those of where the village is now locat-

C. A. Mount, Will T. Reade and R. C. Bullock. The increase in the business done by the Post Office is an indication of the growth of Cherry Creek to some extent. When C. A. Mount was first appointed Post Master in 1874 his salary was one hundred ten dollars per year and the present salary of Postmaster Bullock is one thousand dollars per year. Rural Free Delivery was established September 15, 1902, three routes. It was made a Presidential office February 4, 1901.



VIEW IN CHERRY CREEK CEMETERY.

ed. The settlers at the Corners said they did not propose to come down to this "mud hole" for their mail and its location here engendered considerable bitterness. After all, in the long run, the residents of that section of the town seem to have come out ahead for they now enjoy free mail delivery and the residents of the village do not. The following have succeeded Mr. Frost as Postmaster in the following order: Cyrus Thatcher, Seth Grover, Charles A. Spencer, Seth Grover, Loomis Bartlett, Charles A. Spencer, Silas Vinton, Judson Sheffield, W. U. Edwards, W. E. Griswold, C. A. Mount, M. Allen,

THE CEMETERY.

The Cherry Creek Central Cemetery Association is a corporation organized by law. The cemetery contains about five acres of land, prettily laid out, nicely kept up and one of the prettiest in Chautauqua County. The association was organized December 21, 1849, by Jared Ingalls, William Green, William Kilbourn, J. P. Utter, Horatio Davidson, Joseph Kent, Moses Ferrin, Parker K. Branch, Demas Stone, Aman Ames, Charles H. Spencer, L. L. Sweatland, W. C. Carpenter, R. N. Tanner, Clement Strong, Harry James, Cyrus In-

galls, Bliss C. Willoughby, Silas Adams, Seth S. Chase and James Nash.

There are many costly monuments erected in memory of the departed in this cemetery; also many which have withstood the ravage of the hand of time.

The present officers are: George Kent, President; Albert James, Vice President; I. S. Benton, Secretary and Treasurer; F. P. Gillette, Superintendent.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Cherry Creek Fire Department was organized July 15, 1890, at a meeting of the citizens held in Ferrin's Hall. R. A. Hall was the presiding officer and John C. Holmes, Secretary. The following were the officers elected: Charles J. Shults, Chief; Fred F. Green, Assistant Chief; C. A. Mount, President; I. S. Benton, Vice President; C. L. Edwards, Secretary; J. H. Springer, Treasurer; E. C. Bentley, Foreman; M. H. Butler, Assistant Foreman; G. W. Brown, C. A. Mount, G. L. Martin, Trustees.

Present membership of the department eighty. Officers: Chief, C. S. Smith; First Assistant Chief, S. E. Young; Second Assistant Chief, L. B. Seager; Fire Wardens, Hose Company, U. D. Carl, G. E. Kent; Fire Wardens Engine Company, I. P. Champlin, George Hills.

CHURCHES.

That "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people," has the sanction of Divine authority and of long centuries of human experience. If the number of its churches and the size and zeal of its congregations be any gauge of the religious spirit of a community, then the Town of Cherry Creek gives abundant proof of

the righteousness of her people. Altogether the spiritual wants of the people are well and faithfully cared for.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857 with seven members in the class. Rev. O. S. Meade was the first pastor. The present church edifice was erected in 1881 at a cost of five thousand dollars. The present membership is over two hundred. Rev. Henry C. Millington is the efficient pastor.

The First Baptist Church was organized October 26, 1832, with twelve members. Elder Bennet was the first pastor; present pastor, Rev. A. B. Abrams. In 1896 the church was rebuilt and is now a model edifice.

The Free Baptist Church was organized in 1826 by Rev. Thomas Grinnell. It was the first religious organization in Cherry Creek. The present house of worship was built in 1846 at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. Present pastor, Rev. Z. B. Dally.

A Christian Church was organized March 23, 1839. The church had no meeting house but maintained its organization up to about 1861.

LODGES.

The fraternal feeling of the people of Cherry Creek is manifest by the many societies of which lodges have been located here.

Cherry Creek Lodge No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in 1853 with nine charter members and received the present warrant in June, 1855. William S. Blaisdell was the first Master. Present principal officers are: E. W. Curtis, Worthy Master; A. J. Abbey, Senior Warden; Dr. E. W. Storms, Junior Warden; A. H. Curtiss, Treasurer; S. M. Sweet, Secretary. Membership ninety-two.

Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 463, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was in-

stituted April 6, 1852, with six charter members. J. L. Clark was the first Noble Grand. Present membership over one hundred.

Bullock Post, No. 304, Grand Army Republic, was organized November 2, 1882, with twenty charter members. Lewis James is the present Commander.

Cherry Creek Grange, No. 527, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized August 18, 1887, with twenty-eight charter members. M. A. Phillips was its first Master. Present membership one hundred eighty-seven.

Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Order United Workmen, was organized November 15, 1876, with twenty charter members. S. V. Q. Sherman was the first Master Workman. Present membership twenty-eight.

Pocahontas Hive, No. 21, Ladies of the Maccabees, was instituted in September, 1891, with thirteen charter members. Mrs. A. Bronson was the first Lady Commander.

Ensign Circle, No. 281, was instituted November 18, 1896, with sixteen charter members. Dr. Thomas E. Soules was the first President.

Pocahontas Tent, No. 101, Knights of the Maccabees, was instituted in October, 1888, with eighteen charter members.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized July 3, 1888, with a membership of twenty.

Golden Chapter, No. 252, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized October 16, 1902. Mrs. Charles J. Shults was the first Worthy Matron and Isaac S. Benton, Worthy Patron.

There have been temperance societies and other secret orders in town but they have been discontinued.

It may be said of Cherry Creek that from the time of its foundation it has been a center of courteous and cordial hospitality and that even in the infancy

of the town its inhabitants were of a social and genial disposition in which the birth of its present society had its origin. There is a stamp of refinement and courteous cordiality to be found in the homes of our people, which is an indication of their generous disposition and refinement of ideas. The best evidences of the sociability of our people is to be found in the many pleasant socials, neighborhood and house to house parties, and other events frequently taking place among them.

MANASON ALLEN.

Manason Allen, druggist and pharmacist, was born in Conewango, Cattaraugus County, New York, December 2, 1839, and was married to Miss Ann Sage of Leon, in September, 1861. He came to Cherry Creek in 1872 and embarked in the drug and grocery business, which he successfully conducted until 1882, when he sold to Burt Rich and entered the hardware business. In 1885 he returned to his former business, that of selling drugs and patent medicines, in which he is now successfully engaged.

STEPHEN BLAISDELL.

Stephen Blaisdell was born in Gifford, New Hampshire, August 7, 1786. He remained there until he was about twenty years of age, when he made a public profession of religion. He soon after commenced preaching and traveled extensively in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut. He married in 1810 Bathsheba Aldrich in Templeton, Massachusetts, who was born March 2, 1788. He removed to Leyden, Vermont, where his family remained until he removed to this county in March, 1824. He settled in Ellington (then Gerry), on lot twenty-nine. In the spring of 1827 he removed to Cherry Creek on lot twenty-eight. He was connected with the Christian denomination, having been ordained to the ministry in 1828. In politics he held to the principles inculcated by the Jeffersonian Republicans. He had six children, as follows: Sarah Ann, Eliza, Amanda L., William S., Bogardus A., and Napoleon L. Stephen Blaisdell died September 9, 1854, aged 68 years.



STEPHEN BLAISDELL.



WILLIAM S. BLAISDELL.



ALFRED H. BLAISDELL.

WILLIAM S. BLAISDELL.

The founders of Cherry Creek, remarkable for thrift and energy, were not slow in transplanting their young and vigorous saplings to the fertile and promising soil as subsequent years have shown stalwart trees and powerful influences for good, matured from healthy saplings. Perhaps no more valuable illustration of the vitality and true worth of such a stock has been found than in the sketch of the life of William S. Blaisdell. Mr. Blaisdell was born in Leyden, Franklin County, Vermont, February 14, 1823. He came with his father Stephen Blaisdell, who first settled in the old Town of Gerry (now Ellington) in March, 1824; then to Cherry Creek April 10, 1827. They moved into the unoccupied log house built by James Marks in 1816, the second house built in town. Two weeks later the family moved into a new log house without a door, floor, window, or chimney; this was located on lot twenty-eight, which now is included in the incorporated village. Mr. Blaisdell married Lydia F. Shattuck, daughter of L. E. Shattuck, June 1, 1856; she died June 24, 1860, leaving two children, Burke and Lydia F., who both died in November, 1863. He married again June 6, 1864, Miss Mary K. Harris of Gerry, by whom he had three children, Martha, William B., and Alfred H. His occupation had always been that of farming, having cleared a four hundred acre farm and erected substantial buildings. Mr. Blaisdell was liberal and did much to make Cherry Creek what it is today. He contributed to almost every enterprise the village now has; he helped to build four churches and keep them in repair; also six school houses. He gave the right of way, three acres of land across his farm, to the railroad company, and also helped pay the right of way through the town. He also gave three acres of land for grist mill purposes. Mr. Blaisdell was a leading factor in every enterprise which had for its object the building up of the town. He was a man of reliability in word and deed and a person esteemed and respected by all. He died September 14, 1902.

ALFRED H. BLAISDELL.

Alfred H. Blaisdell belongs to one of the oldest families in the Town of Cherry Creek. His parents were William S. and Mary K. (Harris) Blaisdell, (see preceding

sketch) and he was born April 6, 1868, upon the farm which he now owns and upon which he resides. His father lived in stirring pioneer times and was fully acquainted with all those experiences which were a part of every pioneer's life. Alfred H. Blaisdell's childhood days, youth and manhood years, have all been passed upon the old homestead around which cling many pleasant memories. His early education was acquired in the same school which he now helps to support, supplemented by a course in the Fredonia Normal. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer and is now the owner of one of the best farms in town. Mr. Blaisdell is a member of the First Baptist Church; Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons; Cherry Creek Grange, No. 527, Patrons of Husbandry, having been its Worthy Master; also Master of Chautauqua County Pomona Grange, being one of the youngest Masters that body ever had. On December 31, 1890, he married Bertha E. Waite, daughter of John C. Waite of Cherry Creek. Their children are Alice M., Harold A., and Leah M. His life is one of independence, contentment and peaceful labor, tempered with the benediction which comes to an honest, conscientious life.

GEORGE W. BROWN.

George W. Brown was born in Mansfield, Cattaraugus County, New York, in January, 1860, where he was raised and received his early education. He afterwards attended the Franklinville Academy from which institution he graduated. He then engaged in school teaching and successfully conducted schools for ten terms, establishing an enviable reputation as an educator. He came to Cherry Creek in October, 1886, and purchased the grocery and provision business of W. E. Becker. He now successfully conducts a large general store. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Edith I. Smith of his native town in April, 1884. They have one daughter, Chloe, born April 13, 1889, and an adopted daughter, Anna.

RICHARD C. BULLOCK.

Richard C. Bullock, a son of Reuben A. and Nancy (Denure) Bullock, was born February 10, 1847, in Cherry Creek. When only a boy of seventeen he enlisted in the army

January 5, 1864, in Company K, Ninth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Second Brigade, First Division, Sheridan's Cavalry C, and in due time was promoted to Corporal. June 17, 1864, he was injured near City Point by a horse falling on him. From July 3 until September 1 he was confined in the hospital at City Point and in the Citizens' Hospital at New York City; returning to his regiment he participated in the famous Shenandoah Campaign. The following are his battles: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Yellow Tavern, Trevillian Station, Cedar Creek, Petersburg and Old Church, receiving his discharge July 17, 1865, at Clouds Mills, Virginia. Again on February



RICHARD C. BULLOCK.

27, 1867, Mr. Bullock enlisted at Fondulac, Wisconsin, in Company C, Third United States Regiment Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment until February 25, 1870, receiving his discharge at Ft. Larned, Kansas. Mr. Bullock once more returned home and resumed his peaceful farm life. The lady whom he chose as his companion for life's journey was Emma Brown, the daughter of Horace and Lydia (Myres) Brown, his wife. They were married January 5, 1871, at Cherry Creek. Mrs. Bullock was born December 25, 1852, in Cherry Creek. Four children were given to this union, Arden L., Blanche A. (de-

ceased), Bernice E. (deceased), and Lawrence A. Mr. Bullock is one of the influential and trusted men of the town. He has been Justice of the Peace and is now Postmaster.

TRUMAN B. CARR.

Truman B., son of William G. and Sally (Baldwin) Carr, was born in Otsego County, this state, August 4, 1829. He came to Cherry Creek with his parents when ten weeks old and settled upon the farm now owned by the Weed Brothers. He was married to Miss Hannah Billings February 22, 1857. This union has been blessed with two children, Ella, born May 13, 1859, now residing at home, and Jennie, born October 25, 1865, who married B. J. Richardson June 12, 1888. She died April 9, 1895. Mr. Carr died in 1902.

JAMES CARR.

*James Carr, Cherry Creek's first Supervisor, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, April 15, 1798. He married Polly Brown April 18, 1822. She was also born in Rhode Island, May 18, 1800, and died in Cherry Creek November 11, 1838. Mr. Carr came to Cherry Creek in March, 1823, and settled on lot fifteen, and afterwards kept a store in the village. He was Supervisor of Ellington in 1828-29, and the first Supervisor of Cherry Creek after its formation in 1830. Mr. Carr died at Waterloo, Iowa, October 8, 1857. His children were: Andrew J., Rovella, Louisa Adelia, Lydia and Mary E

JAMES G. CHAMPLIN.

James G. Champlin was born here August 10, 1854, and is a son of Jesse B. and Marinda (Crandall) Champlin. His father was a highly respected citizen of the town. He married Miss Nellie A. Abbey, daughter of John Abbey, in March, 1876. They have an adopted daughter, Essee.

HIRAM W. COOKINGHAM.

Hiram W. Cookingham was born in Kingston, New York, February 28, 1831. He came to Cherry Creek in October, 1867. He is now a successful farmer.

*For portrait of James Carr see page 480. Volume 1.

Mr. Cookingham married Miss Rhoda A. Grover of Evans January 1, 1852, who died April 29, 1867. To them were born two children, Frank H., born June 8, 1854, who married Nellie J. Allnatt, February 10, 1876, and Addie, wife of Chauncey Abbey, born August 25, 1858. He married for his second wife Miss Lydia B. Grover August 1, 1867.

A. H. CURTISS.

A. H. Curtiss was born in Camden, New York, July 7, 1850; when he was eighteen years of age left the farm for Syracuse, where he learned the canning business in every department. Since then he has successfully managed and conducted factories at Newark, Fairport, Batavia, North Collins, Buffalo, New Hartford and Eden. He came to Cherry Creek in 1892 and since that time has had the management of the factory here. He was married to Miss Nellie Griffin of Batavia in 1878, who died February 9, 1904. They have two daughters, Blanche, who married Dr. F. B. Holcomb, and Laura G. Mr. Curtiss has been President of the village and has held and is holding other positions of trust.

JOHN HORTON CURTIS.

In the year 1829 Stephen L. Curtis moved from Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, to the Town of Cherry Creek, and in 1834 purchased from the Holland Land Company a farm of fifty acres on what is now the main road of that town and three miles north of the Village of Cherry Creek. There he lived all his life until his death in 1885, having lived on the same farm more than fifty years. On this farm his youngest child, John H. Curtis, was born July 16, 1838.

John H. Curtis was married to Miss Emma Parsons, a niece of Reuben W. Parsons, March 8, 1860. Until the spring of 1904, when Mr. Curtis moved to the Village of Cherry Creek, he had lived all his life on this farm. There his two children were born, a daughter, now Mrs. Lemuel P. Wood and a son, Edgar W. Curtis. On the same farm the son of Edgar W. Curtis, Donald D. Curtis was also born; so that a son, a grandson and a great-grandson of Stephen L. Curtis, all of the same family name, were born on the farm which Stephen L. Curtis bought from the Holland Company when it

was simply fifty acres of forest. But one transfer of that property has ever been made since the original deed and there has never been a mortgage or other lien of any nature upon it. There are probably but few farms in the county which have been conveyed but once since the original transfer from the Holland Land Company and where three generations of descendants of the original purchaser have been born, the farm still remaining in the family of such purchaser.

By purchases on both sides John H. Curtis has increased the original farm to one hundred fifty acres but it is on the first fifty acres that the farm buildings are located, the large barn being one of the best in the



JOHN H. CURTIS.

town. For years Mr. Curtis has been recognized as one of the substantial, reliable men and one of the most progressive farmers. When on his farm, he had a special city market for many of his products and the farm produced all the fruits that could be raised in the locality, not for market, but for family use. In his youth he had no educational advantages except the small district school of those days, but by extensive reading all his life he is a well-informed, well-posted man.

His father was a strong Whig and later

a Republican; but from principle Mr. Curtis has always been a Democrat and has taken an active part in politics, not as an office-seeker, but as a voter and worker for the election of others. Nominations for various offices have been tendered him but he has always declined.

He became a member of Cherry Creek Masonic Lodge in 1868 and has since been an active member. At four different times he has been elected Master of the lodge and its representative at the Grand Lodge held in New York City in the years 1876, 1877, 1889 and 1890. When his son, Edgar W. Curtis, was initiated into the same lodge Mr. Curtis, though not Master at that time, conferred the degree upon him, and later when his son was elected Master of the same lodge Mr. Curtis installed him as such officer, the only instance of the kind in the history of that lodge.

EDGAR WARREN CURTIS.

Edgar Warren Curtis, a son of John H. and Emma Curtis, was born on the farm known as the Curtis homestead, November 19, 1870. He attended the district school at first, later the school in the Village of Cherry Creek, New York, until September of 1889 when he entered the State Normal School at Fredonia where he was graduated in the Classical Course of the class of 1893, being orator of his class and having been President of the Zetesian Society in the last year of his course.

Before graduating he accepted the Principalship of the Allegany Union Schools at Allegany, New York. He acted as Principal and Superintendent of the Allegany schools until June, 1897, when he resigned such position to study law, though the position was tendered him for another year at a much larger salary than had ever been paid there.

He was married to Grace E. Delamater of Allegany, New York, on June 24, 1897, and immediately thereafter moved to this village where he has since resided. He has one child, Donald Delamater Curtis. After moving here Mr. Curtis immediately began studying law and in September, 1899, began a special course of lectures in the Law Department of the University of Buffalo and was admitted to the Bar in July, 1900. He has since practiced law with office in the Village of Cherry Creek. Although in business here only a few years, as his home has

been in the town all his life except the eight years he was absent in educational work, he has an extensive law practice, which has been acquired by strict integrity, honesty, uprightness and close application and fidelity to his clients' interest. He has the reputation of telling people who come to him for advice, candidly what is best for them to do, whether it is pleasant or unpleasant to them or unprofitable for him. For years. Warren Parsons, though not a lawyer, was the adviser of people for miles around, when they were in business or legal trouble, for they knew that "Uncle Warren," as he was called by so many, would give



EDGAR W. CURTIS.

them sound conscientious advice. Now that Mr. Parsons is dead, people go to his nephew, "Ed. Curtis." A year after Mr. Curtis began the practice of law he received a flattering offer from a law office with a big business in a much larger place but he preferred to remain in Cherry Creek.

He is now serving his third term as member of the Board of Education of the Cherry Creek High School, being the Secretary of such board. He is now Clerk of the village, this being his fourth term. He is at present Master of the Masonic Lodge of Cherry Creek and a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows' Lodge of this village.

C. LEROY EDWARDS.

C. L. Edwards was born in Cherry Creek April 22, 1859, and moved to Sherman in 1876, graduated from the Sherman Union School in 1880, and taught school in the vicinity of Sherman three terms, removing to Cherry Creek in 1881. He married Miss Carrie Croft of Sherman March 10, 1881, and to them have been born three children, one son and two daughters. Mr. Edwards successfully conducts a general store here.

GEORGE N. FROST.

George N. Frost was born in the Town of Cherry Creek October 21, 1826. He married Jane M. Kimball January 3, 1847. Of this union six children were born, Helen M., (deceased), Burlin N., one of the successful farmers of the town; Hon. George H., practicing attorney of Buffalo, New York; Mary Adelaide, who became Mrs. Charles S. Jenks of Poland, New York; Lillis Fidelia, now Mrs. William R. Huntley of Sherman, New York, and Charles L., a merchant in the Village of Cherry Creek.

HON. CHARLES B. GREEN.

*Hon. Charles B. Green was born in Steventown, this state, January 13, 1809, and was married to Lydia Kent November 20, 1836. He was again married in 1864. He came to Cherry Creek February 14, 1823. In his early days he taught school. He studied law in the office of Judge Mullett at Fredonia and was admitted to practice in 1843 and again in 1851. Judge Green was Justice of Sessions for several years; School Commissioner and School Inspector, Justice of the Peace and Assessor here for many years. In 1858 he was a member of the State Legislature. He died in Cherry Creek March 31, 1894, eighty-five years of age.

RICHARD A. HALL.

Richard A. Hall was born in Cherry Creek May 12, 1865, and was married to Estelle B. Ellsworth, daughter of Col. S. B. Ellsworth of Conewango, September 13, 1888. Mr. Hall graduated at the Fredonia Normal School in June, 1883, and soon afterwards commenced the reading of law with Hon.

George H. Frost and was admitted to the Bar to practice June 15, 1889, since which time he has made a brilliant reputation as a trial lawyer and in the argument of cases in the Supreme Court and higher courts and has forced himself to the front among the lawyers of Chautauqua County.

ROBERT JAMES.

Robert James, who conducts a general hardware business, was born in Cherry Creek, February 4, 1850. He married Miss Adell DeLaney, June 10, 1882, and who died June 27, 1888. He has a daughter, Grace A.

JOSEPH KENT.

The subject of this sketch was born January 22, 1814, in Cortland County. He came here when three years old and lived in

**JOSEPH KENT.**

Cherry Creek seventy years and for much of that time was the "Lumber King of the Upper Conewango."

He married, first, November 20, 1837, Maria Vedder. George A. S. Kent is their son, who now resides in Jamestown. Mr. Kent married, second, in November, 1839, Rachael E. Vedder. They had two children, Marion, who now resides at Conewango Valley; Emery, who resides in this village. This old pioneer, lumberman and farmer lived long and usefully, dying in 1887.

G. S. KENT.

One of the representative citizens of the Town of Cherry Creek who sprung from a family who settled here early in the town's

*For portrait of Charles B. Green see page 495. Volume 1.

history was G. S. Kent, who was born here November 12, 1828, and died November 13, 1903. He was married May 25, 1848, to Miss Lemira James, who died eight years thereafter; to them were born two children, George Kent and Mrs. Martha A. Day. Mr. Kent was married a second time September 25, 1857, to Miss Josephine Hill, daughter of Horatio Hill, a highly respected citizen. By this union they had one son, Elmer A. Kent.

WILLIAM MORIAN.

From Cherry Creek Illustrated: The name of William Morian is familiar to al-



WILLIAM MORIAN.

most every citizen of Cherry Creek, old and young. He was born in Pomfret, this county, October 3, 1832, and was a son of Anthony Morian, who settled in Cherry Creek in 1835. Mr. Morian grew up on a farm, moved to the village, engaged in business and prospered, as an intelligent, honest, energetic business man usually does. He was married to Miss Marilla Bronson, May 4, 1852. She died July 14, 1899. Two daughters survive them, Mrs. Charles J. Shults of Cherry Creek, and Mrs. G. S. Boller of Little Valley. During Mr. Morian's long life here he was a noble husband and father, an upright citizen, a successful business man, and a man whose word was never doubted. He left a reputation and character that is more

valuable than money and more to be desired than fame. Fortunate is that community that can remember and emulate the example of such men. The world would be void without the memories of the dead. Those who have lived and died that we have loved are speaking to us along the path of life. As William Morian lived so he died, August 19, 1890—bravely facing his inevitable fate—an honest, upright, generous, manly man.

CYRUS A. MOUNT.

Among the progressive men of Cherry Creek there stands no more prominent figure than that of Cyrus A. Mount. He is a descendant of an eminent family who were early settlers here. He was born here April 7, 1849, and laid the foundation of his early education in his native town and later graduated from the Forestville Free Academy. In early life he developed those qualities of mind and character which have since given him success in politics, in business and in social life. Mr. Mount's first business venture was in the grocery business under the firm name of Mount & Ingalls,



CYRUS A. MOUNT.

which co-partnership continued for one year when he sold and purchased a one-half interest in the general store of A. W. Knapp; this business arrangement continued for two

years when he sold and engaged again in trade under the firm name of Mount & Spencer. Soon thereafter Mr. Spencer sold to W. U. Edwards and he, after a year, sold to H. E. Safford. The firm of Mount & Safford continued to do business for two years when Mr. Mount purchased Mr. Safford's interest and soon thereafter sold the entire business to W. E. Becker. Public affairs tending to the advancement of the community in which he lived secured his early and eager attention. In politics, as well as business life, he soon took a prominent part. He is a Republican of earnest convictions. In 1874 he was appointed Postmaster, which position he acceptably and creditably filled for twelve years. He was again appointed in 1890 and held the office until a change of administration. In 1872 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he has held almost continuously since. A prominent trial lawyer of vast experience once said that Cyrus A. Mount was the best Justice he ever saw. He was the first President of the Village of Cherry Creek, elected in 1893, and again in 1894. He has been the President of the Business Men's Association and President of the Board of Education, and has also been Deputy Sheriff for several years. He has represented his town upon the Republican County Committee, being a member of the Executive Committee of that body. In addition to his successful public life he has filled and now fills various positions of trust and honor in the business world. At present he is the Supervisor of the Town of Cherry Creek, being elected in November, 1903. Mr. Mount is pleasant and courteous to all whom he meets, brings to the discharge of his duties much valuable experience and acquaintance, and always strives to afford every possible accommodation to the business public. He is now but little over fifty years of age, and has a position and social popularity which makes him one of the foremost men of the village and county. In August, 1871, he was married to Miss Helen J. Frost, who died in March, 1884. To them was born one daughter, Mrs. Frances (Mount) Tyler, now a resident of Kenmore, New York. Mr. Mount was married again to Miss Myra Fairbanks of Cherry Creek, in July, 1886. They have one son, Neal.

REUBEN W. PARSONS.

One of the best known and esteemed men in this locality, having been prominently

identified with the business, religious and political affairs for upwards of forty years, was Reuben W. Parsons. He was born in the Town of Hanover in 1831 and came to Cherry Creek in 1851, where he died September 3, 1902. He was Supervisor in 1863-64 and had always more or less of the time held some prominent town office, besides being President of the village. He was the "Father of the Methodist Church" of this place, and always took an active interest in religious matters. Both in his private life and his business and official affairs Mr. Parsons was distinguished by his upright and honorable character, his genial and gentlemanly demeanor and the capable manner in which he has discharged his duties under every circumstance. Mr. Parsons was married to Miss Nancy Gould of Ellington, March 23, 1857. He had three children, Myrtie, wife of C. H. Reynolds of Brooklyn; D. G., who conducts a grocery and produce store in Jamestown, and Rome A., a Methodist minister stationed at Garland, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE W. ROOD.

George W. Rood, one of the largest land owners and successful farmers of Cherry Creek, was born in the Town of Charlotte, this county, February 17, 1852. Mr. Rood has always been engaged in farming, stock raising and buying and shipping cattle, in which he has been very successful. He has been a member of the Village Board and has done and is doing much for the benefit and advancement of the village and town. Throughout his entire life Mr. Rood has been very successful and has acquired a very fine property which he keeps in a good condition. Mr. Rood was married to Miss Rose Farrington of this town, October 15, 1862. To them were born four children, Alta, wife of Ernest Dye; Willie, (deceased); Herbert, who is in business at Cattaraugus, and Bessie.

HIRAM E. SAFFORD.

Hiram E. Safford was born in the Town of Stockton, May 19, 1851, and was educated at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph. For eight years he was a clerk in the establishment of H. Bannister & Son; he also served in a like capacity for R. W. Parsons and Parsons & Spencer for about five years, besides two years with A. C. Young of Cairo,



WILLIAM F. STETSON.

Michigan. For two years he was in the grocery business under the firm name of Mount & Safford. Politically, Mr. Safford is a staunch Democrat and owing to his popularity he has twice been chosen Town Clerk, in 1882 and again in 1899, in a town that always gives a Republican majority of over one hundred. Mr. Safford married Miss Abbie R. Mount June 6, 1874. They have one son, Ralph M.

WALES E. SHEPARDSON.

Wales E. Shepardson was born in Vermont, April 25, 1847, and came to Ellington when eight years of age. He was educated at the Ellington Academy and his first business venture was there in the cheese box, cooper and planing mill business. He went to California, where he was in the furniture trade for two years. Returning to Denver he conducted a broker's office for two years. He came to Cherry Creek in 1882 and in company with his brother, H. J. Shepardson, started a handle factory and mill, which

they discontinued in the early nineties, when the subject of this sketch embarked in the grocery business which he still continues.

WILLIAM F. STETSON.

William F. Stetson, a son of Francis M. Stetson, was born in Stockwell, Oneida County, New York, June 19, 1850. Was educated at Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton and Whitesboro Seminary. He was engaged with his father in the manufacture of lumber and cheese boxes until he came to Cherry Creek in the spring of 1877, when he purchased a site and erected his present commodious buildings. He commenced business in a modest way and its history since has been one of steady growth and continued prosperity. Last year something like one hundred thousand cheese boxes were manufactured, which went to supply thirty-five factories in this section. It is here also that the famous Acme butter package is manufactured. This package is a vast improvement over any which have heretofore been on the mar-

ket. It is a tight seal package and keeps the butter from all taints regardless of surrounding conditions. The patent fastener on the cover is a great feature, as you can fasten the cover perfectly tight without the use of tacks, nails or staples, and you can open and close as many times as you wish without defacing the cover or pail. Mr. Stetson has all the improved machinery for the manufacture of this package, which is his own patent. While this is something comparatively new, he has already made and sold over five hundred thousand and he is bothered somewhat to supply the demand. In addition to the above he also makes cider, and a superior article of jelly. This establishment gives employment to a number of hands and is one of Cherry Creek's most valued institutions.

Mr. Stetson is a prominent citizen and has ever taken a genuine interest in all that concerns the public welfare of the town. He has represented his town on the Board of Supervisors; he has been President of the village and a member of the Board of Village Trustees. He is a member of the several leading secret organizations here. Both in private life and in official capacities Mr. Stetson has been distinguished by his upright and honorable character. He was married to Miss Mary Eaton of New Berlin, New York, January 3, 1881. They have three children, Geneviva, wife of John Myers; Frank and Harry.

ISAAC S. BENTON.

Success is attained only by incessant toil and earnest effort. Rich harvests do not spring from uncultivated soil, neither is moral worth developed by chance. An example of industry and success is the life of the subject of this sketch. Isaac S. Benton was born October 25, 1859, at Cottage. In August, 1874, he went to Gowanda and there learned the marble and granite trade of Farnham & Taylor, remaining with them for six years. On March 1, 1883, he moved to Cherry Creek and embarked in the marble and granite business on a large scale. Many of the handsome monuments and tombstones of his are to be seen throughout Western New York. Notably among these are the Soldiers' monuments at Cherry Creek, Portland and Randolph, which are greatly admired for their artistic beauty. He is a good business man, knows how to do business and how to make busi-

ness friends. Mr. Benton was elected as one of the first Trustees of the village, and afterwards Village President, and has done much to help build up the village and town and is one of its most progressive and substantial citizens. On June 20, 1883, he married Miss Nettie Tanner, daughter of Revilo N. and Jane (Wilcox) Tanner, who was born June 12, 1864. They have two children, Erie R., born August 19, 1884, now employed in E. B. Crissey's bank, and Merle J., born February 21, 1895. From a small beginning he has risen, thrust aside barriers, and today is a solid man, commanding the respect of all. John Benton (father) was born March 1, 1824, near Littleport, Cambridgeshire, England. He came to America when twenty-two years of age, settling at Albany, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Dayton, where he died October 28, 1893, near Cottage. He married February 24, 1847, Ann Hugett, who was born in Kent, England, March 3, 1821, coming to America when six years of age, now residing at Cottage. Their children were William, born March 17, 1849, he married first Addie Taylor, second Mary Hoofman, and they reside at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mary Jane, born June 4, 1851, she died July 28, 1878; Susan, born September 12, 1853, she married August Bebee and they reside at Persia; Isaac S., (subject); Edward, born January 24, 1862, he married Helen Newcomb and resides at Cottage; Mark, born July 20, 1866, he married Nola Studley and they reside at Gowanda.

Mr. Benton's career has been one of success. Starting in life without a dollar, he has gradually ascended the scale until now he possesses all the material wealth that one could reasonably desire.

October, 1904, Mr. Benton disposed of his property in Cherry Creek and removed to Jamestown.

CHARLES J. SHULTS.

By Benjamin S. Dean.

Charles Julius Shults was born in Elliptonville, Cattaraugus County, on the 23rd day of February, 1868, and received his education in the Union School of his native town, at least such part of his education as came from the schools. He entered the office of the Cattaraugus Union, then owned and edited by Robert H. Shankland, and learned the trade of a printer. He subsequently read law for a time, then took up



ISAAC S. BENTON.

medicine, and finally decided to return to the printing business and journalism, occupations which he undertook at an early age, and which he has since followed with success and distinction. His first newspaper venture was the Pine Valley News at South Dayton, which he conducted for three years. He then, and in 1885, purchased the Cherry Creek Monitor, consolidating the paper with his own and publishing it under the name of the Cherry Creek News. He subsequently purchased the Gowanda Herald, conducting this in connection with his Cherry Creek publications. This method of publishing several papers from the same office no doubt suggested his "Consolidated Country Press," which he organized in 1892, with headquarters in Buffalo, and which had control of the advertising of a large number of country newspapers. This took up so much of Mr. Shults' time and energies that he finally sold out his newspapers to devote his attention to the advertising agency, and this latter business he finally disposed of to engage in the work of compiling and publishing town and local histories, an enterprise in which he has met with great success, his latest efforts being manifest in the Centennial History of Chautauqua County, which has been developed under his personal direction.

Mr. Shults was long a member of the New York State Press Association, and was for a number of years the Secretary and Treasurer of the Chautauqua County Press Association. He has always been a consistent Republican, but aside from holding the office of Town Clerk of Cherry Creek and serving as Journal Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, he has held no public offices, being content to make a career for himself in the business field.

Mr. Shults is devoted to Masonry; he has been Master of his home lodge, and in 1894 he was appointed by John Hodge, Grand Master of Masons of this state, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-sixth Masonic District. He was reappointed to this position, serving two terms and is the youngest man ever to have held this position.

On the 4th day of May, 1887, Mr. Shults was joined in marriage with Eva M. Morian of Cherry Creek, and one son, Harry, has been born to them. He has had an active career, and is one of the best-known men in Western New York, having been identified with its active journalism since 1882, during

which time he has kept up a lively interest in politics and public affairs.

ELLIS W. STORMS.

Ellis Wadsworth Storms, M. D., a well read and highly successful physician of Cherry Creek, was born in Eden, Erie County, New York, February 16, 1868, and is a son of Frederick and Elizabeth B. (Smith) Storms. The Storms' are of German origin. Frederick, the father of Dr. Ellis W., was born in Germany and came to America when five years of age, settling in Erie County.



ELLIS W. STORMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Storms were the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Dr. Ellis W. Storms received his early education in the common schools after which he attended the Fredonia Normal from which well-known educational institution he graduated in 1892. He then turned his attention to teaching and was elected annually for four years as Principal of Ellington. He labored faithfully and efficiently in the advancement of that Academy. In 1896 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo from which he was graduated in 1900 after which he immediately opened an office at Cherry Creek, and has en-

set sail in the Griffon, from the foot of Lake Erie on the 7th of August, 1679. He writes that for:

"About forty-five leagues we saw, almost all the way, the two distant shores, fifteen or sixteen leagues apart."

Baron La Hontan visited the northern shore of Lake Erie in 1688 and has favored us with the following flattering account of it: "Lake Erie is justly dignified with the illustrious name of Conti, for assuredly it is the finest upon earth. You may judge of the goodness of the climate from the latitude of the countries which surround it. Its circumference extends two hundred thirty leagues, but it affords everywhere a charming prospect; and its shores are decked with oak trees, elms, chestnuts, walnuts, apple and plum trees and vines which bear their fine clusters up to the very tops of the trees upon a sort of ground that lies as smooth as one's hand. Such ornaments as these are sufficient to give rise to the most agreeable idea of a landscape in the world. I cannot express what quantities of deer and turkeys are to be found in these woods, and in the vast meadows that lie upon the south side of the lake. At the bottom of the lake we find wild beeves (buffaloes) on the banks of two pleasant streams that disembogue into it, without cataract or rapid currents. It abounds with sturgeon and whitefish, but trout are very scarce in it, as well as the other fish that we take in the Lakes Huron and Illinese (Michigan). It is clear of shelves, rocks and banks of sand, and has fourteen or fifteen fathoms of water. The savages assure us it is never disturbed by high winds except in the months of December, January and February, and even then but seldom, which I am very apt to believe, for we had very few storms when I wintered in my fort, in 1688,

though the fort lay open to the Lake of Hurons."

The Eries.—Again he says: "The banks of this lake (Erie) are commonly frequented by none but warriors, whether the Iroquois, the Illinese, the Oumiamies, etc., and it is very dangerous to stop there. By this means it comes to pass that the stags, roebucks and turkeys run in great bodies up and down the shore all around the lake. In former times the Errionons and the Andastogueronons lived upon the confines of the lake, but they were extirpated by the Iroquois, as well as the other places marked on the map."

It appears from the last extract, that the Eries or the Nation of the Cat, from whom the lake derives its name, lived along its shores. We have other and abundant evidence that Chautauqua County was the principal home of that people.

The Buffalo and the Beaver.—The bison or buffalo also once inhabited this region. They ranged in some parts of the United States nearly to the Atlantic seaboard. Charlevoix, the French traveler, writes that in 1720:

"There were on the south side of Lake Erie prodigious quantities of buffaloes." The River Aux Boeuf, a tributary of French Creek, which flows in Erie County, Pennsylvania, within fifteen miles of Chautauqua, was so named from the number of buffaloes there found. Buffalo Creek and City derive their names from the fact that in a period not remote the bison frequented the banks and plains that bordered Buffalo Creek, visiting the once well known salt spring or lick, near the boundary of the City of Buffalo, around which their bleaching bones, in early years, were abundantly found.

When the earliest explorers visited the country bordering the southern shore of Lake Erie, they found that cur-

ious animal, the beaver. Rufus Pier and Elmer Freeman, early hatters of Jamestown, in 1816 bought the skins of three beavers caught near Goose Creek. The remains of their dams were often seen by the first settlers of the county at Beaver Meadow Creek in the Town of Westfield, in Portland, in the Cassadaga Valley, and at several places on French Creek. Not five miles from Dunkirk, at the head waters of Beaver Creek in the Town of Sheridan, were the plain evidences that there was once the home of these industrious creatures. The field notes of the surveyors of the Holland Purchase show that the beaver and the otter had long been inhabitants of this region.

DeCeloron.—About sixty years after the voyage of LaSalle, Capt. Bienville DeCeloron was sent by the French Government with two hundred fifty men to assert the right of France to the country along the Allegheny and Ohio, to be evidenced by the burial of leaden plates and other acts of occupation. In this voyage he coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie to Barcelona. He left the foot of the lake on the 14th of July, 1749. After advancing but a few miles he and his companions were compelled by a high wind to encamp on the night of the 14th on its southern shore, somewhere in Erie County. They were again compelled to land on the 15th by reason of adverse winds. Their place of landing was somewhere on the shore of Chautauqua County, which is described on the journal of the expedition as being a place where the water was "extremely shallow, with no shelter from the force of the wind, involving great risk of shipwreck in landing, increased by large rocks extending more than three quarters of a mile from the shore." Celoron's canoe struck one of these rocks and he would have been drowned had he not received prompt

assistance. On the 16th the expedition reached the Chadakoin portage (Barcelona). As Celoron's voyage was made in frail boats and in tempestuous weather, he undoubtedly closely hugged the southern shore of the lake and it is not unlikely that he and his party entered Dunkirk Harbor. (For a further account of Celoron's voyage see page 29 Vol. I.)

Other French Expeditions.—The next expedition that coasted along the shore of our county was a French force of two hundred fifty men under Monsieur Barbeer in April, 1753, followed a little later in the same year by five hundred French soldiers under Monsieur Marin. The French at this time did not seem to be very familiar with this border of the lake for DuQuesne, Governor of Canada, in his letter of August 20, 1753, to M. de Rouville, the French Minister of Marine and Colonies, says: "I preferred landing the troops that were sent to the west this year under Marin at the Harbor of Presque Isle on Lake Erie, which I very fortunately discovered, instead of Chataconit (the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek), where I informed you I would begin my posts. This discovery is so much the more propitious as it is a harbor which the largest boats can enter loaded and be in perfect safety." In the same letter he says:

"The discovery I have made of the Harbor of Presque Isle is regarded as the finest spot in nature."

Portage Road and Samuel Shattuck.—Later still in the year 1753 a French force under Hughes Pean, built a wagon road from the mouth of Chautauqua Creek to Chautauqua Lake. The French were observed performing this work by an English scouting party that had before encamped for a night on the banks of the Canadaway at a place believed to be in the Town of Dunkirk. One of

the party was Samuel Shattuck, who afterwards became a resident of the Town of Portland. (See pages 30 and 31, Vol. I.)

D'Aubrey.—For six years thereafter, during the French and Indian War, the Harbor of Dunkirk was quite likely to have been visited by Frenchmen passing to and from Canada to their posts in Pennsylvania. In July, 1759, one thousand armed Frenchmen under D'Aubrey, in fifty or sixty bateaux, coasted along the southern shore of the lake from Presque Isle to assist their countrymen in raising the siege of Fort Niagara, laid by Prideaux. Four hundred of their red allies, armed with tomahawks and scalping knives, accompanied them in a fleet of canoes. A stirring scene it was that was presented by this motley array, as it passed Dunkirk Harbor.

The French Lose Control of Lake Erie.—The disastrous result of the struggle at Fort Niagara lost to the French the control of Lake Erie which they had held for one hundred years, and destroyed their commerce there, if it could be called a commerce. They took two armed vessels, probably large bateaux, the last of their naval force, into the narrow channel between Grand and Buckhorn Islands in the Niagara River, burned them to the water's edge and sunk their hulls, the remains of which could be seen not long ago in the shallow waters of "Burnt Ship Bay."

Major Rogers and Major Wilkins.—In the fall of 1760 Major Rogers and two hundred rangers passed Dunkirk Harbor in whaleboats on their way to take possession of posts surrendered by the French in the west. A few days later Major Wilkins followed with his ill-fated command on his way to relieve Detroit.

Sir William Johnson, returning from a journey to Detroit to establish a

treaty with the Ottawas, coasted by the Bay of Dunkirk in October, 1761. His journal says:

"Wednesday, October 1, (1761), embarked (at Presque Isle), at seven o'clock, with the wind strong ahead—continued so all day, notwithstanding it improved all day, and got to Jadaghque (Chautauqua) Creek and carrying place, which is a fine harbor and encampment place. It is very dangerous from Presque Isle here, being a prodigious steep, rocky bank all the way, except two or three creeks and small beaches, where are very beautiful streams of water or springs which tumble down the rocks. We came about forty miles this day. The fire was burning where Captain Cochran (the officer who commanded Presque Isle), I suppose, encamped last night. Here the French had a baking place and here they had meetings and assembled the Indians when first going to Ohio, and bought this place of them. Toonadawanusky, the river we stopped yesterday at, is so called.

"Friday, 2nd. A very stormy morning, wind not fair; however, sent off my two baggage boats and ordered them to stop about thirty miles off in a river (probably Cattaraugus Creek.) The Seneca Indian tells me we may get this day to the end of the lake. I embarked at eight o'clock with all the rest and got about thirty miles, when a very great storm of wind and rain arose and obliged us to put into a little creek between the high rocky banks. The wind turned northwest and it rained very hard. We passed the Mohawks in a bay about four miles from here. Some of our boats are put into other places as well as they can. My bedding is on board the birch canoe of mine, with the Indian somewhere ahead. The lake turns very greatly to the northeast and looks like low land. From Presque Isle

here is all high land, except a very few spots where boats may land. In the evening sent Oneida to the Mohawk encampment to learn what news here."

General Bradstreet.—In August, 1764, the largest European force that had ever visited the shores of our county passed the bay. It consisted of three thousand men under General Bradstreet on their way to raise the siege of Detroit, laid by Pontiac. It was composed of British Regulars, New England Militia, bands of Mohawks and Senecas. They voyaged in open boats, rigged with sails.

Early Commerce of Lake Erie.—While the lake was under the control of the French the boats that navigated it were French bateaux, often of large size, sometimes called vessels, and also canoes; occasionally with a sail. Captain Pouchot, the French Commandant of Fort Niagara in 1759, says that the French "only navigate this lake in bark canoes and very seldom in bateaux except from Niagara River to Presque Isle. They never go except along the shores which are shallow, although a little distance out it is deep enough." Indeed all during French dominion the principal navigation of the lake was close along its southern shore, and the Harbor of Dunkirk must have been often visited by military bands and warlike Indians. After the wars with the French and Indians had ended and before the Revolution a primitive commerce sprung up on Lake Erie, in open boats which were sometimes rigged with temporary sails. Supplies were carried to the military posts, goods to the Indians, and furs to the whites.

In 1760 the British at Presque Isle constructed a large scow with sloop-rigged sails to transport provisions from Niagara to Erie. It was the first British sail vessel on Lake Erie. In the fall of 1761 the British built at Navy

Island in the Niagara River a schooner called the Huron. She drew, when loaded, seven feet of water, was armed with six guns and was the first decked vessel to sail the lake after the Griffon. (See Navy Island and the First Successors to the Griffon, by Henry R. Howland). In 1762 a sloop-of-war called the Beaver was built. She was wrecked in a storm in 1763 near the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek. Two small cannon, relics of this vessel, found by the early settlers, were once supposed to be the remains of the ill-fated Griffon, that after the voyage made by La Salle, was lost somewhere on its return from the west. In 1763 three more small armed vessels were built by the British at Navy Island. There were at least two or three English trading vessels on Lake Erie before the Revolution.

The following reference is taken from the New York Gazette, and Weekly Post Boy of February, 1770:

"By letters from Detroit we are informed that several boats with goods have been seventy days in crossing Lake Erie; the distress of the people was very great; they were obliged to keep two human bodies, found unburied upon the shore, in order to collect and kill the ravens and eagles, that came to feed on them, for preservation. Many other boats are frozen up, within forty miles of Detroit. A great many traders' small boats have been lost."

British and Indians Visit Chautauqua.—During the Revolution a force of British and Indians was sent from Fort Niagara to Chautauqua Lake with a view to a descent upon Pittsburg, accounts of which have been given on previous pages of this book. It is possible they visited the Harbor of Dunkirk which had now become well known and no doubt was often found a haven of safety for the frail craft of that day.

Point Gratiot was a prominent head-

land and a conspicuous object to those who sailed the lake. It takes its name from Gen. Charles Gratiot of the army. He was born in Maryland in 1788, was graduated from West Point in 1806, entered Corps of Engineers, and was made Captain in 1808, was Chief of Engineers under General Harrison. He took part in the defense of Fort Meigs and in the attack on Fort Mackinac. He was made Major in 1815, Lieutenant Colonel in 1819, Colonel, Chief of Engineers and Brigadier General in 1828. He was Inspector at West Point from 1828-1838. He died in 1855.

Commerce after the Revolution.—After the Revolution a little commerce in furs and peltries was carried on. "An armed brig, a few gunboats and one merchant vessel, was all the English had on the lakes at that period," says Mr. Fairbanks, who resided at Chippewa in 1795.

The British did not surrender their posts on the western frontier until long after the Revolution. Fort Niagara was not given up until 1796. Colonel Smith was in command at Niagara at that time. He commanded the British at Concord and Lexington. He may be said to have opened and closed the War of the Revolution.

After the British surrendered the border posts, for several years there was little commerce on the lake. Besides furs and peltries there was only carried as downward freight, whitefish from the upper lakes and fruit from the orchards on the Detroit River. A few frail boats coasted the southern shore.

In 1796 the schooner *General Macy* of ninety tons burden, was built at Detroit. The same year the ship *Detroit*, seventy tons burden, was also built at Detroit. She was purchased from the Northwest Fur Company by the government and was the first vessel bearing the American flag on Lake Erie. The

Washington, fifty tons burden, was built in 1797 at Four Mile Creek, near Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1800 other vessels were built. Up to 1802, when Chautauqua County was first settled, there were not to exceed a dozen vessels on the lake.

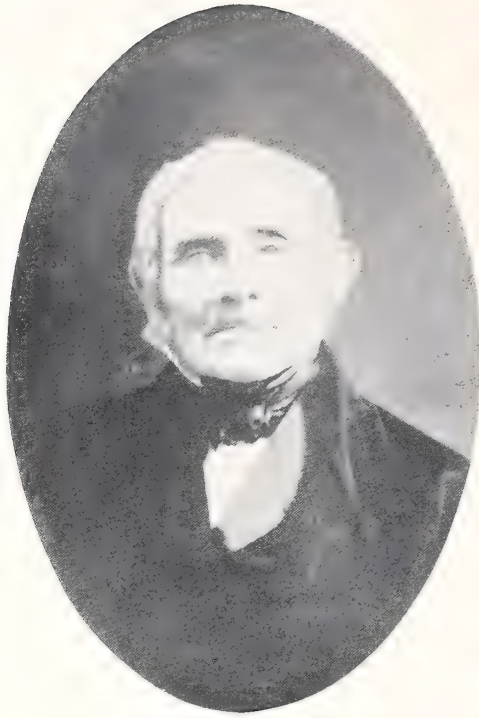
In 1798 Rufus S. Reed of Presque Isle, now Erie, was engaged in the transportation of goods and provisions along the shore of the county in bateaux and over the Indian trail from New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, to Presque Isle. Eleazer Flagg, afterwards a well-known resident of Stockton, was in his employ in the former enterprise. These coasting boats must have often visited the Harbor of Dunkirk.

Zattu Cushing superintended the building of the *Good Intent*, a vessel of thirty tons, at the mouth of Mill Creek in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1799. She was lost at Point Abino, with all on board, in 1805. We have now arrived at the important period when settlement was to commence at Dunkirk by the pioneers of the Holland Purchase.

II.

SETTLEMENT.

Beginning of Settlement.—The first white men to come within the corporate limits of the City of Dunkirk, of which we have definite evidence, were a party of surveyors under Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor General of the United States and elder brother of Joseph Ellicott. He and his party, in August, 1790, traversed the shore of Chautauqua County while engaged in establishing the western boundary of New York State. The next to come, of which we have certain knowledge, were the surveyors of the Holland Land Company. Seth Pease and his party, in 1798, traversed the Chautauqua shore of Lake Erie, mak-



TIMOTHY GOULDING.



MRS. TIMOTHY GOULDING.

ing a minute survey of the shore line of Dunkirk Harbor.

Zattu Cushing, who built the Good Intent, was the grandfather of William B. Cushing, the destroyer of the *Albemarle*. He became a leading citizen and was for many years the First Judge of Chautauqua County. To him the credit is due of causing the first settlement to be made in both the Town and City of Dunkirk. He took the first step in 1804 by purchasing of the Holland Land Company lot twenty-nine, which comprised the west part of Point Gratiot, all of which lies within the boundary of the city. He also in the same year purchased a large adjoining tract consisting of lots twenty-eight and thirty-three, being the lands that lie on both sides of the Canadaway Creek at its mouth and all lying within the boundaries of the Town of Dunkirk.

Seth Cole Settles the Town of Dunkirk.—The first actual settlement of the town was made by Seth Cole at the

mouth of the Canadaway. He and his family came into the county with Zattu Cushing from Paris, Oneida County, New York, in February, 1805. In June he bought land at the mouth of the creek of Judge Cushing for three dollars and thirty-three cents per acre and settled upon it the same year. He took his first crop to Niagara Falls to be ground and afterwards to the Twenty Mile Creek in Pennsylvania. The crops were drawn by an ox team on the ice.

The Mouth of the Canadaway and Chadwick's Bay Become Pioneer Ports.—The first use of the Harbor of Dunkirk by the early settlers of the county was as an embarking point in their voyages in small boats. David Eason in 1804 or 1805 paid ten dollars for a barrel of flour brought to Canadaway from across the lake. Before a gristmill was erected at that place people who lived along the south of the Main Road would unite and send their little stock of grain in boats to the nearest mill, at Black

Rock, to be ground. In stormy weather this voyage would sometimes consume two weeks. It is most likely that these voyages were generally made from the mouth of the Canadaway and that little use was made of the Harbor of Dunkirk until after settlement was made there.

Timothy Goulding Settles the City of Dunkirk.—In 1808 Timothy Goulding located one mile west of the harbor. A portion of Point Gratiot was included in his purchase. He built his house near where are now the brick yards and probably within the city limits. He was the first actual settler of the city. Afterwards he returned to Madison and came back in 1809 with his brother Luther Goulding, and his brother-in-law, Solomon Chadwick. Timothy was the son of Joseph Goulding, who was born in Sherborn, Massachusetts, and died in Pomfret about 1818 aged eighty years. Timothy died in 1873.

Solomon Chadwick Settles at the Harbor.—The first settler at the harbor was Solomon Chadwick in 1809. He was born at Warren, Massachusetts, October 16, 1776, emigrated to Madison County where he married Persis, a sister of Timothy and Luther Goulding. He moved his family to this county with a sled and yoke of oxen. By a contract dated February 21, 1810, he bought seventy-three acres. This land includes the east part of lot twenty-four, was about seventy rods wide and one hundred sixty long, extending from the bay to the south line of the lot. It all lies within the Second Ward of the city. He agreed to pay one hundred sixty-four dollars and twenty-five cents for the land or about two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. Four dollars was to be paid down; four dollars and the interest February 21, 1811; the interest annually and the remainder of the principal in eight equal annual payments, the first Febru-

ary 21, 1813. He built his loghouse—the first erected at the harbor—on the shore near the foot of Dove Street, a little east of the water works. He lived at the harbor six or seven years and then sold out his interest in his land and moved first to Sheridan and afterwards to Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, where he died aged eighty-seven years. He was a man slightly above the medium height, spare in build and was kind and cordial in his manner.



SOLOMON CHADWICK.

Luther Goulding from Madison County articted land in June, 1809, and settled west of Chadwick and east of his brother Timothy. He cleared the land and built his log house near the bay, at the bend of the shore, where it turns toward the lighthouse. He built the first frame building erected in the city, a barn near Point Gratiot. It is represented in a painting of Dunkirk made by Prof. D'Almane in 1835, and was standing as late as 1846. Luther was the brother of

Timothy and Otis Goulding. He was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, in 1785. He married Polly Harrington. She was born at Petersham, Massachusetts. Mrs. John Vosburg and Mrs. C. S. Stebbins of Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, are their daughters.

The Brighams Come.—Although the Goulding-Chadwick family was the first to locate within the limits of the city, the Brighams were almost as early settlers, and were longer and more closely identified with the fortunes of the



WALTER E. BRIGHAM.
First Child Born in Dunkirk.

place. John Brigham was the son of Jonathan Brigham, a native of Massachusetts, who emigrated from Oneida County in 1810 and settled in Sheridan, and in 1813 removed to Mayville, where he died in 1848. John Brigham came from Madison County, New York, and settled upon lot twenty-three, within the present corporate grounds, in 1808, where he lived until August, 1828, when he and his wife both died, one on the 20th and the other on the 21st. The wellknown thoroughfare leading into Dunkirk, called the Brigham Road, he

laid out and upon it he lived. It takes its name from him. This was the second road opened from Fredonia to the lake. The first was the one opened to the mouth of the Canadaway. The third road so opened is now called Central Avenue.

John Brigham Jr., came to Dunkirk at the same time with his wife and child. His brother James married Fanny Risley, a sister of Gen. Elijah Risley of Fredonia, in 1811. Samuel Brigham, a younger brother of John, Sr., in 1810 took up land on lot nineteen, and along the eastern shore of Dunkirk Harbor. He did not move here but died in Oneida County in 1811. Joel Brigham, his son, and the only one of his family who came here, settled soon after on the lot taken up by his father. His house was built up on the shore of the lake, in the Polish part of the city. A few years after, when he was returning on foot from Buffalo, when in the "four mile woods" about a mile beyond the Cattaraugus Creek, he was shot through the body by a young Indian. He reached Mack's tavern, where he was unconscious for several days. He was ill for two or three months, attended by surgeons from Buffalo. Among the Indians brought before him by Captain Mack he identified Longfinger, a young redskin about seventeen years old, as the one who shot him. Longfinger was tried in Buffalo and imprisoned. Brigham lived many years and died in Ohio.

The Gaylords.—A little later than 1810 Amon Gaylord located and built upon land lying east of Central Avenue on Lake Street. He was born at Norfolk, Connecticut, August 28, 1766, and died in Illinois in 1855. Ahiram Gaylord, his son, came at the same time and located and built near his father. He was born November 11, 1787, and died in Illinois June 17, 1846.

Daniel Pier took up land west of Cen-

tral Avenue and came here in January, 1814, and built at the corner of Second and Lake Streets. He was born in Cooperstown, March 17, 1783, and died April 2, 1837. He married Candace, daughter of Amon Gaylord. They had seven children, among whom were Amelia S. Pier, Mrs. Louisa W. Saxton and Mrs. Eveline H. Morey. Abraham Pier, brother of Daniel, was an early settler of the Town of Busti.

Chadwick's Bay.—The first settlers of Dunkirk were generally influenced in selecting locations by the desire to obtain good farming lands, without expectation of deriving especial advantage from a situation near a lake harbor. Solomon Chadwick is said, however, to have been led to locate upon the bay by the promise that it gave of being some time a lake port of importance. But during the six or seven years that he fished in the bay and dreamed of coming commerce and labored a little to extend the area of his rather neglected clearing, there was little to encourage his expectations. The place that he had chosen was not an inviting one. A gloomy forest lay between his habitation and the open woods that grew upon the dry and gravelly grounds of the Canadaway settlement. The site of the city was covered by a heavy forest of black ash and hemlock. Upon the drier grounds grew whitewoods and sycamores of the largest size. (A root of one of these whitewood trees is mentioned as extending in an irregular course more than ninety feet before it disappeared in the ground.) The generally even ground upon which the city is built inclined towards the lake with sufficient descent to readily drain it, but the roots of the trees and the decayed and fallen timber so dammed the surface waters as to produce a boggy growth, and give it the appearance of being swampy ground. The forbidding

appearance of this section turned settlement in other directions. Deer, wolves and other wild animals continued to inhabit here as late as they did the more inland portions of the county. These dismal woods came down to the very shore of the lake. From the solitary cabin, Chadwick for days would look out over the lonesome bay, and see only a blue waste of waves with not a sail in sight. At long intervals, some small craft, driven by stress of weather, or laden with supplies for the settlers in the backwoods, would find its way into the bay and so Chadwick became well known to the navigators of the lake. His hospitable and cordial ways made him well liked by the sailors. So they called the place Chadwick's Bay.

Commerce of Chadwick's Bay.—The first vessel of which we have a record that came to the harbor was brought there by Samuel Perry in 1810. The few commodities that were infrequently landed at the harbor, and other loads transported through the woods, were carried on sleds of a very simple construction. The principal branches of a small tree were cut a few feet above the forks or crotch. The tree itself was cut off a little distance below. There a hole was cut, through which a chain was passed, by which the oxen drew the load. This simple sledge was the best known for the carriage of heavy articles through the woods. It would adapt itself to the inequalities of the ground, and was fitted, by its narrow prow, to avoid obstacles. It would slip and slide between the trees and over the roots with little friction and without upsetting. It was called by the settlers a "go-devil." The writer, when a boy, assisting in the survey of the New York and Erie Railroad, was informed by Solomon Chadwick, who was then residing at Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, that he transported from his bay at Dun-

kirk the first merchandise that was ever conveyed south of the Ridge in the east part of the county in this way; the load consisted of a barrel of whiskey, strapped upon one of these vehicles and drawn by a yoke of oxen. It may have been a part of the cargo of Samuel Perry's vessel, above mentioned. Thus it seems the shipment of a barrel of whiskey, mounted upon a "go-devil" was the ominous beginning of commercial activity at Chadwick's Bay.

War With England.—Dunkirk Harbor and the mouth of the Canadaway were now destined to become a little better known along the frontier. June 18, 1812, war was declared against England, of which official information reached Fort Niagara on the 26th. The British learned of this twelve hours earlier through a dispatch sent to Queens-town by John Jacob Astor in the interest of the Fur Company. They promptly captured a small vessel loaded with salt which had just set out from Black Rock to coast along the shore of Chautauqua to Barcelona or Erie. This was the first notice that the citizens of Buffalo had of the existence of war. The important tidings spread as if carried upon the wings of the wind to the most remote settlements of the Holland Purchase. The declaration of war at first created consternation upon the border. Chautauqua was thinly settled. Its people were poor and illy prepared. Having forty miles of lake coast it was more exposed to invasion than most of the other parts of the purchase. Until Perry's victory in the fall of 1813, the British had complete command of Lake Erie and could land a force at Dunkirk, Barcelona, Silver Creek and at the mouth of the Cattaraugus. The poverty of the people undoubtedly shielded the county from invasion.

Defensive Preparation.—Soon after

news of war reached the county a detachment of forty-five men under the command of Captain James McMahan was posted at Barcelona where he built a defensive work to protect salt boats on their arrival at the northern terminus of the Portage Road. Another detachment of about the same number was stationed at the mouth of the Canadaway to guard those salt boats on their way up the lake. Salt from the Onondaga salt springs for Pittsburg was at this time the principal article of transportation along the southeastern shore of the lake. With the exception of an affair at the mouth of the Cattaraugus the Town of Dunkirk has the distinction of being the only town in the county in which actual hostilities occurred between opposing forces in war, subsequent to its settlement.

Affair at the Mouth of the Canadaway.—The very first event of the war, in which there was blood shed, occurred in the Town of Dunkirk. It was an attempt by the enemy to capture a salt boat on its way from Buffalo to Erie. About forty men of Captain Tubbs's company, Col. John McMahan's regiment, had been posted at the Widow Cole's house at the mouth of the Canadaway, to guard such craft as might take refuge in that haven of safety. The salt boat had been obliged to put into Eighteen Mile Creek to escape from a British cruiser. It stole out in the darkness, and after a hard night's row ran up on the west shore of Canadaway Creek. As morning broke and the fog cleared away, they saw right before them off the mouth of the creek, not a quarter of a mile away, a large armed schooner, probably the *Lady Provost*. After a little, a boat with a dozen or more armed men, set out from the vessel to attack the salt boat, which fired upon them from a swivel. Captain Tubbs and his men lay concealed be-

hind the east bank of the creek; when the British small boat arrived within musket shot they opened fire. The boat immediately put back to the vessel. What loss the enemy sustained, or whether any, has not been certainly ascertained. It is related that the crew of the *Lady Provost*, afterwards captured by Perry, stated their loss to have been three wounded and none killed. Mrs. Cole was the heroine of the occasion; when hostilities commenced she mounted her horse and rode to the Canadaway for reinforcements; after her return she was actively engaged in carrying food and drink to the men. The war waged by the British upon salt boats finally destroyed all commerce in salt and its transportation over the Portage Road came to an end.

British Depredations. — During the summer of 1813 British vessels were cruising the lake, chasing and capturing such small craft as ventured from port, occasionally looking into Erie Harbor where Perry was building his fleet, and now and then committing depredations along the American shore. The *Queen Charlotte*, a ship mounting seventeen guns, afterwards captured by Perry at the Battle of Put-in Bay, was the most familiar to the people of the county and the most dreaded of these vessels. She was a scourge to the inhabitants all along the eastern border of the lake. She often hovered off Dunkirk and made frequent descents to plunder the inhabitants, particularly at or near Eighteen Mile Creek in Erie County.

Second Affair at the Mouth of the Canadaway. — Lay's tavern, a wellknown house of entertainment near the lake shore was at one time rifled. The American Commander remonstrated and the British ordered the goods to be restored. They were placed in boxes and put on board that vessel, which first put in at the mouth of the Cattaraugus

Creek but landed no goods. She then came to the Canadaway and sent a boat ashore manned by thirteen men commanded by a Lieutenant, with a flag of truce, under pretense of returning the goods, but probably with the sole purpose of taking such property as should be found. Judge Cushing and one of his neighbors were at the mouth of the creek with his ox team for a load of salt, which he had stored in an old log house. He had loaded his salt when the British landed. He immediately sent his companion to notify the inhabitants, and managed to entertain and detain the Lieutenant until the people rallied. They fired upon the red coats and wounded one of the sailors. The men all deserted with the exception of the wounded Frenchman. One account says seven men deserted and that an old negro was left behind with the Lieutenant. Judge Cushing offered to help row the officer back to the ship, if he would pledge his honor as a British officer that he should safely return. This the Lieutenant declined to do and rowed himself back to the ship as best he could. The deserters "took to the woods," but were apprehended the next day and taken to Erie. After this affair the *Queen Charlotte* moved up the lake.

After Perry's victory on Lake Erie a part of the force captured by him was sent by land under guard from Erie to Buffalo. In passing through Chautauqua County they were sometimes halted on their march for refreshments or a night's rest. The Lieutenant, who a few months before had landed with a flag of truce at Canadaway Creek, was kept a prisoner of war over night at Richard Williams's log tavern on the West Hill at Fredonia. "He inquired for the man who was with the ox team on that occasion and was told that it was Judge Cushing. He said that Mr. Cushing was too long-headed for him;

that he intended to have taken him a prisoner and to have seized the salt of which they were in great need, but the Judge delayed them by his pleasant conversation and by various devices until his forces arrived."

Sophronia Gates.—On another occasion an officer and boat's crew from the Queen Charlotte landed near the mouth of the Big-Sister Creek, a few miles from Angola, and forcibly carried off an old man by the name of Gates. The old gentleman was taken on board the Queen Charlotte and put ashore at Chadwick's Bay. He arrived the next day, tired and footsore, at Mack's Tavern, where his daughter Sophronia had sought an asylum. The manner in which Sophronia turned the tables upon the British officer who had abducted her father, I have told in the first volume of this history, at pages 93 and 94.

Capt. Zephaniah Perkins and the Kingbird.—After the war the commerce of the bay increased a little. Haven Brigham, the second son of Jonathan, above mentioned, settled in Sheridan in 1810. He and his younger brother Winsor built a sawmill and had it in operation in 1811, but soon after Winsor sold out his interest to Haven and commenced the erection of the County Court House at Mayville. Haven, about 1815, built a schooner of forty tons' burden, which he named the Kingbird. She was commanded by Capt. Zephaniah Perkins who ran her between Dunkirk and Buffalo, freighted with lumber from Haven's mill. She brought back merchandise for the people of Dunkirk and Fredonia. Captain Perkins was a man of courage, trustworthy and very popular but was once insubordinate. It is related that when he was a mate, a difference arose between him and the Captain as to the management of the boat in a gale. The Captain ran her into the Cattaraugus

Creek. Perkins thought such a course extremely dangerous and forced the Captain into the hold, put the vessel to sea and rode out the gale in safety.

Chadwick's Bay in 1816.—In 1816 a stock of goods was landed at Chadwick's Bay for Ralph and Joseph Plumb, merchants of Fredonia. It is said they were the first of the kind brought into the harbor. A temporary wharf was made by placing wooden horses in the water upon which planks were laid, until the vessel was reached from shore. At this time, Dunkirk did not have sufficient population to entitle it to be called a village. But six or seven families were residing between Point Gratiot and the lower point. The few houses were so scattering that it was scarcely a hamlet. It was still known as Chadwick's Bay. Sampson Alton hunted deer within the city limits. Central Avenue was merely a path marked by blazed trees, with the underbrush cut out. The road that had been cut by Seth Cole many years before, from the Town of Portland through Dunkirk to Silver Creek was impassable for teams. Walter Brigham, son of Stephen and grandson of Jonathan, came to Sheridan in 1816. He told Henry Severence that he "started from Sheridan with his mother and grandmother" one morning on foot to visit the Brighams on the Brigham Road, almost half way to Fredonia, and that they came by the road cut by Mr. Cole. It took them all day. "They had to let themselves down into the gulf east of Mr. Smith's by hanging on to one bush until they could get a good clinch at another and climb up the opposite bank by lifting and hauling each other. The gulf near George Rider's had to be passed in the same way. After they got this side of the high bluffs they went on the beach of the lake and finished their journey of the

day, making a distance of but five or six miles, tired, worn and hungry."

The site of Dunkirk and the country around it was apparently a dead level. Trees of remarkable size covered its monotonous surface. Its lonely and forbidding appearance, no doubt prevented its rapid settlement. About the year 1817, a new era commenced. Expectations were awakened that, doomed at times to disappointment, have survived to the present day. The history of Dunkirk has been unlike that of any other locality in the county. Periods of hope have been successively followed by long periods of depression, during which the true Dunkirker has never lost faith in the future, but has steadfastly adhered to the capricious fortunes of his town.

DeWitt Clinton and the Grand Canal.—The time had now arrived when Dunkirk was to emerge from the discouragements of its early settlement. In 1817 De Witt Clinton was first elected Governor. A bill for the construction of the Erie Canal became a law the 15th of April, 1817. The public mind was filled with great projects for advancing the commercial importance of the state and Governor Clinton was the most enthusiastic in support of them. Governor Clinton for some reason turned his attention favorably to Chadwick's Bay and made investments in its real estate. At that time the termination of the "Grand Canal," as it was then called, had not been decided upon. There was a remarkable scarcity of good harbors upon Lake Erie. With the exception of Black Rock, Put-in Bay and Detroit River Chadwick's Bay was then regarded as the best harbor on the lake; better than Maumee, Sandusky, Cuyahoga River or Erie. It is described by William Darley in a book entitled "A Tour from New York to Detroit" published in 1818 as follows: "A semicircular bay

lies in front of the village, formed by two capes, distant from each other about a mile and a half with a bar extending from cape to cape over which there is seven feet of water. Vessels capable of passing the bar find good shelter from east, southeast, south or southwest winds, and the bar breaking the waves, the harbor affords a refuge also from winds blowing from the lake. The bottom of the bay affords good anchorage within two hundred yards of the shore."

For the shipping of those days, before steam was used in navigation, it was a harbor more easily entered than Black Rock, then strenuously striving to be the terminal point of the canal. No harbor existed at Buffalo—only the mouth of a shallow creek which emptied into the lake at the head of objectionable rapids and which was so obstructed by a sand bar that vessels could rarely enter. Even canoes could not pass, and sometimes footmen could walk dry shod across. Chadwick's Bay was then clearly the best harbor on the lake within the state. It was for a while a dangerous rival of both Buffalo and Black Rock. Governor Clinton believed that contingencies might occur that would cause it to be chosen a western terminus of the canal. The air was then filled with schemes for public improvement—even the impracticable project of a canal from Chautauqua Lake to Lake Erie was discussed. It is possible that Governor Clinton thought that, independent of the Grand Canal, the good harbor and the situation of Chadwick's Bay at the western end of the state gave it superior advantages. No suggestion that it was thought of as a terminus to the canal was made by William Darley, who was a competent observer and well informed upon the subject, when he visited Dunkirk in 1818. He merely made the sensible remark "that with

good roads and a thriving interior Dunkirk must advance in a ratio with the neighboring country. Being the only port, no rival can be raised to check its progress nearer than forty-five miles. Should the current of commerce turn towards the City of New York then would Dunkirk become the shipping port of a semicircle of at least thirty miles."

The canal in 1817 had become a matter of general interest; some regarded it as an impracticable undertaking and spoke of it derisively, but with the majority it was popular. It was a subject of frequent allusion, often called "Clinton's Ditch."

Sea Serpents.—Work was commenced on the canal July 4, 1817. In the same month a sea snake was said to have been seen above Dunkirk, three miles off shore. The discovery was announce in an Erie paper as follows: "The crew of the schooner General Scott saw a sea serpent thirty-five or forty feet in length and its neck, which it put out of water a few yards from the vessel, ten or twelve inches in diameter. Its color was a dark mahogany, nearly black. The lake was smooth and they had a perfect view of it for more than a minute." In the same paper there appeared an account of still another sea snake seen in the harbor of Gloucester, Massachusetts. "One hundred feet long with a head as long as a horse and a body as big as a barrel." Such marvels provoked the muse of our ancient and esteemed bard, James H. Price, of Mayville to celebrate them in verse, which he did in the following lines published at the time in the Chautauqua Eagle in which of course he alludes to the canal—the popular topic of the day:

ODE TO THE SEA SERPENT.

"Monstrum horrendum informe ingens."
Majestic wanderer of the deep,

O could I catch thee fast asleep,
and learn exact thy shape and quantity
I'd give the richest verse to flow,
And joyous round thy brow bestow
The wreath of immortality.

But whether speckled, green or black,
Thy belly white or striped thy back
No mother's son has told:
Were I permitted now to choose
Thy dress, I'd give thee brightest hues—
Sea green and burnished gold.

An oysterman, by way of feint
'Cleft Capt. Wheeler, makes complaint—
His face with terror pale.
Much to his surprise
He saw your worship's head and eyes
But not your worship's tail.

And many a goodly, gallant sail
Shall see thy head, perchance thy tail,
Through long succeeding years.
While off Cape Ann or off Cape Cod
Right valiantly they swear by God
Your serpentship appears.

* * * * *

Dost know that we New Yorkers shall
Soon have a big ditch called Canal
By cash and toil unsparing?
And when complete the work review
Kindly will let your highness through
To take a western airing.

May be fresh water don't agree,
Most mighty king of snakes, with thee,
Nor suit thy princely nation.
And thou preferest for toil or play,
In melancholy mood or gay,
The azure paths of Ocean.

Then like a meteor snake afar—
Long mayst thou shine the sailor's star—
Give every whale a whipping—
And prithee stand with two bright eyes,
(Till we can get some new supplies)
A lighthouse for our shipping.

Dunkirk Land Company—There is little doubt that Daniel G. Garnsey who had visited the county in 1811, first called the attention of Governor Clinton and his friends to Chadwick's Bay. In 1816 or 1817 he purchased for Elisha Jenkins of Albany, as Trustee for a company composed of Isaiah and John Townsend, De Witt Clinton and Mr.

Thorn one thousand eight acres of land including the farms of Solomon Chadwick, Timothy and Luther Goulding, Daniel Pier and others. Assignments were taken of their contracts and deeds obtained of the Holland Land Company. Chadwick received two thousand dollars for his farm, for which he paid less than two hundred. Daniel Pier who was a hatter, when he came to Dunkirk two years before, brought with him a box of wet and damaged hats, which he repaired and sold for seventy dollars. This sum was all that he paid towards his land, which he now sold for twenty-four hundred dollars. Such advances in real estate were then without precedent in the county, and have scarcely been paralleled since. Like vicissitudes of fortune have followed Dunkirk from the beginning. Mr. Garnsey was probably a stockholder in this land company, became its agent and actively promoted its interests. For several years he was the leading citizen of Dunkirk.

Daniel G. Garnsey was born in Canaan, Columbia County, New York, June 16, 1779. When between sixteen and seventeen years of age he commenced the study of law with his uncle, Peter Garnsey, at Norwich, Chenango County. He was admitted to the Supreme Court. At Troy he married Lucy Hudson. He practiced law in Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties. He was at Mayville when the first County Court was held in June of 1811 and was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas. He removed to Fredonia in 1816 and in 1817 to Dunkirk. Mr. Garnsey was ambitious for political preferment, obtained the office of Surrogate, was appointed District Attorney, being the first one who was a resident of the county, and was an active and efficient officer. He was also commissioned to discharge certain duties of Judge of the Supreme Court at Chambers. He was

the first Member of Congress chosen from Chautauqua County. He served two terms and was attentive to the wants of his constituents, particularly in regard to harbors, lighthouses and pensions.

He subsequently removed to the Territory of Michigan, purchased and laid out the Village of Battle Creek. He afterwards made a purchase at Bertrand, Michigan, which he laid out as a village and gave it that name. He was appointed Receiver of Public Monies at the land office at Dixon, Illinois, under President Harrison, but was removed by President Tyler. On his way from Philadelphia to attend the grand celebration of the completion of the Erie Railroad in Dunkirk in 1851, an event in which he felt a deep interest, having been a principal founder of the Village of Dunkirk and prominently connected with its early history, he stopped at Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, to visit Ralph Plumb. There he was taken violently sick and died on the 11th of May, 1851, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Garnsey was unfortunate in his business undertakings. He was fond of official distinction and devoted more time to politics than to his profession. He was a Federalist in politics until he came to Chautauqua. Then he became a Republican. He was at first a friend of Governor Tompkins, then of Governor Clinton. He was a supporter of John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and General Harrison. Mr. Garnsey is described as having sandy hair and beard, light complexion, dark eyes and a pleasant countenance. He was communicative but dignified in his address. He was six feet tall and slim, very erect in his walk and had a military bearing. At one time he was Brigadier Inspector of the Militia. Few officers made more display, or showed to better advantage. His residence was

upon the east side of Eagle Street near Front.

Garnsey's Bay.—About the beginning of 1817 the harbor was called for a short time Garnsey's Bay as appears by the following short article copied from the Buffalo Gazette of July 22, 1817. "New Name. The place near the mouth of the Canadaway Creek and Lake Erie, which was formerly known as Chadwick's Bay, has been lately called Garnsey's Bay and a village has been recently planned at the head of said bay, which is called Dunkirk."

Dunkirk Named.—The name Dunkirk was given by Elisha Jenkins, the Trustee of the Land Company, and one of the proprietors of the village. Mr. Jenkins was a citizen of Albany and had been a shipping merchant of Hudson with his brothers and father. They had also a business house in New York where some of the firm resided. Elisha was for a time engaged for the firm at Dunkirk, France. The bay at that place resembled Chadwick's Bay on Lake Erie, hence the name Dunkirk. Dunkirk in France is a city in the department of Le Nord and is situated on the Strait of Dover. It has a population of forty thousand. Its port is shallow but its roadstead is good. It is a flourishing place of active commerce and manufactures and extensive fisheries. It was originally a chapel founded in the seventh century by Saint Eloi, around which a number of fishing tents were clustered. It is a place famous in French history and the scene of many battles and sieges.

Elisha Jenkins was for many years a prominent official and politician of the state and a man of good reputation. In 1801 he was appointed Comptroller by the Council of Appointment of which DeWitt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer were leading members, and held that important office until 1806. He subse-

quently held the office of Secretary of State three different times, the last term expiring February 23, 1813. He was a defeated Clintonian candidate for State Senator in 1818.

III.

A PROSPEROUS VILLAGE.

Improvements, the First Brick House.—Dunkirk had now acquired a name and become a place of some importance. As soon as the Land Company had completed its purchase, forty or fifty acres of the village site were surveyed into lots and improvements began. Sampson Alton, in 1817, erected a two story



ALTON'S BRICK HOUSE.

The First Brick House Built in Chautauqua County.

brick house on the south side of Front Street, near Buffalo Street. It was the first brick house built in Chautauqua County. Mr. Alton made the brick in the yard on Front Street just east of Hook's bakery. He gathered the limestone of which the mortar was made along the American and Canadian shores and transported it to Dunkirk

in his ten ton sailboat, burned it in his lime kiln and laid the brick himself. This house was long regarded as the first mansion of the place. It was distinguished even in those hospitable days for the hospitality of its inmates. Every one felt free to come and every one received a hearty welcome. When the "Old Brick House on Front Street" was torn down in 1891 its destruction caused a sigh of regret from every one who remembered the Alton family.

Sampson Alton was the son of an Englishman, who at an early day settled in Massachusetts. His oldest brother, Abijah, when young went west and became the founder of the City of Alton in Illinois. His younger brother, George, settled in Central Pennsylvania where a small town was named after him. One sister married Mr. Fourshae of Angelica, another married Robert Stickney, the father of the famous circus riders of that name. Sampson Alton removed from Massachusetts to Cooperstown, New York, and married Fanny Gates in 1811. Their children were Luther Gates, Nancy (Mrs. Strobeck), Harriet (Mrs. Joseph B. Hall), George D. and Matilda. She became the first wife of Erastus D. Palmer, the famous sculptor, who once resided in Dunkirk, (see Vol. I, page 352). Matilda was the first child born in the brick house and was married to Mr. Palmer there. The other children were Oliva (Mrs. Maurice Fox), Joseph F., Marion, Fanny C. (Mrs. George M. Abell), Walton and William. George D. Alton was born September 15, 1817. He was the first child born in Dunkirk. A deed of land was to be given to the first male child born in the place. Mr. Garnsey at the time of the birth of George D. Alton lived in Fredonia and had a son born there about the same time. "Three months later he moved to Dunkirk with his family. He applied for and obtained

a deed of such lot for his son, while his less enterprising neighbor was contemplating doing so. The lot was situated on the bank of the lake and long before either of the lads had reached man's estate Lake Erie had put in a prior claim and taken the lot to itself. In this case, at least, it was shown that ill-gotten gain did not benefit the possessor." Mr. and Mrs. Alton died in the brick house both in the same week in August, 1848.

Adam Fink settled in Dunkirk in 1818 and was a well known early resi-



ERASTUS D. PALMER.

dent, an ardent Democrat and Postmaster under General Jackson. His marriage in 1819 was the first in the place. With his own hands he cleared the lands in the heart of the city. He made the first cast steel edged tool in the county. He was an expert in tempering edge tools. His shop was built of logs. He and Edward Keys who came a little later were adepts at axemaking.

Improvements—Business and Commerce in 1818.—Mr. Garnsey, supported by the company of Albany gentle-



ADAM FINK.



MRS. ADAM FINK.

DUNKIRK'S FIRST BRIDE AND GROOM.

men known as the "Dunkirk Association," then principal proprietors, was still diligent in his endeavors to build up Dunkirk, and invite commerce to the harbor. A road was made to Fredonia, a wharf and warehouse were built at the foot of Center Street, a hotel on Front and Center Streets and other buildings at an expense of twenty thousand dollars. The earliest and only number of the Chautauqua Gazette in existence which was published at Fredonia, bearing the date May 19, 1818, contains this "Marine News" underneath the woodcut of a ship:

"Garnsey's Bay, Dunkirk, May 17th, 1818.—Cleared: Sloop Independence for Sandusky, passengers, lumber and potatoes. Arrived: Schooner Firefly from Detroit, with passengers. Schooner Blacksnake from Erie with passengers and fish. Schooner Buffalo Packet with passengers and furniture. Schooner Eliza of Sandusky with passengers, Sloop Livona from Buffalo with passengers. Cleared: Firefly from Buffalo, Blacksnake for Buffalo, Buffalo

Packet for Buffalo, President Monroe for Buffalo, Livona for the River Raisin with passengers."

Walk-in-the-Water. — Later in the same year the Walk-in-the-Water, the first steamboat to navigate the lake was added to the list of boats that regularly entered the Harbor of Dunkirk. She was of two hundred forty tons burden. Job Fish was her first Captain. The following notice of a trip of the Walk-in-the-Water to Mackinaw to carry goods for the American Fur Company, is given in a New York City paper of May 20, 1819. "The swift steamboat, Walk-in-the Water, is intended to make a voyage early in the summer from Buffalo on Lake Erie, to Mackinaw on Lake Huron, for the conveyance of a company. The ship has so near a resemblance to the famous Argonautic expedition in the heroic ages of Greece, that expectation is quite alive on the subject. Many of our most distinguished citizens are said to have already engaged their passage for this splendid adventure. The Walk-in-the-Water made

weekly trips from Black Rock to Detroit and back, stopping at Dunkirk and the other principal towns on the American shore. Her rates of fare from Black Rock were three dollars to Dunkirk, six dollars to Erie, twelve dollars to Cleveland, fifteen dollars to Sandusky, eighteen dollars to Detroit. Her speed was from eight to nine miles an hour. She made seven trips to Detroit the first season. The facilities for travel afforded by this boat brought Chautauqua County a little nearer the east, lessening the time and increasing the comfort of passengers from and to Buffalo. The Walk-in-the-Water was ruined in a squall near Buffalo in November, 1821. It was succeeded by the Superior, the second steamboat on the lake, in May, 1822.

An old resident of Detroit gives as follows his recollection of the appearance of the Walk-in-the-Water:

"That old historical boat would look just as curious today to the passengers of a magnificent modern lake craft as would the small boats in which the discoverer of this country crossed the Atlantic. The coming of the Walk-in-the-Water had been heralded far and wide. It is fair to presume that scarcely a person in this whole western country had seen a watercraft propelled by steam until the Walk-in-the-Water steamed up the Detroit River. It is said that the Indian contingent in particular were wild with excitement and could hardly believe their eyes. There is almost as much difference between the Walk-in-the-Water and one of our modern lake boats as there is between Columbus' craft and the modern greyhounds which bring this country into such intimate relations with Europe."

William Darby left Buffalo on the 2nd of August, 1818, in the schooner Zephyr, Captain Wilcox, he arrived at Dunkirk on the evening of the fourth

where he remained wind bound until noon of the seventh, which gave him an opportunity to visit Fredonia and to see the surrounding country. He says:

"At present Dunkirk consists of about twenty houses newly built. The proprietors are employed in forming a road to join both above and below the village with that of the lake margin."

Business and Commerce Further Described.—The Chautauqua Gazette of May 19, 1818, contains an advertisement dated February 17, 1818, in which under "New Store" N. N. Capron advertises that he has "groceries, dry goods, hardware and crockery, also cotton and woolen goods, cotton yarn and thread, glass, mill irons, nails, iron and steel, broad and narrow axes, long draft and trace chains and that such goods will be exchanged for lumber and grain or sold very low for cash." That he will pay cash for one thousand pounds of deer hair. This early merchant, Newton M. Capron, was the brother to Horace Capron, once a Commissioner of Agriculture to Japan.

By the Chautauqua Gazette of August 10, of that year, it appears that the place had fully assumed the name "Dunkirk" and that practical and substantial steps had been taken to prepare the harbor for the entry of vessels. The article was headed:

"Dunkirk."

"To Captains and Pilots of vessels, sailing on Lake Erie. The Dunkirk Association at very considerable expense have prepared and placed buoys in the west channel leading from the lake into the bay to Dunkirk. The outer buoy is placed in line of the headlands or points each side of the bay yet a considerable distance without the bar. Vessels sailing down the lake may sail near or give the west point a good berth, yet approach the outer buoy with ease. In fact, the outer buoy may be made from

any point on the lake side, with from fifteen to eighteen feet of water. The buoys are white and four in number and placed in the center of the channel. They are not all in a direct line. It is expected, however, that all pilots and masters of vessels desirous of keeping the channel and bringing into the bay the best water will keep a direct course from one buoy to the other running them down. The inner buoy next to Dunkirk is placed in ten feet of water and the others from twelve to fifteen feet, and vessels drawing not exceeding nine feet of water may pass in and out with safety. After passing the last buoy, as vessels sail in, they may bear down for the wharf, or ride at anchor at ease within the bay. The eastern channel, it is understood, will shortly be buoyed out. May 26, 1819."

It was signed by D. G. Garnsey, Ellis Doty, William A. Lynde, John Bond, Azariah Fuller, Benjamin Day, Thomas Warren, James Day, Captain of sloop General Huntington; Joseph S. Barnard, Captain of schooner Huron; Dan G. Brown, Pilot of the General Huntington; Horatio Wilcox, pilot of the schooner Zephyr, and Moses R. Eaton, late master of the schooner Lord Wellington.

Under the heading of "Dunkirk Store," Beggs and Lynde advertise in the same paper that they "have for sale dry goods, crockery, hardware, glassware, groceries, Dutch bolting cloths, notash, kettles, iron, steel, anvils, vices, cranks, screws, sawmill saws and nails," and advertise "storage and forwarding continued as usual."

John Beggs came from Scotland and settled in Dunkirk in 1819 and was prominently connected with its early history. He built Central Avenue dock and the Buffalo Street dock. He died in 1837. His brother Charles came later and was a druggist and Deputy Postmaster.

Dr. Ezra Williams settled in Dunkirk in 1820. He was born in Massachusetts. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Walter King of Norwich, Connecticut. When Dr. Williams came to Dunkirk a few small buildings along Front Street constituted the village. Along Central Avenue was a continuous forest from Third Street to Fredonia. The only road for teams to the latter village was one running westerly to near the mouth of the Canadaway, thence up the creek to Fredonia. Doctor Williams was a widely known physician and in his prime had the most extensive practice of any in the northern part of the county. He was Postmaster of Dunkirk in John Quincy Adams' administration and one of the founders of the Dunkirk Academy. He was the father of Dr. Julien T. Williams.

A Period of Depression.—The road from Buffalo for many years after the settlement of Dunkirk was unfitted for the transportation of merchandise by land. There were no bridges over Buffalo, Eighteen Mile and Cattaraugus Creeks or the smaller streams. In the spring and fall the condition of this road was such as to be the dread of all travelers. From Cattaraugus westward it was a continuous mud hole. The terrors of the Four Mile woods which extended eastward from Cattaraugus Creek have been often described. On account of its perils and loneliness it was called the "Great Saharah of the Holland Purchase." Notwithstanding bad roads favored the transportation of merchandise by the lake to the harbor and in despite of the efforts of the Dunkirk Association, the out-lying country was yet too thinly populated to invite commerce sufficient to build up the place. An artificial harbor had been completed at Buffalo in 1821. The termination of the Erie Canal, if that had anything to do with the fortunes of

Dunkirk, had been decided in favor of Buffalo in 1823. Consequently Dunkirk did not prosper as was expected. Immediately previous to 1825 its population probably diminished as it then had but fifty inhabitants. The dull years that had existed previous to 1818 had now returned. After a brief fit of prosperity, it seemed about to enter upon a period of depression.

Walter Smith.—Fortunately for the future of Dunkirk its possibilities attracted the attention of Walter Smith, a young merchant of Fredonia remarkable for energy and business capacity. Besides the superior advantages of Dunkirk as a lake port, with its fine harbor open to navigation two weeks earlier than Buffalo, there still lingered a belief that it might be necessary to extend the Erie Canal to this point to gain the benefits of its harbor. Moreover, a bill had been passed by the Legislature upon the personal application of the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties for the appointment of three Commissioners to explore and survey a state road from the Hudson River to some point upon Lake Erie which it was nearly certain would be Dunkirk. In fact the surveyors employed by the state arrived at Dunkirk December 24, 1825, and stuck their last flag at the foot of the wharf, completing their survey. This line was pronounced by them to be the best to the lake. These considerations undoubtedly influenced Walter Smith to unite his destiny with that of the village. In that year he bought the undivided half of the property of the Dunkirk Company for the sum of ten thousand dollars and immediately turned his energy and business ability to building up the place and developing the resources of the surrounding country. Although he was scarcely twenty-five years of age, his business capacity and judgment was that of one of ma-

ture years and long experience. He had broad views of business and was fitted mentally for large undertakings. He became at once the controlling power in Dunkirk and soon the most influential and public spirited business man in the county. The writer well remembers when Walter Smith and the fame of his business enterprises were familiar topics even in the south part of the county with old settlers, years after his business career had closed.

Walter Smith was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 21, 1800. When fifteen he was clerk in the store of Jacob Ten Eyck in Cazenovia, New York. When nineteen years of age he made a horseback tour through the western counties of the state in search of a suitable place to engage in business as a merchant. He arrived at Fredonia in March, 1819, and resolved to settle there. He returned to Cazenovia where although still a minor, he formed a partnership with Mr. Ten Eyck as Walter Smith & Company. Mr. Ten Eyck furnished the capital and Mr. Smith returned to Fredonia in May with a stock of goods. Todd & Douglass engaged in business in Fredonia that year. Joseph and Ralph Plumb, then in business there, failed in June of the same year and Mr. Smith bought their store and ashery. His first year's sale of goods exceeded twenty thousand dollars and at the end of twelve months he repaid Mr. Ten Eyck and owned the business. This increased so that in the sixth year it amounted to seventy-five thousand dollars. In the earlier years of his business he furnished supplies for all the forts and garrisons of the United States on the Great Lakes under a contract with the general government. Every article of produce so furnished was raised in Chautauqua County except white beans which were bought in Ohio.

In 1826 Walter Smith moved to Dun-

kirk and thereafter devoted his talent and energy to building up that place. He "transferred to this theater of action his capital, his prestige, his remarkable talent for business and adventure. Daily stages for passengers and a wagon line for transportation were soon established between Dunkirk and Warren, Pennsylvania. Communication with Buffalo was opened by means of the Pioneer. The few steamboats that then made infrequent voyages to western points, where great cities have since grown up like exhalations, were induced to call at Dunkirk for the convenience of those who were westward bound and a new impulse was given to the general trade, travel and improvement of the country. Mr. Smith's life was a masterly and persistent struggle, always against natural obstacles, often under adverse fortunes, to build up a commercial town at Dunkirk which would vie in importance with neighboring cities on the lake." Such was his attention to the public interest that his influence became potential in the north part of the county, particularly in his own village, so that it used to be facetiously said that Dunkirk had no other god than Walter Smith.

Lafayette.—In June, 1825, before the removal of Walter Smith to Dunkirk, Lafayette visited Chautauqua County. Accounts of his visit are given in these volumes by Miss Olive Risley Seward and in the general history of the county. We will here add some further particulars. It was largely due to the enterprise and public spirit of Walter Smith, that the visit and reception of Lafayette in Chautauqua County was successful. At his suggestion the route was arranged through Chautauqua. At Erie he planned the visit to Fredonia and voyage on Lake Erie on the steamboat Superior from Dunkirk to Buffalo. Mr. Smith bore the expense of the fuel

for the steamboat and in other ways contributed to the success of the visit and reception. By invitation of the committee from Buffalo he accompanied the party to the latter place.

Lafayette arrived at Fredonia from Westfield a little past midnight. Bonfires were burning, the windows of some of the houses illuminated by the natural gas that issued from the bed of the Canadaway which was regarded as a great novelty by the distinguished visitors. A profusion of lights were suspended from the trees. There was ringing of bells, firing of salutes, a military display and a gathering of people, music, speeches and a banquet. Notwithstanding the limited facilities possessed by the newly settled village of Fredonia, situated then in a remote frontier, the spirit and good taste displayed in the arrangements, the simple, earnest and touching reception by the people assembled, we have the testimony of M. Levasseur, Lafayette's Private Secretary, made a deep impression upon Lafayette and his party.

At the banquet at Fredonia the young men of the first families there who wished to obtain a better view, served as waiters; one of them, John M. Barbour, afterwards Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, attended the door. A fine repast prepared with excellent taste was served by Mosely W. Abell at his hotel. As the light of morning began to break in the east Lafayette set out from Fredonia attended by the military and a procession of citizens, people in carriages and on horseback a mile in length. He passed over the road between Fredonia and Dunkirk which had been improved and prepared for the occasion and arrived at the harbor as the sun began to shed its earliest beams over the bay. The steam brig Superior lay in waiting but a mile from shore. The General

was handsomely received at the pier by a deputation from Buffalo and was then taken on board of a yawl. As this boat passed over the bay the Superior fired a salute of twenty-four guns which was responded to by a salute of the same number from the artillery upon the shore. The roar of the cannon echoed by the forests that densely bordered the shore, the strains of music that came from the boat across the still waters, the romantic bay bordered by green foliage of the woods, the concourse of silent spectators that had gathered to witness the embarkation and more than all the impressive occasion of their assembling on that beautiful June morning is a most memorable and interesting event in the early history of Dunkirk and is recorded with words of admiration by M. Levasseur in his journal.

Smith & French.—In 1826, with George A. French, Walter Smith formed the mercantile house of Smith & French and continued prominently in business in Dunkirk for many years. Mr. French was the son of Asa French, an early citizen of Pomfret. He resided many years in Dunkirk, was Member of Assembly for Chautauqua for three terms. His son, Francis French, was a prominent and wellknown citizen of Dunkirk.

The Van Burens—LeRoy Farnham.—James and Henry B. Van Buren also established a new store here in 1826 or 1827 and were long wellknown general merchant of Dunkirk. In 1827 they moved into the east store of the new brick block; they subsequently became interested in a line of boats sailing from Dunkirk. In 1827 LeRoy Farnham, a wellknown business man of early years was also in business in Dunkirk.

A Period of Prosperity.—In 1827 the expenditure of four thousand dollars appropriated by Congress to improve

navigation of the harbor and the building of a lighthouse was commenced. The stake for its site had been stuck on the 10th of July the year before by Messrs. Garnsey and Dox. The steamboat Pioneer, Captain Miles, was now making daily trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk carrying passengers. It would leave Buffalo at nine o'clock in the evening and arrive at Dunkirk the next morning at eight o'clock. Returning it would leave Dunkirk at nine o'clock A. M. and arrive at Buffalo at two o'clock P. M. A line of stages between Dunkirk and Erie, via Fredonia and Westfield connected with the Pioneer. At Erie this line of stages connected with a line to Pittsburg and another to Cleveland. By the Pioneer and these routes, passengers from Buffalo could reach Cleveland in two days and Pittsburg in three. Persons desiring to ship freight by the Pioneer were directed to apply to S. Thompson & Company, or Townsend & Coit in Buffalo, and to Smith & French at Dunkirk.

Mosely W. Abell in 1828, then a leading citizen of Fredonia and one of the most influential in the county, moved to Dunkirk. He was born at Bennington, Vermont, February 24, 1781. July 6, 1806, he married Ruth Baldwin in that state. In 1811 he removed to Buffalo and rented the hotel of Mrs. St. John on the corner of Main and Seneca Streets, afterwards distinguished in the early history of Buffalo. This hotel is improperly called Pomeroy's Hotel in some early accounts, that being the name of Mr. Abell's brother-in-law. Mr. Abell was its manager and proprietor. It was afterwards destroyed with Mr. Abell's effects when the village was burned by the British. After residing in Mayville for a year or more he came to Fredonia in 1815 and with his brother, Thomas G. Abell, started a public house on the site of the Columbia. His

hotel was for many years a favorite stopping place for travelers and he was one of the best known and popular landlords of the county. He was one of the proprietors of the stage line between Buffalo and Erie and was long Postmaster at Fredonia. He was also Postmaster at Dunkirk and County Superintendent of the Poor. He was one of the original members of the Baptist Church of Dunkirk and for many years a Deacon. He died in 1858. He left eleven children. His daughter Minerva married Walter Smith. His daughter Mary Ann married the Rev. Timothy Stillman. The sons of Mosely Abell were all leading business men. Thomas B., Albert H. and George M. are deceased; Casper K. resides in Dunkirk. He married Jane Williams of Jamestown. He was in active service and a Major in the late Civil War and is still in active business in Dunkirk.

Ebenezer Rumford Thompson, a college graduate, a teacher and a scientific lecturer, came to Dunkirk in 1829 and became one of its prominent citizens. His father was a cousin of Benjamin Thompson, the celebrated Count Rumford. Hannah Putnam, mother of E. R. Thompson was a near relative of Gen. Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Thompson formed a mercantile partnership on arriving at Dunkirk with Lysander B. Brown and later with W. L. Carpenter founded the Chautauqua Whig. He was also editor of the Dunkirk Beacon. E. R. Thompson was the father of Mrs. Dr. J. T. Williams and Mrs. W. W. Brigham.

John J. Cassety, the father of Thomas and James J. Cassety, the latter long and well known as the Principal of the State Normal School at Buffalo, came from Oriskany Falls, Oneida County, about 1830. In early days he was the keeper of the lighthouse at Dunkirk for many a year.

Rev. Joy Handy and the Baptists.—On the 5th of May, 1830, the Baptist Church was organized, the first in the town. The Rev. Joy Handy and Elisha Tucker were among its first preachers. The society worshiped in the new brick schoolhouse on Third Street for many years. Later this church and others held services over Parson's wagon shop. In 1856 it built a brick church.

Rev. Timothy Stillman and the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.—In 1830, ten persons, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, petitioned the Buffalo Presbytery to organize them into a church. The petition was granted and the church formally constituted May 22, 1830. About the 1st of September of that year the Rev. Timothy Stillman, a graduate of Yale and Auburn Theological Seminary, began his labor as pastor on a salary of four hundred dollars a year. The congregation also worshipped in the brick schoolhouse on Third Street. As a result of a revival in 1833 thirty were added to the church and measures taken to erect a meeting house on the corner of Center and Third Streets. It was a wooden structure and was completed in 1835. Rev. Timothy Stillman closed his labors as pastor in 1838. He was one of Dunkirk's best known and most respected citizens of old times. He had a large influence in religious circles. He was small in stature, a strict theologian and a firm adherent to his denominational faith. It has been said of him that it was seldom that so much Presbyterianism was enclosed in so small and compact a package. He married Mary Ann, a daughter of Mosely W. Abell. He was the brother of Otis Stillman, who for many years was also one of the most prominent citizens of the village. In 1841 Rev. Charles L. Hequembourg, the father of Charles E., became pastor and continued to discharge its duties until

1846. He was a broad-minded, liberal and original thinker and an able preacher and writer.

The Methodists.—A Methodist Episcopal class was formed about 1833. The service was first held in the school-house, later, over Parson's wagonshop. Before the Civil War the church was ministered by Revs. Wright, Johnson, Osborne, Warren and Tibbitts. Under the latter a church was built in 1858.

The Erie Railroad.—Walter Smith so stimulated the settlement of Dunkirk that by 1830 its population is believed to have increased from fifty to over three hundred people. The defeat of the State Road by the Legislature of 1826 was the beginning of the agitation of the subject of a railroad through the southern tier of counties. Mr. Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York and Erie Railroad and in its incipient stages the leading and most efficient man in the state to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winters of 1831 and 1832 in Albany bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the Legislature. It was largely through his efforts that the road was chartered April 24, 1832. Through his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond contingency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent. There were then but five thousand miles of railroad in the whole world, yet Mr. Smith saw with a remarkable clearness of vision the revolution in business that railroads were to make. At a meeting of the projectors he said that "the day would come when cattle fattened in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio would be brought to the New York Market." His prediction was derided at the time as visionary.

Hon. Richard P. Marvin of James-

town was also one of the first citizens of the county to appreciate the importance of a railroad and one of the first to make an active effort to accomplish it. He addressed a meeting held at Jamestown September 20, 1831, of which Judge Elial T. Foote was chairman, at which it was resolved that application should be made to the Legislature for a charter. This was the first public movement made in reference to the New York and Erie Railroad. It was through his efforts that the important provision was incorporated in its charter that the termination of the road at Lake Erie should be at some point between the Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line.

The preliminary survey of the Erie Road was made in 1832 by Dewitt Clinton, Jr. One million dollars of stock was required to be subscribed before the company could be organized. The subscription of William G. Buckner completed the required amount and the company was organized in July, 1833. Eleazer Lord of New York was chosen the first President and William G. Buckner Treasurer. Benjamin Wright was appointed to survey the route of the road. He was assisted by James Seymour and Charles Ellet. The survey was completed in 1834. In 1835 the company was organized and forty miles put under contract.

Newspapers.—The "Chautauqua Gazette" was the first newspaper published in the county. In 1826 it was united with the "People's Gazette." It was moved by Mr. Hull to Dunkirk in 1826 and was the first newspaper published there. In a few months, however, it was removed to Westfield. The "Chautauqua Whig" was the first permanent newspaper published in Dunkirk. Its publication was commenced in August, 1834, by Thompson and Carpenter. Afterwards its name was changed to the

"Dunkirk Beacon." Probably suggested by the beacon at the entrance of the harbor.

Walter Smith and the Loder House.—Walter Smith in 1833 sold his half interest in the Dunkirk Company to New York City people at a large profit and for less than half the sum he received he bought of the company the other half. In 1835 he laid the foundations of the Loder House and it was so far completed as to be covered by a roof the next year. It was built of brick and stood on the south side of Third Street and on the west side of Central Avenue. It was intended as a hotel and was by far the largest and most imposing building built in Dunkirk. Mr. Smith built the first gristmill there. He conducted the water from Canadaway Creek three miles through a race way.

Walter Chester, an active, intelligent and prominent business man moved to Dunkirk in 1835. He was born in Weathersfield, Connecticut, in November, 1804. He became a clerk of Mr. Ten Eyck of Cazenovia, New York. Afterwards he removed to Sinclairville and established there a general store with Mr. Ten Eyck, under the firm name of Walter Chester & Company. He accumulated fourteen thousand dollars at Sinclairville. He came to Dunkirk, invested largely in real estate and lost it all in the crash of 1837. He removed to Erie in 1843.

Henry Severence came from Madison County in 1835. He remained there but a short time. In 1851 he returned and made Dunkirk his permanent home. He was an intelligent and observing man, a sterling citizen with a rugged sense of honor. Besides other literary contributions he prepared numerous interesting and valuable articles relating to the history of the town published in the Lake Shore Observer to which I am indebted for many facts here relat-

ed. He left two children, Harriet (Mrs. E. M. Lucas) and Emma H., Principal of the Intermediate Department of School Number 2.

Schools and the Marine Insurance Company.—It was while Dunkirk was part of District Nine of the Town of Pomfret that its first schoolhouse was built. This building stood near the rear of the Lake Shore Bank. It was afterwards fitted for a dwelling by Royal Tift. A brick schoolhouse was built



HENRY SEVERENCE.

about the year 1827. In May, 1837, Dunkirk Academy was incorporated. The following named persons were its first Trustees: Ezra Williams, Ernest Mullett, James Van Buren, George A. French, David McDonald, Horace Pemberton, Levi Parsons, Timothy Stillman, Walter Smith, William Mellen, Walter Chester and C. H. S. Williams. Its first Principals were Abner Taylor, Ebenezer R. Thompson and Timothy Stillman. The brick schoolhouse was used for the Academy building. Twelve

years later its property having been conveyed to the Union School District it became the Academic Department of the Union School. This year the Marine Insurance Company was incorporated.

Census.—By the census of 1835 Dunkirk contained a population of six hundred twenty-eight, of which three hundred fifty-four were males and two hundred seventy-four females, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. since the census of 1830. Fredonia in 1835 had nine hundred fifteen inhabitants. By this census it appears that there were eighty more males than females in Dun-

M. W. Abell, John and Charles Beggs, John Bond, Joseph Bristol, James Brigham, N. M. Capron, Walter Chester, George R. Dewight (a lake Captain who sailed the William Penn), Noah Draper, George A. French, Wilbur Gifford, Joseph B. Hall, Edward Keys, John Langdon (a tanner and prominent and wealthy man), David McDonald, Jonathan Monroe, Horace Pemberton, Levi Parsons, John Sisson, B. W. Stockton, Walter, Chauncey and Josiah Smith, Otis Stillman, E. R. Thompson, Royal Tift, H. R. and James Van Buren, Ezra Williams.

Among the Democrats were the fol-



DUNKIRK HARBOR—1835.

kirk, a remarkable preponderance, which principally accounts for the large vote given at the Presidential election in 1836 when Martin Van Buren was elected President. One hundred ninety-three votes were then cast in the territory now comprising the Town of Dunkirk, of which twenty-nine were Democrats and one hundred sixty-four Whigs. From memorandum, made at the time of those who voted at this election we are not only able to learn the names of some of those who were at that time citizens of Dunkirk, but their political faith also. The following well known citizens were Whigs:

Sampson Alton, Lysander Brown, Levi Brownell, W. L. Carpenter, John J. Cassety, J. H. Dickenson, Edmund and Abraham Day, Adam Fink, Ernest Mullett, Patrick Moore, Return Tabor, Andrew Wood, Daniel Frazer.

At that time elections were held three days in succession and the Election Board travelled from one polling place to another. At the succeeding Presidential election held in 1840, when Harrison was elected President, according to Henry Severance but fifteen Democratic votes were polled, among them Adam Fink and John J. Cassety; a marked contrast with the political com-

plexion of Dunkirk a few years later. There were others not in this list of ancient voters that have not heretofore been mentioned who were prominent in the affairs of the town, whose names rightly should appear in the annals of those early days.

Dunkirk Prosperous.—Dunkirk now had reached the highest degree of prosperity that it was to enjoy for many a year, chiefly due to one able, self-reliant and unassuming citizen who never held a public office higher than Pathmaster. Walter Smith did more in his day to build up his town and promote the prosperity of the county than any other citizen. Of him it has been said that "no man in the state was his superior in planning, forecasting and executing grand business operations." He died September 21, 1874. His children were Mary, who married John M. Barbour, late Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York; Kate E. M., Walter C., Sarah and Cornelia.

Incorporated as a Village.—The population of Dunkirk had so increased in 1837 that it was incorporated as a village. It had now become a flourishing town, one of the three largest in the county. Jamestown at this time depended upon its lumber and other manufacturing for its importance. Fredonia upon its trade and mercantile advantages, while the expectations of Dunkirk were based upon its harbor, the commerce it was to bring, and the great railroad soon to terminate there.

IV.

YEARS OF ADVERSITY.

The Abandoned Railroad Track.—In 1836 an act was passed authorizing a loan to the Erie Railroad Company of three million dollars. The Comptroller was directed to issue state stock to that

amount. Judge R. P. Marvin was at that time a member of the Legislature, and took an active part in securing the assistance of the state. This large sum was expended yet the road was not completed and work had to be suspended. Fourteen miles were graded from Dunkirk easterly, extending south of the present line into Arkwright. Relics of these wasted efforts may still be seen in the remains of cuts and fills that mark the heavy grades of the old route up the ridge to reach the headwaters of the Conewango. Walnut Creek still flows through an old and substantial culvert at a place in Arkwright called the Abbey, built nearly seventy years ago. Six or eight miles of rails were actually laid on this track from Dunkirk along Railroad Avenue. Long before the whistle of a locomotive was heard in the county this piece of road was made use of by Dunkirk excursion parties. Flat cars provided with extemporized brakes, hauled up by horses to its termination would run back to Dunkirk of their own weight. Two cars provided with temporary seats were filled with Dunkirk people on the Fourth of July, 1845, and the day enjoyed in this unique way. The ties at length went to decay and the track was abandoned. The old forsaken way became a trysting place for young people where the whip-por-will, a bird now almost extinct in Chautauqua County, might once have been heard "reciting the ballad of its griefs" in the dusk of warm summer evenings. Another well remembered gathering place of those days was a sulphur spring on Front Street, not far from the great poplar tree, which is said to have sprung from a riding whip once carelessly stuck in the ground. To this copious spring young and old would come at the close of pleasant summer days and Sunday afternoons, to taste its waters; but more to exchange friend-

ly greetings and to pass the time in pleasant gossip. There are many that still remember it, welling up within its rude curb of plank and the handy dipper that hung by it.

A Time of Adversity.—The long delay in the completion of the Erie Road of itself would have most disastrously affected the prosperity of Dunkirk, even had not a still greater calamity befallen it. The period immediately previous to 1837 had been one of apparent prosperity, and business men of the country had traded extensively upon credit. People of all classes had embarked in wild speculations, particularly in real estate. There was a great demand for corner lots and favorable sites. Cities were laid out along the lake wherever there was a harbor. Almost every village was affected. As Dunkirk was to be the termination of the Erie Railroad it became an unusually promising field for speculation. The crisis came in the spring of 1837. The mercantile failures in New York, in the months of March and April of that year, amounted to over one hundred million dollars. In New Orleans failures to the amount of twenty-seven million dollars took place in two days. All the banks in New York, and in the whole country, suspended specie payment. Upon Dunkirk the calamity fell heaviest. "Unmerciful disaster followed fast and followed faster." The town seemed prostrated beyond all hope of recovery. The credit of almost every business man was blasted. Walter Smith, upon whom the fortunes of Dunkirk rested, was overwhelmed in the common fate. Fifteen notices of mortgage foreclosures appeared in the Fredonia Censor of November 8, 1837, and twenty-nine filled the columns of the Dunkirk Beacon of March 30, 1841, evidences of the reckoning that followed the speculations of 1836. From this period forward until

the Erie Railroad approached completion but little effort was made in Dunkirk to recover its prestige. Like many an oil borough where the wells had failed, or western town that fortune had abandoned, it fell into decay. Its commerce nearly left it. Steamboats only stopped there to wood up. At length the docks and warehouses went out of repair, their planks and timbers rotted. Dwelling houses became dilapidated; the doors and windows of the vacant ones broken. For thirteen years the great unfinished Loder House was the home of bats and owls. Washington Square was given up to pigs, geese and ducks. When I was a boy, attending the Fredonia Academy, I sometimes visited the old dilapidated town of Dunkirk. The highway from Fredonia was lined with stumps and was but little traveled. In some seasons of the year travel there was impossible on account of the mud. Long piles of steamboat wood lined the road and loaded the wharves of Walter Smith and John Beggs. Rickety sidewalks and tottering old rookeries bordered Front and Center Streets. The village cows ran free in all the streets and ranged without restraint over the unfenced lots to the adjacent woods, each one wearing a bell to denote her whereabouts. The typical cow of those days and indeed for many a year thereafter, according to an old resident of Dunkirk, lived by breaking into gardens in the summer time and robbing farmers' sleighs in the winter. Her chequered career and tragic fate is thus described by Eugene Hayes:

The hue of her hide was a dusky brown;

Her body was lean and her neck was slim;
One horn turned up and the other down;

She was keen of vision and long of limb;
With a Roman nose and a short, stump tail,
And ribs like the hoops of a home made pail.

Many a mark did her body wear;

She had been a target for all things
 known;
 On many a scar the dusky hair
 Would grow no more where it once had
 grown;
 Many a passionate parting shot
 Had left on her hide a lasting spot.

Many a day had she passed in the pound
 For helping herself to the neighbor's corn;
 Many a cowardly cur and hound
 Had been transfixed on her crumpled horn;
 Many a teapot and old tin pail
 Had the village boys tied to her old stub tail.

* * * * *

The mosses grew on the garden wall,
 The years went by with their work and
 play;
 The boys of the village grew strong and tall
 And the grey-haired farmers passed away,
 As one by one the leaflets fall—
 But the highway cow outlived them all.

All earthly creatures must have their day,—
 And some must have their months and
 years,—
 Some in dying will long delay,—
 There is a climax to all careers,
 And the Dunkirk cow at last was slain
 In running a race with a railway train.

We quote these lines to give "just a swatch" of Dunkirk's old time, slip shod ways. Her forsaken and dilapidated condition made her name a by-word for many a day, though not on account of lack of virtue or energy in her citizens, for they averaged in all respects with the people of any community in the county. The town was the victim of a situation. Her residents had invested much in real estate and had become otherwise so closely identified with her fortunes as to be compelled to stay there, and now, by the force of circumstances, they found themselves without occupation or prospects. They could only await with stoicism the abatement of the storm and the coming of the railroad so long delayed. Meanwhile a sleepy air hung over the town and grass grew in its streets.

The Ice Ship.—Notwithstanding this period of inactivity Dunkirk, situated on the shore of a great lake, was not without incidents of interest. The winter of 1836 and 1837 was unusually long and severe. The Western Trader, a schooner loaded with corn and oats, left Detroit in the fall of 1836, was frozen in in the upper part of the lake, drifted down and lay for six weeks in a mass of ice off Dunkirk. She was watched with interest from the shore and was called the "Ice Ship." She and her crew were not released from their fetters until nearly June, 1837.

Patriot War.—In February, 1838, during the Patriot War, United States troops, under General Worth, were sent up Lake Erie on the steamboat Robert Fulton to break up the "Hunters' Lodges," as they were called, then being organized to promote the cause of the Patriots. They stopped on their way at Dunkirk, sent a detachment against a Hunters' Lodge organized at Fredonia and captured and removed the arms and military supplies stored there.

Lake Disasters.—The burning of the Washington in 1838 off Silver Creek, (see Vol. I, page 143), and other disasters that happened in early days upon the lake in the vicinity of Dunkirk came near to and deeply affected its citizens. The waters of Lake Erie are the shallowest of the five great lakes, they are consequently subject to choppy seas which render them dangerous for navigation. But few parts of the ocean have such a record of shipwrecks. In 1763, a storm wrecked the boats of Major Wilkins when on his way to relieve Detroit, then besieged by the Indians and seventy of his men perished. The next year General Bradstreet set out from Detroit after raising the siege. His boats were wrecked and many of his soldiers drowned. From that time un-

til the loss of the *Dean Richmond* with all on board off Van Buren in 1893, the part of Lake Erie bordering on Chautauqua County has a record of many disasters of which Dunkirk has been a witness and in which she has suffered the loss of many of her citizens. The wreck of the *Passaic*, of the *Golden Fleece* and the *Oswego*, with the accompanying loss of life, all happened in the vicinity of Dunkirk and are fresh in the memory of its citizens. These tragic incidents are chronicled in other parts of this history.

Burning of the Steamboat Erie.—On the 9th of August, 1841, occurred the greatest disaster that had ever happened on western waters. The palatial steamboat *Erie*, the finest on this lake, owned by Charles M. Reed of Erie, Pennsylvania, commanded by Captain Titus, was burned at night in plain view of the Harbor of Dunkirk, some account of which has been given in this history (Vol. I, pages 143 and 144). The *Erie* left Buffalo with a large number of passengers, including one hundred fifty

Swiss immigrants, and also many excursionists. After supper the deck was cleared for dancing. While the band was playing and the dance in progress the boat caught fire from a carboy of varnish that had been improperly placed on the deck. In an instant the newly painted and varnished vessel was enveloped in flames. Many passengers jumped overboard, others perished in the burning boat, but few reached the shore. Fuller, the wheelman, stood at his post and kept the vessel headed for the shore until he was burned alive. The people of Dunkirk were gathered at the landing and upon the shore where they witnessed the appalling scene. In the brilliant light of the flames they could see the frantic struggle for life. They saw their fellow beings perishing without power to save. They did not soon forget that fearful night. Two hundred forty-nine persons, including the Swiss immigrants, lost their lives in the disaster. For two weeks and more bodies from the burned boat continued to float ashore. They



[Destruction of the steamboat *Erie*, off Silver Creek, Lake Erie, on the evening of Monday the 9th of August 1841, when over 200 human beings perished in the dreadful conflagration.]

were buried under the direction of W. W. Brigham, who was the Coroner of the county at the time; many at Dunkirk and some in other places.

Lake Storms.—In October, 1844, occurred one of the most terrific storms ever known on the lake. The water at Dunkirk raised to a remarkable height. The wharves and storehouses at Center and Buffalo Streets were washed away and the merchandise scattered along the shore. The winter stock of goods of several merchants of Warren, Pinegrove and Sinclairville were destroyed. The water rose far up Buffalo Street. Buildings were washed from their foundations. The steamboat Chautauqua, when the storm abated, was found on the shore fifty rods from the lake. This tempest was even more fearful and destructive in Buffalo. In a storm that occurred in the fall of 1847 five steamboats were driven ashore between Erie and Buffalo. A terrific storm also occurred in the fall of 1862 in which many vessels were wrecked. The Canadian brig, John Young, was carried by the waves clear over the breakwater at Dunkirk Harbor, and beached high and dry on the shore in the village.

Loss of the Jersey City.—The loss of the propeller Jersey City was another disaster severely felt and long remembered by the citizens of Dunkirk. She was wrecked off Long Point November 27, 1860. Captain Simeon Monroe and many of her crew were residents of Dunkirk. Of the twenty-three persons on board eighteen were drowned or frozen to death. Five, after great suffering from the cold, were saved. Captain Monroe although badly frozen, survived. Other disasters of deep concern to the people of Dunkirk, in which there was a loss of life, have often occurred on the lake.

Fredonia vs. Dunkirk.—When the

great financial storm had blown over and when it became certain that the Erie Road was to be built, and, as the work neared its consummation, evidences of life again began to appear in Dunkirk and business to be resumed. People began to gather there once more. There were signs of preparation and an air of expectancy as if some great event was about to happen. A strong rivalry then, and for some years after the completion of the Erie Railroad, existed between Fredonia and Dunkirk. This jealousy was without reason, for what prosperity came to one clearly benefited the other. The villagers entertained no high opinion of each other. A Fredonian would derisively inquire of a Dunkirker when he would expect the railroad would come, and if he thought the water was increasing in depth in the Harbor of Dunkirk, which he would call "Chadwick's Bay." The Dunkirker, in retaliation, would call Fredonia "Pomfret Town Corners." Fredonia favored the building up of Van Buren as a rival of Dunkirk, notwithstanding the harbor of the latter place was in every respect superior to Van Buren. The Fredonians favored the termination of the New York and Erie Road at the latter place. A great city was planned to be built there. It was surveyed into lots and maps made and sent to the city of New York for distribution. Shares of stock representing one hundred dollars were sold for thirty-five dollars. In 1835 a weekly newspaper, called the Van Buren Times, of which Arba K. Maynard was the publisher, was established there. In 1836 a company was incorporated with a capital stock of twelve thousand dollars for the construction of a railroad from Fredonia to Van Buren.

Point Gratiot.—Van Buren was for a while favored as a recreation ground, notwithstanding Point Gratiot was one

of the most beautiful promontories on the lake. Mrs. E. M. H. Edwards says:

"A large share of the picturesque beauty of the natural scenery, for which Chautauqua County is noted is in and around Dunkirk, where walks and drives in any direction disclose charming views in endless variety. Only a mile from the hotel are Point Gratiot Park, the Government Lighthouse and Hickoryhurst, the latter a lovely summer settlement on the beach, under the hickory trees that suggested its name. A walk, a drive or a boat ride to Hickoryhurst and around Point Gratiot and the lighthouse is one of the favorite excursions of Dunkirk people and their guests."

First Bank.—In 1844 such promise existed for the future business of the town that the first bank was opened. It was a bank of issue and was established by A. J. Webb.

End of the Dunkirk Land Company.—The land of the Dunkirk Association had been divided into shares among its owners in 1838. Of the proceeds one-fourth was to be given to the New York and Erie Railroad, provided the road should be built in six years. The company failed in this, notwithstanding the time had been twice extended. When it became certain that the road would be completed the proprietors of the land made a donation to the railroad company of forty or fifty acres for a depot and other purposes. Mr. Smith, after he bought out the Townsend Company, purchased for the association about six hundred acres of additional land. After the railroad was completed the property was sold and the proceeds divided among the proprietors.

V.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

The Erie Railroad Completed.—Sep-

tember 22, 1841, the Erie Road was opened from Piermont to Goshen, and June 7, 1843, to Middletown. In 1845 the state released its lien on the road and authorized the original stockholders to surrender two shares of old stock and receive one share of new. The road was opened to Port Jervis January 6, 1848, to Binghamton December 8, 1848, to Owego June 1, 1849, to Elmira October, 1849, and to Corning January 1, 1850, and now Horatio G. Brooks, upon whom the destinies of Dunkirk have so often rested, risen from the position of fireman to the rank of engineer, brought his engine, No. 90, built in Boston by Hinckley & Drury, by way of the Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Dunkirk January 3, 1851. As if to announce his coming to cheer the hearts and retrieve the fortunes of the people of Dunkirk, he blew the first blast of a locomotive whistle ever heard in the County of Chautauqua. No more welcome sound or sweeter music ever greeted waiting ears than the first wild scream of his engine whistle. May 14 of the same year the road was opened to Dunkirk and the New York and Erie Railroad completed.

The Great Railroad Celebration.—The great enterprise which the people of Dunkirk had so anxiously awaited through long years of doubt and despondency was at last consummated and a great highway of travel opened from the ocean to Lake Erie. It was the longest railroad in the world. The opening of the Pacific Railroad produced no greater sensation and was relatively an event of no greater importance than the opening of the Erie Road at that time. A great celebration was held in Dunkirk to commemorate the event. Considering the interest of the occasion, the number of people assembled, the distinguished persons present participating in the ceremonies, the inter-

esting character and the magnificence of the display, it has never been equalled by anything of the kind held in Chautauqua.

President Fillmore and his cabinet and many other distinguished citizens of the nation were to be present. The day was auspicious, thousands were attracted by the fame of the expected guests, and the novelty of the anticipated spectacle. The distinguished party arrived in New York from Washington May 13, 1851, and in the evening attended a banquet at which Mr. Loder, the President of the Erie Road presided. At eight o'clock in the morning of May 14 a train consisting of twelve passenger cars left New York City having on board, besides the eminent party a host of railroad officials. It was divided into two sections, an hour apart. It was the first long excursion train that had ever run on a railroad in the world. The road was four hundred forty-five and one-half miles long. It was the first great trunk line in the United States and the first to join the Great Lakes with the ocean. Everything was provided for the comfort and pleasure of the excursion party possible at that day. An observation car was made of a flat car which Daniel Webster used as a rostrum for the delivery of speeches at the stations as they came to them and from which he viewed the scenery of the road while seated in a rocking chair provided for his comfort. The excursion was a triumphal procession all the way. Crowds of people along the line flocked to witness it. The train stopped at Elmira over night and did not leave until ten o'clock the next morning. It was in charge of Engineer Charles H. Sherman, who at the time of his decease, and for many years before, was a resident of Dunkirk. The time made for so long and so new a road is not much exceeded by the speed

of trains at the present time. Between Port Jervis and Narrowsburg the remarkable run of thirty-four miles was made in thirty-five minutes. The two sections, just before they reached Dunkirk, were made into one.

On the arrival of the excursion party at Dunkirk it was welcomed by every exhibition of joy that could be manifested by the people assembled. Salutes, processions, barbecues, banquets and fireworks; a great bonfire illumined the night, the harbor was filled with shipping, flags and bunting were everywhere displayed. Among the distinguished speakers was Webster, Douglass, Seward, Crittenden and Fillmore—never has there been such an assemblage of distinguished men outside of the National Capital since the government was formed.*

A great wooden plow adorned the extreme end of the railroad track pointing westward, emblematical of the advance that agriculture, civilization and empire was making towards the setting sun. Dodsworth's Coronet Band, the most famous of the time in the United States, enlivened the day, and at evening from the balcony of the Loder House the strains of a violin by some master hand, fell sweet and clear upon the night air. To those assembled at Dunkirk the event was one of extraordinary interest and every incident of the day was treasured in the memory. The citizens of Chautauqua County were quite as well informed as those in other parts of the state, but were isolated a long distance from railroads and the cities of the east. They had never witnessed an exhibition of this kind. The greater number had never listened to an orator of national reputation, or even seen a locomotive or railroad car. The presence of so many distinguished personages, such a grand display, spiced with a flavor of the great metropolis of the

*A more particular account of the speakers and speeches and of the interesting ceremonies of the day I have given in Vol. I, page 150 to 154 inclusive.—O. E.

east, and with all the airs of the east impressed our unsophisticated western citizens, as a youth would be the first time he visits a theater, or a child while listening to a tale from the Arabian Nights.

The Irish and Germans.—From an obscure village struggling against adversity, Dunkirk had now suddenly become a cosmopolitan town of great expectations. Soon after the road was completed the population of the place greatly increased, and consisted of people of many nationalities. The Irishmen were the first upon the ground. They may be said to have brought the railroad with them, for it was chiefly by their labor that it was built to Dunkirk. They were closely followed by the Germans. The Irish and Germans were not only strangers to each other, but strangers in a strange land. The great majority of them were poor and the structures that they reared at first for the dwellings were cheap and clumsy, consequently, the streets, architecture and surroundings of Dunkirk for many years were uninviting. As the greater part of the population were emigrants they seemed to give little promise for the future. Time, however, has proved that they were a substantial people. Among them and their descendants have been many worthy and intelligent citizens. Some are among the most reliable and enterprising in Dunkirk and none are more devoted to its interests. These people, so poor in the beginning, steadily saved their earnings until a large portion of them became the owners of their dwelling houses and places of business, and consequently no place in the county and but few places anywhere, are now based upon a more solid foundation than is Dunkirk.

Irish Catholics.—Dunkirk until 1850 was distinctly a Protestant town. The Protestant clergymen, Revs. Timothy

Stillman, Joy Handy and Charles L. Hequembourg, were, during the early years of Dunkirk, among its most influential citizens. Of the emigrants who came to Dunkirk during the building of the railroad very many were Catholics. Prior to 1851 there had been no resident Catholic priests and no Catholic Church in the county. Rt. Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, was the first to visit the few scattered Catholic families in Chautauqua County. When their numbers were sufficiently increased the Bishop sent them a missionary priest who would gather around him the Catholics in some farm house and hold religious services. In 1851 Rev. W. Lannon purchased a small frame building for divine services. Upon the opening of the Erie Railroad the great influx of Catholics to Dunkirk rendered it necessary to have increased facilities for worship. In July, 1852, a site was chosen for a church, the corner stone of which was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon. The church was opened for divine service March 17, 1854, and in November it was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Young of Erie, Pennsylvania. The building was of brick, large and spacious, the architectural design gothic. Its first pastor was the Rev. Peter Colgon who for nine years ministered to the wants of the congregation, identifying himself with it in all its spiritual and temporal prosperity. In 1858 the Sisters of St. Joseph were brought to Dunkirk by Rev. Father Colgon to take charge of St. Mary's school and orphanage, and May 26, 1861, the monastery of St. Mary's was established.

German Catholics.—Many German Catholics came to Dunkirk with the building of the Erie Road. They at first worshipped with St. Mary's congregation. In 1857, they organized a society and built "St. George's," a framed

church. A separate parish was formed in 1874 when Father Kolb took charge and the church of the "Sacred Heart" was built at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. George Dotterwich, long a leading German citizen of Dunkirk, assisted liberally in the building of these churches.

Polish Catholics.—No Polanders, Italians, or Swedes, came to Dunkirk with the building of the Erie Railroad. In 1855 there were but twenty-one Poles in the County of Chautauqua. Later they began to come in considerable numbers. In 1875 there were eighty-five Polish families in Dunkirk. Among the early prominent Polanders that came were Theodore Weiss, Lawrence Schelling, Thomas Boratka, Leopold Smoczynski, Valentine Insiorski and Ignatz Spyre. In 1875, St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Church was erected by the Poles at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Among its founders was Theodore Weiss and Rev. Father Carl Lauz, an early pastor. Dunkirk had scarcely an Italian resident prior to its incorporation as a city in 1880.*

Episcopalians.—The opening of the Erie Railroad practically introduced the Catholic religion into Chautauqua County and Dunkirk thereafter became the principal home of the people of that faith. Not all, however, who came with the opening of the road were Catholics. An Episcopal Society was organized in 1850 by the Rev. Charles Avery and two years later the old church building was erected. Succeeding Rev. Avery came Revs. Edson, Costello, Kidder, Champlin, Raikes and Harris. In 1867 a lot was purchased on the corner of Eagle and Fourth streets and the present church erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The new church was erected under the ministrations of Rev. P. P. Kidder.

German Protestants.—St. John's Ger-

man Evangelical Church was organized in 1856 by Rev. Voight of Buffalo. Their church building was erected two years later. The first pastor was Rev. Strauss. The Zion Evangelical Association was organized in 1865 with nine members by Rev. J. J. Bernhardt, its first pastor. A church edifice was erected that year.

Steamboat and Railroad Business.—Before the months in which occurred the great railroad celebration was over the New York and Erie Railroad commenced running five passenger trains from Dunkirk to New York daily; three were first class and two were second class trains. The fare to New York by the former was eight dollars, by the latter five dollars. The gauge of the road was originally six feet which was supposed at the time to give an advantage over a narrow gauge in the shipment of freight. Particular attention was given to the transportation of stock. The fine steamers Niagara, Queen City and Detroit commenced to navigate Lake Erie in connection with the railroad to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. The fare for a passage to the latter place was four dollars. The arrival and departure of these large boats and of others of less importance gave the harbor a maritime appearance that it has never since equalled.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.—Within a year after the New York and Erie Railroad was completed to Dunkirk another important railroad was in operation which gave increased importance to the place as a railroad town. The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company was organized as early as April 14, 1832. The route was surveyed and located nearly all the way to the state line, but as work was not commenced upon it within four years as required by its charter the enterprise failed. This attempt to build a road

*Further information respecting the Poles, Italians and Swedes I have given in Vol. I, pages 312 to 316.—O. E.

along the shore of Lake Erie was followed by the incorporation of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, June 6, 1849. The road was in a great measure originated by the enterprise of the people of Fredonia and a large portion of its stock subscribed by them. It was at first located through that village and considerable grading was done on that route, but it was at last decided by the directors to build the road by the way of Dunkirk. On the 1st of January, 1852, this road was opened from the state line of Pennsylvania to Dunkirk, and on the 25th of February to Buffalo, with a gauge of four feet, eight and one-half inches. The railroad that at this time was being built from Ohio to meet this road was being laid with a four foot ten inch gauge. This led to a strife for the point where the gauge of the road's should change. The people of Erie made a strong effort to have the six-foot gauge extended to Erie. As it would involve a reshipment of freight it was thought that the point where the gauge should change would be of great business importance. The struggle resulted in what was called the "Harbor Creek War" and the tearing up of five or six miles of track in that town in Erie County, Pennsylvania, by a mob. The war ended, however, without bloodshed. The road being completed from Buffalo to Erie no longer was the traveller obliged to journey along the sandy beach of the lake, or plod through the "Four Mile Wood" or the "Cattaraugus Swamp" to reach Chautauqua County from the east. By the subsequent consolidations of the various roads between Buffalo and Chicago the Buffalo and State Line Railroad finally became a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. From the first the business of this road was extraordinary. It soon outstripped the Erie Road in importance and is

now among the leading railways in America.

Withdrawal of the Steamboats.—After other branches of the Erie Road were completed the line of the road to Dunkirk became of minor importance and the Erie line of lake steamers was withdrawn which reduced the consequence of Dunkirk as a lake port.

The Camps and Garibaldi.—Dunkirk before the Erie Road was built was of small importance compared with Jamestown, Fredonia or Westfield. It now began to take a leading place in business and in the public affairs of the county. Among the earliest industries that came to Dunkirk was candle-making. The brothers, Wilson and Harmon Camp, long residents of the Town of Charlotte had established a small manufactory of mould candles at Sinclairville. About 1848, they removed to Dunkirk, built a larger factory and engaged more extensively in candle making. An interesting circumstance occurred in connection with their business well known at the time. They had invented a method for the manufacturing of candles, for which they obtained a patent, when the candle was drawn out of the mould it would draw after it into the mould the wick ready to receive the melted tallow, by which the manufacture of candles was much shortened and cheapened. At this time the illustrious Italian patriot Garibaldi had been banished from Italy. He came to New York where he was tendered a public reception which he declined. During his stay in America in order to earn his own living, with a true nobility of character, he engaged for a while in the manufacture of soap and candles on Staten Island. It is said that hearing of the Camps improvement he came to Dunkirk to negotiate with them for the purchase of their patent. While in Dunkirk he was entertained over night

by Harmon Camp at his house which at the time was one of the most important residences of the village, now the dwelling house of Charles F. White, 115 Elm Street. Garibaldi is said to have been pleased with the Camps' improvement for making candles, but no agreement was consummated for its purchase. (See further Vol. I, page 189.) Wilson Camp afterwards lost his life by an explosion that occurred in his candle factory.

New Industries and New Residents.—Otis Stillman founded the fire insurance business in 1850. He was succeeded by Samuel Gifford in 1854. Photography was commenced by O. Monroe in 1852. The Basket Machine Company was organized by Thomas Flesher in 1861 and other industries were established.

As soon as the Erie Railroad was completed there came the founders of many wellknown families of Dunkirk, among them the Nagle brothers. Several of them distinguished as mechanics of the first order.* During the Civil War they were bridge builders in the government service. Gustavus W. organized and superintended the railroad bridge building department. There came the Zimmermans, Louis Hyle and later Charles Weidman, Charles Ehlers, George Phillipbar, George Dotterwich, Wyman, C. E. Koch, Emiel Keller and other Germans. John Lunt came in 1850 and not long after him Michael McDonough, Daniel Toomey, John Madigan, John W. O'Brien, Thomas Kane, Richard and Peter Mulholland, Michael O'Donnell. In 1850 came Arthur Lascells, John Hillard and afterwards S. D. Caldwell, William T. Coleman, John Bandirialli and Albert Cobb, Langley Fullager in 1854 and Richard L. Cary in 1856.

Those able lawyers and well known citizens, Charles H. S. Williams, Ly-sander Brown, Ernest Mullett, C. D. Murry, Francis S. Edwards, W. W.

Holt, came during these and some of them in even earlier years, as did also those distinguished physicians Ezra Williams, Dr. Samuel T. Smith, H. M. T. Smith and Matteson, Dr. Henry A. Rogers, distinguished for his scientific investigations and for his original views of matter and the laws which govern it, came to Dunkirk in 1852. Those prominent citizens, Dr. Julien T. Williams, William Bookstaver, S. M. Newton, Walter Finkle, Byron Clark, John Beggs, Lee L. Hyde, Richard and Peter Mulholland, M. J. O'Donald, J. C. Hagggett, Charles E. Hequembourg and D. F. Toomey belong to a later period in the history of Dunkirk.

Singerbunds and Singerfests.—Previous to the completion of the Erie Road music in Dunkirk as in most American communities had been rudely cultivated. The Germans of the place although plain and generally poor, were a law-abiding people with civilized tastes and refined tendencies. In 1856 they organized the Singerbund, and made it a permanent institution, where for many years music was cultivated in a scientific way. The society was named the Dunkirk Germania Verein. Its object was the advancement and cultivation of song and social intercourse. Singerfests were held by this with other societies in Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie and other important places. The society continued its existence long after Dunkirk was incorporated as a city in 1880. Ten years later a number of citizens of Dunkirk most skilled in music organized the Dunkirk Choral Union the effect of which was to develop from them the musical talent of Dunkirk.

THE ARMORY.

In 1858, the armory now used as the city hall was built by the state and the next year dedicated.

THE TOWN OF DUNKIRK.

In 1859, the town of Dunkirk was formed from Pomfret. Prior to its organization as a new town there had been no town meetings held in that village, notwithstanding efforts had been made to have them. Seldom it was that a Supervisor was selected from that part of Pomfret. These and other circumstances contributed to produce unfriendliness and jealousy between the villages of Fredonia and Dunkirk, long manifested and in many ways. The Fredonians were charged by the Dunkirk people with being puritanical and straight laced. The people of Dunkirk were free and easy; they were inclined to hold sumptuary laws in disdain and were not very particular in the observance of Sunday ordinances. Indeed Fredonians averred that the whole population of Dunkirk had been seen out fishing upon the breakwater on Sunday, a statement to be taken probably with some grains of allowance. The strained relations that existed between the adult population of the two villages took a more strenuous phase when the boys of one town happened to meet those of the other. The contest that Dunkirk annually made for the town meetings and finally the building of a fence around the Dunkirk burial ground at an expense to the Town of Pomfret that Fredonia thought to be extravagant, caused that village to render a disgusted assent, and Dunkirk was set off as a new town or rather was "got rid" of in that way. The lack of cordiality between the two villages, as soon as Dunkirk was organized as a separate municipality, began to disappear and a better feeling to grow up, which has steadily improved to the present time.

Dunkirk in the Civil War.—In 1861 came the Civil War. Dunkirk was among the first localities in Chautauqua

County to be seriously admonished of its coming. February 16, 1861, the train which bore Abraham Lincoln on his way to the Capitol for inauguration stopped at Dunkirk and Lincoln from his car which halted west of the Erie Depot and just east of the center of Lion street, made a short speech to those gathered there in which he impressively referred to the gathering storm about to burst upon the country. Dunkirk may also be said to have been a witness to the last great tragedy of the war when the body of Lincoln was being bourn to its final resting place after his assassination. As the train paused at Dunkirk at midnight of the 27th and 28th of April, 1865, for a moment to receive a solemn reception amidst the firing of minute guns, dirges of music, tolling of bells and in the light of funeral torches, a deep and lasting impression was made upon the people there assembled. These impressive incidents, the great railroad celebration and the debarkation of Lafayette at the Harbor of Dunkirk in 1825, are the most important historic events in the annals of Dunkirk.

Dunkirk was not only the first town in the county to be awakened to the great danger that threatened the country, but the first to take action in support of the government. Companies "D" and "E" of the Seventy-second New York Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, the first organized in the county, were raised in Dunkirk, sent forward and on the 20th of June, 1861, mustered into service. Less than two months after the first call for troops, Company B, Captain James M. Brown, from Jamestown, was mustered in and joined the same regiment a day later. Captain Patrick Barrett of Company E was the first man to enlist in Dunkirk and one of the first soldiers of the county to fall in battle. He was mortally

wounded at Williamsburgh. William O. Stevens, Captain of Company D, afterwards became the Colonel of this regiment and was killed at Chancellorsville. In the fall Company H also from Dunkirk, Captain Stephen H. Doyle, was mustered in and joined the same regiment. He was killed in the Battle before Richmond. Many other gallant officers and men of the three Dunkirk companies fell in the battles of the war.

they were constantly passing to the scene of strife, or returning perhaps wounded from the field of battle. Here was the Provo-martial headquarters, and here all the drafts for the Congressional District were conducted. The State Armory and Arsenal, now the City Hall, was the rallying point of the volunteers departing for the front and the place where some of the dead heroes of the war lay.



CENTRAL AVENUE—DUNKIRK.

In other regiments and in other branches of the service were many of its citizens found. The Irish, the Germans and the Catholics of Dunkirk contributed quite their full share to the ranks of the army and suffered quite their full share of its losses in battle.

During all the four years of war Dunkirk was the center of military action in this Congressional District; from there the troops took their departure to the seat of war. Through Dunkirk

Conclusion.—The early history of Dunkirk closes with the completion of the Erie Road to Lake Erie. The great railroad celebration commemorating this event marks the beginning of a new era in the chronicles of the town as distinctly as a mile stone marks the way. Before that event its inhabitants were nearly all of New England extraction, having pursuits and characteristics no different from the residents of other towns and settlements in the county.

With the construction of the Erie Railroad came another class of citizens, a large influx of a foreign born people of various nationalities and of differing languages. Poor and industrious, they came with the legitimate purpose of earning their bread and supporting their families by the labor of the hands and the sweat of the brow. The experiences of history and the result in this instance proves, that with opportunities such as our country affords from a plebeian ancestry like this springs enter-

forest as far on the other. Deer snuffed the breezes of the lake at Point Gratiot and found a safe retreat in the tangled thickets of Crooked Brook. The progress of the place since then has been at times slow and irregular, but towns of a rapid growth have often a fleeting prosperity. Dunkirk has experienced many adversities and has survived them all. Her good harbor, superior railroad facilities and important manufacturing industries are destined to establish here a permanent and busy town. Be-



WASHINGTON PARK—DUNKIRK.

prising, intelligent and substantial communities—citizens sure to understand and value our free institutions.

We have continued our sketch of Dunkirk beyond its earliest annals and until after the new order of things inaugurated by the Erie Railroad was fairly established. This result may be said to have been consummated at the close of the Civil War. Not sixty years before that time Timothy and Luther Goulding and Solomon Chadwick had built their cabins by the bay—a sailless lake stretched wide one side and a dense

sides these substantial advantages Dunkirk has the essentials of a handsome and attractive city. When the roughness of early surroundings and other crudities shall have been smoothed away the natural beauties of her situation will appear. A gently undulating country, gradually rising from the shore of a crescent bay, a town with public edifices and church spires rising in the midst; cultivated fields around and the distant Arkwright hills as a back ground constitute the elements of a pleasing landscape.

From the headlands that flank the bay we have another view. Here the great lake seems as limitless as the sea itself, and is as sublime in storm or calm. The breakers thunder against the rocky sides of Point Gratiot as grandly as the surf beats on the ocean shore. In the clear atmosphere of this latitude the western sun descends into Lake Erie with even greater splendor than it sinks into the ocean wave. An Englishman, used to the fogs of his native island, may be pardoned for thinking nothing more beautiful than an Italian sunset, for he has never seen the sun quench its fires and close the day from Point Gratiot.

Walter Smith, one of the donors of the park at Point Gratiot, caused fifty bushels of hickory nuts to be planted there from which have sprung a handy

growth of deep rooted timber, calculated to withstand the powerful breezes of Lake Erie. Hickoryhurst will always be a reminder of his considerate and unselfish care, to all who seek its restful shades. No monument could be reared upon this appropriate and beautiful spot that would as effectually perpetuate the memory of his public service, as this that he himself has reared.

The pride of the people of Dunkirk in Hickoryhurst and Washington Park, the public spirit they evince in their schools, their library and their public charities, promise that, notwithstanding her early adversities and short comings, Dunkirk sometime will outstrip her ancient rivals and become one of the most beautiful and cultivated cities of the lake.



CITY HALL—DUNKIRK.

THE BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

BY MARSHALL L. HINMAN.

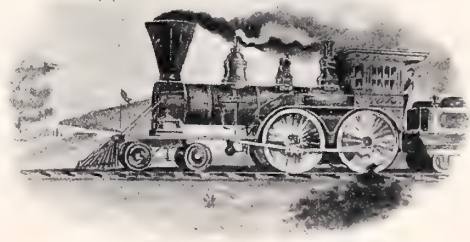
The Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, State of New York, was incorporated under the General Manufacturing Laws of said state, November 11, 1869. The articles of incorporation, which were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, specified, among other details, "That the number of Trustees who are to manage the affairs of said company, is five, and the names of the persons who are to act as such Trustees during the first year are: Horatio G. Brooks, Marshall L. Hinman, William O. Chapin, M. R. Simons and John H. Bacon, Jr." "That the operations of said company are to be carried on in the Town of Dunkirk, County of Chautauqua, State of New York." This certificate was filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany on the 12th day of November, 1869. Of the above named Trustees, who were the incorporators, Horatio G. Brooks was a resident of Dunkirk, New York, and Marshall L. Hinman, William O. Chapin, M. R. Simons and John H. Bacon, Jr., were residents of the City of New York.

The real estate and buildings which the corporation acquired were obtained from Horatio G. Brooks, who, under date of October 29, 1869, leased for a term of ten years from the Erie Railway Company the above mentioned property, known as the Dunkirk Shops, where the railway company had constructed a few new locomotives and freight cars, as well as repairing same. At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees of the Brooks Locomotive Works held in the City of New York on Satur-

day, November 13, 1869, Mr. Brooks was elected President and Superintendent of the works, and Marshall L. Hinman, Secretary and Treasurer.

The initial, or first, order for locomotives was from the Erie Railway Company, such order being for twenty-five eight wheel type of engine, six foot gauge, which was the standard gauge of the Erie Railway at that time, and the order to be completed at the rate of two engines per month.

During the first month one locomotive was completed and also one during



**FIRST LOCOMOTIVE MADE AT THE
BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.**

the month of December. Twenty-seven locomotives were completed during the first twelve months.

In the calendar year ending December 31, 1871, we had completed forty-five; and for a like period, ending with December, 1872, we had completed seventy-three, which brought our average up to six locomotives per month. The great financial panic which commenced September 15, 1873, seriously affected, not only the manufacturing industries, but the financial condition of the entire country, reducing the volume of our business to such an extent that

during the year of 1874 but six locomotives were completed, and in 1875 only twenty-two.

The Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876 stimulated all industries, and the output of the Brooks Locomotive Works during that year increased to forty-seven engines but the stimulus of the Centennial having exhausted itself, depression followed, so that during the calendar year of 1877 only seventeen locomotives were completed, and but thirty-two were finished during the year 1878. The latter part of the year 1879, six years after the financial

tive business, after so long a period of depression, that he immediately commenced the construction of new buildings and the purchase of late and improved machinery to meet the demands of new equipment. This expenditure was made in direct opposition to the views expressed by several of our railway friends and some financial men in the City of New York, but the wisdom of the course which he pursued was fully demonstrated before the end of twelve months, as the entire country by this time was again prospering and during the year ending December 31,



VIEW OF THE BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS IN 1877.

panic of 1873, there were marked signs of permanent recovery from the great depression and during that year forty-four locomotives were completed. During these years of depression contracts were taken for locomotives, barely covering the cost for labor and material, in order that the works might be continued in operation and the working organization disturbed as little as possible.

Mr. Brooks returned from the Pacific Coast early in 1880, where he had been spending several months with his family, and he was so impressed with the situation and prospect of return to ac-

1880, one hundred locomotives had been completed in the works. In 1881 we increased our production to one hundred and forty-six and in 1882 our total output was two hundred and three. During one month of that year we turned out twenty completed locomotives.

It is a well established fact that depression always follows a period of unusual activity and this condition was realized about July of 1883. So seriously did it affect the railroads and financial centers that during the last six months of that year we completed only forty-six locomotives; only seventy-

three in 1884; twenty-seven in 1885; and eighty-seven in 1886. From that time until the early part of 1893 business throughout the country was in a very satisfactory condition, but the financial disturbance which occurred in the summer of 1893 again produced a stagnation of all business, including locomotive construction, so that during the year 1894 but ninety locomotives were completed. This financial depression was not as serious as the one which occurred in 1873; the country regained its normal condition more speedily, and, in 1895 one hundred ninety-five locomotives were completed and one hundred during 1896. From this time, until the present, business has continued to increase and during the year 1901 three hundred and seventeen locomotives were turned out by the Brooks Locomotive Works.

The following table gives the total number of locomotives completed in each of the years from November, 1869, until January 1, 1902:

Year.	No. Loco's.	Year.	No. Loco's.
1869 (2 mo's)	2	1885	27
1870	32	1886	87
1871	45	1887	144
1872	73	1888	165
1873	68	1889	119
1874	6	1890	194
1875	22	1891	226
1876	47	1892	194
1877	17	1893	197
1878	32	1894	90
1879	44	1895	125
1880	100	1896	100
1881	146	1897	157
1882	203	1898	225
1883	148	1899	294
1884	73	1900	317
		1901	382

No. of employes,	Nov., 1869....	376
" "	" May, 1874....	129
" "	" June 15, 1901....	2,255
" "	" Dec. 31, 1901....	2,613

The amount of wages paid to the employes of the Brooks Locomotive Works during the past seventeen years is given below:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1884	\$204,454 19	1891	\$ 692,944 38
1885	156,953 22	1892	694,828 48
1886	356,339 67	1893	422,060 87
1887	527,977 11	1894	387,903 28
1888	578,036 42	1895	493,655 09
1889	490,830 26	1896	371,596 04
1890	717,547 07	1897	743,571 33
		1898	934,895 72
		1899	1,204,039 60
		1900	1,353,968 85
		1901	1,386,636 16

A comparison of the size of locomotives completed in 1891 and 1899 presents some interesting features, particularly showing the marked tendency on the part of railway companies for



A MODERN LOCOMOTIVE.

heavier locomotives. The average weight of each locomotive completed in 1891 was one hundred and eighty-four thousand, six hundred and twenty-nine pounds; the average of the same in 1899 was two hundred seventy thousand, four hundred twelve pounds; the average increase therefore being eighty-five thousand, seven hundred eighty-three pounds, or forty-two and one-half tons per engine.

It is eminently proper in writing up this history that record should be made

of the several officials who held important positions in the organization.

In June, 1885, Mr. Brooks relinquished the office of Superintendent and J. H. Setchel was elected to the position, which office he held until August 1, 1888. Mr. Brooks continued as President of the works until his death, which occurred at his home in Dunkirk April 20, 1887. On the afternoon of April 19 he was stricken with apoplexy, remaining in an unconscious condition, excepting at brief intervals, until his death, which occurred about one o'clock next afternoon. By his death was lost to the world as noble and honorable a man as ever lived.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Brooks Locomotive Works held at their office in Dunkirk, New York, June 9, 1887, the following resolution was passed and directed to be inscribed on the minutes:

"The committee to whom was entrusted the preparation of an expression of the sentiments of this Board relative to the death of our late President, Horatio G. Brooks, the founder of these works, beg leave to report as follows:

"We can add nothing to the well earned fame of this man, for his life deeds are an open book, as a tale that is told and cannot be forgotten by those of us who survive him and will be an imperishable inheritance to those who shall follow, but, it is altogether fitting that we, his late associates, should not only in accordance with a time honored custom, but acting on the dictates of our hearts and prompted by our love for his memory, place on record our highest estimate of the masterly mind, grand character and philanthropic life of our late President and friend. There remains to his memory the monument of his works, and to those to whom he was ever loyal in life is bequeathed the

paramount duty of proving our loyalty to him dead by united and harmonious efforts, to not only maintain the present high character and reputation of these works, but, acting under the inspiration of his well known wishes in connection with the same, place them, if possible, in still higher repute, and make them the leader in locomotive building of this country that the mechanical fame of their founder may be thus continued and increased.

(Signed) M. L. Hinman,
R. J. Gross,
Committee."

Mr. Brooks was succeeded as President by his son-in-law, Edward Nichols, who, after four and one-half years of service, died January 7, 1892, after a brief illness of pneumonia. We cannot better record his ability as President of the works than to give a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Trustees at their meeting held February 13, 1892:

"The Board of Trustees desires to put upon its record a tribute to the memory of their late associate and President of the Brooks Locomotive Works, Edward Nichols, who died in Dunkirk on the 7th day of January last.

"Mr. Nichols became connected with the company as Trustee May 31, 1887, and on June 9 of the same year was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the founder of these works, Horatio G. Brooks.

"Mr. Nichols at once acquainted himself with the plans of his predecessor, and, while exercising a general supervision over all departments of the works, his special training led him to devote his time and energies particularly to the important work of the maintenance, operation and increase of the plant, a work for which he was peculiarly adapted.

"He was a man of indefatigable ener-

gy and untiring industry, working early and late, and on the work accomplished during the four and one-half years that he had charge of the works he has left the impression of the master hand. Affable and easily approached, yet he had strong convictions and fixity of purpose.

"In the death of Mr. Nichols we feel that the support of a strong arm has been removed.

"We would also add to this record our appreciation of his efforts as a member of the City Council and the Young Men's Association. To the important public improvements now under way his time was freely given and the assistance he rendered was invaluable.

"Dying at the early age of forty-one years, in the prime of his manhood, his loss to these works and to the city is to be greatly deplored. We believe, however, that the influence he exerted will be long felt and that his spirit will live in the young men, upon whom will devolve the work that he has laid aside."

At the time Mr. Nichols was elected President in June, 1897, a new office of Vice President was created and Marshall L. Hinman was chosen to fill the same, continuing also the duties of Treasurer.

Mr. Hinman resigned the office of Vice President February 13, 1892 and was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Nichols, which office he continued to hold until December 9, 1896, when Frederick H. Stevens was made President and February 13, 1892, Robert J. Gross was elected to the position of Vice President, made vacant by the advancement of Mr. Hinman to the Presidency. Mr. Gross, prior to such promotion, had been connected with the works since 1882 in the capacity of agent, devoting most of his time to travel among the

railways of the country. A due amount of credit should be accorded to him for the zeal and fidelity which he displayed in this capacity. In recognition of his ability he was, in June, 1901, elected Second Vice President of the American Locomotive Company and placed in charge of the Brooks Works at Dunkirk, New York.

Frederick H. Stevens entered the works in February, 1892, shortly after the death of his brother-in-law, Edward Nichols, occupying the position of Assistant to the President. He was elected a Trustee of the works December 13, 1893, and President December 9, 1896, which position he filled with marked ability.

Mrs. Julia A. Brooks, wife of the founder of the works, died November 5, 1896, and at a meeting of the Trustees held December 9, 1896, the following memorial was read and inscribed upon the minutes:

"The Board of Trustees desires to place upon its records a tribute to the memory of their late associate, Mrs. Julia A. Brooks, who died November 5, 1896.

"Mrs. Brooks became a member of this Board on the 13th day of February, 1892, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward Nichols, and from this time until her sickness, took an active interest in the proceedings of our meetings and in the development and progress of the works which her husband had given the best years of his life to establish.

"Those of us who were fortunate in enjoying close relations with her, have sustained a great loss in being deprived of the wise counsel of a most intelligent and well developed mind. In an uncommon degree in a woman, she possessed that qualification of being able to comprehend business conditions and her decisions on important questions



PRESENT PLANT OF THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

were of much value. Her consideration for the officers and co-workers of the locomotive works, her charity for those of the employes who were unfortunately injured, her hospitality and elevated spirit of womanhood, made her life especially attractive and useful and endeared her to a large circle of friends and admirers to whom her passing away has caused profound sorrow."

At the time of the organization of the works in 1869 David Russell was a foreman and continued in that capacity for several years, being promoted for meritorious service January 1, 1877, to Assistant Superintendent; elected February 1, 1890, to Superintendent, and on July 1, 1898, to General Superintendent. Due amount of credit should be given this worthy man for his zeal in behalf of the great industry which he has so ably assisted in establishing in this city.

Theodore M. Hequembourg entered the employ of the works at the time of the organization in November, 1869, as Time-keeper; was made Cashier November, 1870; was elected Secretary June 9, 1887, which office he has filled with ability and holds at the present time.

Harry Tandy entered the employ of the Brooks Locomotive Works July 1, 1886, as Chief Draughtsman and resigned November 26, 1889, to accept a position as Mechanical Superintendent of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. He returned to the works February 1, 1890, and filled the position of Assistant Superintendent in a very acceptable manner. He again resigned August 1, 1898, to become Superintendent of the Canadian Locomotive Works, Kingston, Ontario.

Charles J. Carney, employed at the present time as Engineer of Machinery of the Brooks Works of the American Locomotive Company, entered the ser-

vice of the Brooks Locomotive Works July 5, 1872. In 1875 was appointed foreman of tools and December 19, 1901, was appointed Superintendent of Machinery which position he still holds in the Brooks Works. His duty consists in the maintenance of the buildings and machinery and designing and erecting new buildings and the installation of new machinery, and his long connection with the works makes him a valued official of the American Locomotive Company. His duties are not confined entirely to the Brooks Works but he is frequently called in consultation and his advice sought in the management of the other works under the control of the American Locomotive Company.

James McNaughton, Superintendent of the Brooks Works of the American Locomotive Company, entered the service of the Brooks Locomotive Works in 1898, being appointed to that position upon the promotion of David Russell to General Superintendent. Prior to Mr. McNaughton's engagement in the locomotive works he had been employed for nine years as Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment of the Wisconsin Central Railway and several years prior to that time as Master Mechanic of the Northern Pacific Railway. The excellent mechanical results which are accruing to the American Locomotive Company in the management of the Brooks Works are largely owing to his able management, it having been clearly demonstrated to the satisfaction of the owners of the American Locomotive Company that the Brooks Works is the best organized and managed shop in the entire Locomotive Company, reflecting much credit upon Mr. McNaughton, as well as upon former owners and managers.

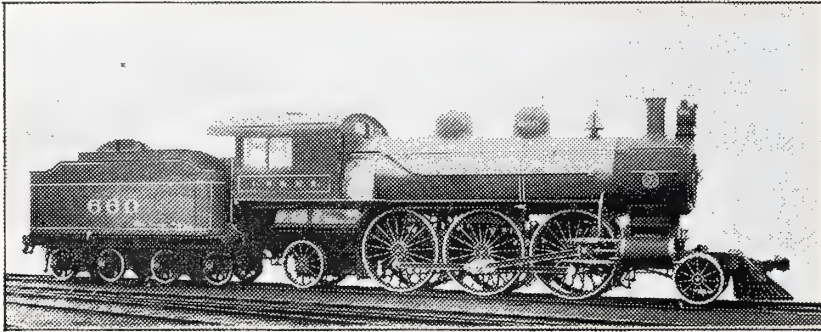
In the employment of labor the Brooks Works is the fifth in size of the manufacturing establishments in the State of

New York, and the largest west of the Hudson River except two shops at Schenectady, the General Electric Company and the locomotive works located in that city.

Dunkirk, New York, October, 1902.

In making up the above history, mention should have been made of the tak-

ing over of the Brooks Locomotive Works by the American Locomotive Company as one of its important constituent plants. This occurred in June, 1901. Two years later, in 1903, Mr. McNaughton was promoted to be General Superintendent of both the Schenectady and the Brooks Works of that Company.

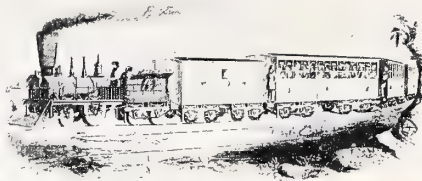


EXPOSITION FLYER.



1 James McNaughton, Gen. Supt. 2 Robt. H. Gilmour, Supt. 3 John R. Magarey, Asst. Supt. 4 E. J. Carney, Engineer Machinery. 5 John Player, Mechanical Engineer. 6 J. G. Blunt, Foreman Drawing Dept. 7 F. C. Eggbrecht, Shop Accountant. 8 John W. Holmes, Local Cashier. 9 F. D. Light, Gen. Cor. Clerk. 10 E. C. Haggitt, Supt. Clerk. 11 H. L. Breckenridge, Store-keeper. 12 E. A. Schrader, Gen. Foreman. 13 Chas. Laudschoof, Night Foreman Mach. Shop. 14 John E. Dixon, Foreman Cylinder Shop. 15 John W. Porter, Foreman Tool Shop. 16 Albert Ruecker, Foreman Erecting Shop. 17 Horace Pentecost, Foreman Blacksmith and Hammer Shop. 18 E. J. McCarthy, Foreman Tank Shop. 19 Wm. Burns, Foreman Boiler Shop. 20 F. G. Bird, Asst. Foreman Boiler Shop. 21 H. A. Matteson, Foreman Bldg. Carpenters. 22 G. M. Hoeft, Foreman Paint Shop. 23 E. A. Brandt, Foreman Tin Shop. 24 W. S. Thompson, Foreman Pattern Shop. 25 John McNeil, Foreman Iron Foundry. 26 W. H. Namack, Asst. Foreman Iron Foundry. 27 Fred Allen, Gen. Yardmaster. 28 C. J. Flahaven, Foreman Mach. Repairs.

1851



RAILROAD

NEW YORK AND DUNKIRK

CLEVELAND, SANDUSKY, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

AND ST. LOUIS



ONE OF THE SPLENDID STEAMERS
KEY STONE STATE, NIAGARA AND QUEEN CITY

Will leave Dunkirk every Morning on arrival of the Express Train from the West, connecting at Dunkirk with the Morning Express Train
Returning, leave Dunkirk every Morning on arrival of the Express Train from the West, connecting at Dunkirk with the Morning Express Train

ALSO, ONE OF THE SPLENDID STEAMERS
EMPIRE, SARATOGA & ALABAMA

Will leave Dunkirk every Evening, on arrival of the Day Express Train from New York, for Cleveland, Sandusky and Monroe. Returning, connect daily the above Ports with the Morning Express Train at Dunkirk. Also, a line of Steamers from Toledo, running in connection with the Michigan Southern Rail Road, and Doyle and Dickson's Packets

WALBRIDGE'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND.

WILL TOUCH AT DUNKIRK DAILY, TAKING PASSENGERS TO AND FROM ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES

Passengers by way of Buffalo, connect with this Route at Geneva, crossing Seneca Lake by the

NIGHT STEAMER BET. TOLEDO

AND RETURN BY THE SAME CONNECTION

J. NOTTINGHAM, AGENT, DUNKIRK
New York May 10th 1851

CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

[The original time card is in possession of the Brooks Locomotive Works. Note date, 1851. The engineer who ran the "Night Express" was the late Horatio G. Brooks, founder of the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N.Y. U. S. A.]

The Construction of the Erie Railroad and its Commercial Effects upon the City of Dunkirk.

BY HON. JULIEN T. WILLIAMS.

In the early years of the Nineteenth century, when Chicago was but a hamlet, clustered about Fort Dearborn and yet unnamed; when Buffalo was but a small town at the foot of Lake Erie; when Detroit was a military post nearly at the western bounds of civilization and summer and winter, in the language of E. H. Mott in his "Between the Ocean and the Lakes," saw the poor emigrant, with his whole household in a hooded wagon, which often served for vehicle, stable and tavern, moving toilsomely to the distant west, or what was then called the distant west, and it was rarely more distant than Illinois; when beyond the Mississippi was a land virtually unknown to emigration, William C. Redfield conceived the idea of having a railroad reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Erie. His first plan was for the construction of a road from the Hudson River to the Mississippi, but that was a project beyond the power of his contemporaries to grasp the magnitude of. They said: "Let us reach Lake Erie with our railroad, then other roads will come from the west to meet us. And other roads did come eastward, brought into existence by the advance of the Erie westward. Then as the Erie project took form and substance, its purpose aroused the east to action and Massachusetts began the pushing of a railroad westward to share in, if not rule, the prospects brought to view by the Erie idea. Mr. Mott says that "if the building of the Erie Railroad had not been begun when it was New York City and Central New York would have been without railroads for years, for it was the prospective uniting of the Hudson with Lake Erie by such a railroad that spurred the interests between Albany and Buffalo to the building of the local lines that were consolidated as the New York Central Railroad soon after the Erie was completed to Dunkirk. Boston's connection by rail with the east was hastened a decade or more by the Erie undertaking. It was be-

cause the Erie was advancing toward Lake Erie that all that system of railroads now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern came into existence as early as they did, and that lines of railroads from the south and from the north were projected, and their building was begun and carried forward to meet the advancing Erie at some point along its route. Thus it may be said truthfully that the history of the Erie is indirectly the history of the railroads of the country."

On July 29, 1831, a meeting was held at Monticello, Sullivan County, New York, for the purpose of taking action relative to the construction of a railroad commencing at New York City and passing through the southern tier of counties as far, at least, as Elmira. The first meeting that took on shape and form looking to the construction of a railroad from New York City to Lake Erie was held on September 20, 1831, three months after the Monticello meeting alluded to above. This meeting was held at Jones' Tavern in the Village of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, and the question of building a railroad through the southern tier of counties from the Hudson River to Lake Erie was there discussed. The leading spirit in getting up this meeting was Richard P. Marvin, then a young lawyer of Jamestown and who afterward became a Justice of the Supreme Court and also a Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. In his work referred to above, Mr. Mott says: "Of this Jamestown meeting, Hon. Elial T. Foote, who was the First Judge of Chautauqua County, was the Chairman. The result of the meeting was the drafting of the following notice by Mr. Marvin, which was published in the Albany Argus, then the 'State Paper,' and in the newspapers of the Southern Tier, such publication being a necessary legal proceeding in those days:

'Railroad—Application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its next

session for the passage of an act to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from the City of New York through the southern tier of counties and the Village of Jamestown to Lake Erie, with a capital of six millions of dollars, or such other sum as may be deemed necessary.

September 20, 1831.'

"This notice to the Legislature was practically the first positive step toward the

CHANGE OF TIME.

New-York & Erie Railroad.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW YORK CITY, via DUNKIRK and the Erie Railroad, connecting, with first class steamers on Lake Erie, the Michigan, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Sandusky and Newark, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroads, and first class steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania canals.

Trains leave Dunkirk as follows, Sundays excepted:

- 1st. Morning Express Train at 6 1-2 A. M.
- 2d. Morning Mail Train at 10 A. M.
- 3d. Accommodation (2d class) at 1 1-2 P. M.
- 4th. Express train leaves at 5 p. m.
- 5th Express Cattle Freight, leaves at 3 a. m.
- 6th. Way Freight, leaves at 4 3-4 a. m.

N. B. The 5 o'clock p. m. train will leave on Sundays and not on Saturdays.

Second class passengers taken on the accommodation train at 1 1-2 o'clock, p. m. Fare through from Dunkirk to New York, \$5.00.

Particular attention paid to the shipment of live Stock, and Freight of every description. The gauge being 6 feet wide gives this route great advantage over narrow Roads, in the transportation of stock and all other freight.

Freight Tariffs distributed, giving full particulars in regard to the prices of Freight.

Freight carefully shipped at Dunkirk, and each of the following Freight Stations:

Forrestville, Little Valley, Olean,
Dayton, Allegany, Hinsdale,
Cattaraugus, Great Valley, Cuba.

and all other eastern stations:

C. MINOT, Sup't.

HEBER SQUIER, Ag't.

Dunkirk, Oct. 3, 1851.

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WESTERN NEW YORK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

REPRODUCED FROM THE GOWANDA REPORTER,
OCTOBER, 1851.

project of building a railroad between the Hudson River and Lake Erie."

In October, 1831, a meeting was held in Angelica, Allegany County, for the purpose of taking steps in relation to the contemplated railroad from the City or County of New York to Lake Erie. At this meeting the Hon. Phillip Church made an address in which he urged the construction of the railroad from New York City to that part of Lake Erie lying between the mouth of

Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line, and he was instructed by such meeting to make application for a railroad, which was published according to law and was as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next meeting for the passage of an act incorporating a company with a capital of ten million dollars for the construction of a railroad from the City or County of New York to that part of Lake Erie lying between the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line, together with a branch of the Allegheny River, and also for the establishment of a ferry across such part of the North River as the route of the main line of the railroad may pass over.

November 2, 1831."

At the meeting of delegates from the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Steuben, Tioga, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Otsego, Greene, Sullivan, Tompkins and Seneca, convened at the Village of Owego on the 20th day of December, 1831, George Morrell of Otsego, was appointed President and D. G. Garnsey, R. P. Marvin and N. Hacks were the representatives from Chautauqua County. L. A. Burrows, the delegate from Tioga County, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee consisting of one delegate from each county represented in this convention be appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention."

The committee was announced from the chair as follows:

Garnsey of Chautauqua, Crooker of Cattaraugus, Haight of Allegany, Leland of Steuben, Burrows of Tioga, Virgil Whitney of Broome, Clark of Chenango, Baxter of Delaware, Page of Otsego, Pelton of Sullivan, Seamen of Greene, Bloodgood of Tompkins, Halsey of Seneca, Wakeman of New York.

The committee appointed to consider and report to the convention the subjects which should particularly occupy their attention at the meeting, reported as follows:

First. That it is expedient that application be made to the Legislature of this state, at their ensuing session, for the incorporation of a company, with the necessary privileges to construct a railroad from Lake Erie, commencing at some point between the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and the lines of Pennsylvania, and to run from

thence through the southern tier of counties by the way of the Village of Owego to the Hudson River, or to connect with railroads already chartered or otherwise, as may be deemed most advisable, with a view to reach the City of New York by the best railroad, with the capital of five million dollars.

Second. That a notice of the foregoing application, emanating from this convention and signed by the officers thereof, be forthwith published in the public papers as the law directs.

Third. That a committee consisting of five members be appointed to prepare and report to the convention a memorial to the Legislature, embracing the above-mentioned subjects.

Fourth. That Executive Committees be appointed in the several counties interested in this application for the purpose of circulating and forwarding memorials, procuring the publication of notices and doing such other things as may be necessary to forward the objects of this application.

Fifth. That a central corresponding committee be appointed and also committees of correspondence for each of the counties interested in this application.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. G. Garnsey, Chairman.

The following named gentlemen were appointed executive and corresponding committees from the County of Chautauqua:

H. H. Camp, H. Sacket, W. Chester, T. A. Osborne, A. Dason, J. Mullet, O. Tinker, O. McClure, J. Van Buren, S. A. Crum, Asa Gage, L. Crosby, D. Sherman, Solon Hall, E. Convers, S. Tiffany, A. Plumb, T. Campbell, J. Wait, D. G. Garnsey.

The first charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New York for the construction of the Erie Railroad was passed April 24, 1832. It fixed the capital of the company at ten million dollars, but provided that it should be all subscribed and five per cent. of the subscriptions paid in before the company could be organized. The railroad was to be commenced within four years, and two hundred thousand dollars expended in construction within one year thereafter; one-fourth of the road was to be built and in operation within ten years from the date of the charter; one-half within fifteen years, and the whole within twenty years or the charter would be null and void. This charter required the road to begin at the city of New York or at such point

in its vicinity as might be most eligible and convenient therefor, and continue through the southern tier of counties by way of Owego in Tioga County to the shore of Lake Erie at some eligible point between the Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line. In 1833 the Legislature of the State of New York was asked to modify said charter by requiring but one million dollars to be subscribed to the capital stock instead of two millions, of which ten per cent. should be paid in before the company could be organized. As soon as possible after the amended charter became a law the subscription books were opened to meet the requirements of the said charter, as appears from the following notice:

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.

"Notice.—The books for subscription to the capital stock of this company will be opened at the Merchants' Exchange in this city on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of July next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock. One million dollars of the stock is required to be subscribed before the commencement of the work, in shares of one hundred dollars each, five dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscription. Dated New York, 24th June, 1833.

"Commissioners—Morgan Lewis, Gideon Lee, Robert White, John C. Coster, Stephen Whitney, Hurbert Van Wagenen, Isaac Lawrence, Goold Hoyt, Elisha Riggs, Thomas T. Woodworth, John Haggerty, John Steward, Peter I. Nevius, Michael Burnham.

"N. B.—Applications by letter to the Commissioners enclosing money or checks will be received as subscriptions."

All the stock required by the charter having been subscribed for the Commissioners issued the following notice:

NOTICE OF ELECTION—NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"One million dollars of the capital stock of this company have been subscribed in conformity with the charter, the stockholders are hereby notified that an election for the choice of seventeen directors of the said company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, the 9th of August next, under the inspection of the Commissioners as directed in the charter. The poll will be open from ten o'clock to twelve o'clock A. M. By order of the Commissioners.

"New York, July 19, 1833."

The organization of the Erie Railroad Company was thus completed and became a fixed fact on the 9th day of August, 1833.

From the organization of the company, on the 9th day of August, 1833, as stated above, over two long years passed away before the ground could be broken for the construction of the longest, most gigantic and expensive railway on the face of the globe.

On the 7th of November, 1835, in the presence of the leading, most prominent officials of the company, the first shovel of earth for the great work was removed on the east side of the Delaware River, near Deposit in the County of Delaware, New York. At sunrise on that memorable day, President King, Comptroller Samuel B. Ruggles, Treasurer Peter G. Stuyvesant, Lieutenant Governor Root, Judge Drake of Owego and many prominent citizens of the surrounding country met together for the purpose of commencing work on the grandest undertaking ever inaugurated in this or any other land. Mr. Watt's description of that interesting occasion says:

"The morning was clear and frosty. As the sun came up and tinged the surrounding hills with the 'cold glory of an autumn dawn, President King announced the purpose of the gathering and in the course of his address made the following remarks: 'What now appears a beautiful meadow will in a few years present a far different aspect—a tract of rails with cars passing and re-passing, loaded with merchandise and the products of the country. The freight will amount to two hundred thousand dollars per annum in a few years.' The last declaration being received with great incredulity by those present, the speaker concluded his prediction with the modifying expression—'at least, eventually.' The address completed, Mr. King shovelled a wheelbarrow full of dirt and Mr. Ruggles wheeled it away and dumped. Each one present went through the same routine, and quite an excavation was made and could be seen for several years afterwards, the road as finally located passing to the right of the spot. The shovel and barrow used were loaned by Maurice R. Haulce of Deposit and President King took the shovel with him to New York. It was preserved by the company until 1868 when it mysteriously disappeared. Mr. King did not live to see the 'tract of rails' completed, but many of those

present when he made his address lived to see the little excavation at Deposit succeeded by some of the grandest engineering achievements and the day when the 'extravagant' prediction of Mr. King in regard to the freight revenue of the road seemed ridiculously small in the light of events that raised the figures indicating the receipts from that traffic from the hundreds of thousands far into the millions."

When the news was carried throughout the southern tier of counties that the work had actually commenced, that the New York and Erie Railroad was certainly to be built, there was general rejoicing along the entire line. Village sites were rapidly secured, mills of all kinds were built, manufactories erected, stores were started and every preparation made in anticipation of the great increase of all kinds of business that must inevitably take place with the advent of the great railway. The farmer added to his stock of all kinds, cleared more land and grew happy in the thought of a quick, safe market with the metropolis of the state all the year through, winter as well as summer. The great outlet for these pent-up counties was about to be open, when beautiful Chautauqua, cold Cattaraugus and leeky Allegheny were to come in close and intimate touch with the wealth and grandeur of the great city of the seaboard, of which they had always heard so much but few had ever seen. A new and convenient market was soon to be opened for the countless millions of feet of lumber that covered the hills and valleys of the fortunate county through which the great railway was to pass. The commercial advantages that its construction was sure to make for every household was the all-absorbing theme of every gathering of friends and neighbors in the homes, shops, stores and fields. Those who had struggled through years of toil and penury, waiting and hoping for some avenue by which the products of the farms, the mills and looms could be taken to a market that would give some suitable return for their labors, were overflowing with joy as they heard and read the good news. It seemed as if a millennial era had arrived when those of the southern tier of counties who had worked so hard and waited so patiently for the long talked of event were about to have their fondest hopes realized. Young men and women regarded it as safe to form alliances that should unite them through life, and many fixed the

time and date to correspond with the year and month when the first train should pass over the entire line from the ocean to Lake Erie, little dreaming that the happy event would have to be postponed nearly sixteen years. Many bought and sold farms and other property, fixing the time of first payments when trains should be running from New York to Dunkirk. It was indeed a red-letter year in the history of the construction of the great railroad. There were no mistakes in the prophecies made in regard to the commercial advantages that would accrue to all the counties through which the road should run upon its completion to Lake Erie.

It was the one day that had been talked about for years by the entire population of the southern tier, as an event that was destined to contribute largely to the material wealth of all its people; when the products of the farm and dairy would be doubled in value, when the cost of sugar, tea and coffee, with other luxuries and necessities of the household would be brought from New York and sold at prices but little in advance of those in the great metropolis. Everything looked bright and prosperous for the road and the company anticipated no trouble in managing its financial affairs in such a way as to have all the money needed to push the undertaking forward to an early completion. But, says Mr. Mott "At a time when prospects seemed brightest the terrible disastrous fire of December 16, 1835, broke out in New York and swept away the entire lower part of the city. Many of the heaviest subscribers to the stock of the New York and Erie Railroad were ruined by the conflagration and thus one of the prospective mainstays of the company's treasury was destroyed. Following that catastrophe came the historic panic of 1836-37, with its wide-spread financial stagnation and ruin. This drove into bankruptcy many more of the large subscribers to the Erie stock, and the prospects of the company and its work were robbed of whatever of cheer and brightness they may have had. Nevertheless, depending on favorable action of the Legislature on a renewed appeal for state aid to the amount of three million dollars, the management of the company ordered a new survey to be made of the route for the road, which was begun by Engineers Captain Andrew Talcott and Edwin F. Johnson. The object of the survey was to ascertain the

most favorable and feasible terminal points for the railroad and, if possible, to modify and improve on the original survey of 1834. Captain Talcott, formerly of the United States Army Engineering Corps, had charge of the route from Lake Erie to Painted Post, in Steuben County, New York. Engineer Johnson was in charge between Painted Post and the Hudson River. Although a strong effort was being made to have the eastern terminus at Newburg, before the survey was completed the Legislature had passed the first Erie relief bill and this provided that the eastern terminus must be at Rockland County, and it was fixed at Tappan. Captain Talcott also reported in favor of Dunkirk as the western terminus of the railroad. It may be well to state that the proprietors of Dunkirk had made the donation of five thousand town lots to the company."

This report contained the first official statement that Dunkirk was to be the western terminus of the road. Prior to Captain Talcott's assertion as above given, the western end was to be on "Lake Erie, somewhere between Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line." Dunkirk, Silver Creek, Van Buren, Portland and Barcelona were alluded to and surveys made to each place to see where the most favorable grade could be found for surmounting the Ridge, as the high ground south of Lake Erie was called. The financial condition of the company was such, in the spring of 1837, that all work was suspended. Four long years had elapsed since its inauguration and a feeling of gloom and despondency was felt along the entire line when the announcement was made that all work had ceased. The fictitious values of land throughout Chautauqua, at least, caused the worst commercial failures that were ever known. Farm property as well as village lots were thrown on the market without any regard to actual values, the owners apparently believing that the bottom had dropped out and that everything was coming to an end. It was a trying time, especially for about every one in Dunkirk and vicinity who had in any manner speculated in real estate by making partial payments at time of purchase and given mortgage for balance. Everything of the kind went to the wall; entire families were stranded and penniless. The earnings of a lifetime were wiped out, causing a recommencement of the labors and cares necessary for the support of those depend-

ent upon them. The year 1837 was a trying one for the great railroad; but the life and energy and perseverance of its directors were equal to the demand made upon them.

In the spring of 1838 at the reorganization of the Board, James G. King was re-elected President and several new names were added to the list of directors. Again it was decided to seek aid from the state through the Legislature that was then in session. Mr. Mott says: "Eleazer Lord had formulated a plan which was presented to the Legislature in January, 1838. It called for a state loan to the New York and Erie Railroad Company of one hundred thousand dollars to be made against every like sum to be paid in by the company, and provided that ten miles of railroad from Tappan Slote (Piermont) west and ten miles from Dunkirk east, must first be put under contract. This was the result of the influence of Eleazer Lord and the large Dunkirk land owner, Walter Smith. By this provision was secured for all time the eastern terminus of the railroad at Piermont and of the western at Dunkirk, and thus private land interests at both ends of the lines were assured better tenure. But the bill was greatly to the general welfare of the company, notwithstanding this not entirely disinterested clause, and was the only one, perhaps, that could have met with approval from the Legislature at that critical time. It did meet with approval and was accepted by the company. Five weary, anxious years had now elapsed since the incorporation of the company in July, 1833, and up to this act of the Legislature, fixing Dunkirk as the western terminus of the great railway and providing for the commencement of work at that point, there had been nothing done that legally and absolutely settled the point of termination.

It was a joyous day when, nearly a week having passed since the action of the Legislature, the arrival of the mail by way of Fredonia brought the cheering news. Hope was again revived, business received a new start, corner lots began to have some value, but there was no return to the foolish excitement of 1836 and the early spring of 1837. The effects of the failures by the disastrous speculations of these memorable years were lasting and permanent upon nearly all those who were caught in the whirlpool of the unnatural greed for gain.

Work was commenced, as provided in the law of 1838, but financial difficulties were

continually arising so that but little was done until 1841, when the road was open from Piermont to Goshen. In June, 1843, it reached Middletown, which event was duly celebrated by the people of that village and surrounding country. Another long period of anxious waiting, doubts and uncertainties, discouragements and disappointments was entered upon. But the zeal and determination of its directors had overcome all difficulties to such an extent, after another five years of labor and patient waiting, that the wheels of progress were again set in motion, not to cease in their revolutions until Dunkirk, beside the blue waters of Lake Erie, was reached.

In his most excellent "History of Chautauqua," the Honorable Obed Edson says: "The road was opened to Port Jervis January 6, 1848; to Binghamton December 8, 1848; to Owego June 1, 1849; to Elmira October, 1849; to Corning January 1, 1850, and to Dunkirk May 15, 1851. The route east from Dunkirk ascended the ridge at a different point and at a lighter grade than the abandoned route. This great enterprise, which Dunkirk had so anxiously awaited through long years of doubt and despondency, was at last consummated and a great highway of travel was open from the ocean to Lake Erie. It was the longest railroad in the world. A great celebration which has never been equalled by anything of the kind in Chautauqua was held in Dunkirk to commemorate the event.

"As before stated, the Erie Railway was open to Dunkirk on the 15th of May, 1851. To show how important the construction of this great highway of travel was to the interests of the city and how it was regarded as the years rolled along, the following account of the opening of the road, written by the writer of this paper, was published in May, 1891.

"Forty years ago today on the 15th of May, 1851, occurred the grandest event in the history of Western New York, and especially in the history of this city, the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad. Up to that period it was the greatest work in the construction of a single line of railway that had ever been started and completed. For years it had been in progress of building, and young men had passed middle life waiting for the iron horse to reach the shores of Lake Erie. The active, business men of that day were looking forward with bright anticipations to the time when

this great artery of trade and commerce should pour its benefits and emoluments into their laps and build up a large and flourishing city, which should be a rival to anything on the borders of Lake Erie. The construction of the road had been repeatedly delayed and stopped for want of money, but when it was opened as far as Hornellsville and contracts were made to complete it to Dunkirk, hope again revived and everybody along the line and in this village became more than happy and all kinds of business began at once to feel its financial effects. To push forward the work as rapidly as possible the company in the fall of 1849 sent its first locomotive to Dunkirk by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and on the deck of a schooner from that city. It reached here late in the season in the charge of the late Horatio G. Brooks, then the very picture of health and in the prime of young manhood. The work of getting it off the vessel and safely to the shore in a cold and stormy November day, required all the pluck and perseverance which so characterized Mr. Brooks throughout his eventful life. The succeeding March he went to Maine and returned with his bride and made Dunkirk his future home. During the year 1850 and the early months of 1851, work was so far advanced as to enable the company to announce the 15th day of May as the day when the first train starting from the City of New York the day before, would run through to Dunkirk connecting by rail the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. It was indeed the event of the period and from its magnitude and effects upon both east and west, became of great importance. It would be impossible to imagine a more perfect day than that which awaited the thousands upon thousands who came from all sections of this and adjoining counties, to witness the grand opening and to see and hear the distinguished citizens who were on the train somewhere between Hornellsville and Dunkirk. It was before the days of telegraph and, of course, nothing could be heard from the anxiously looked for train, that was bearing Benjamin Loder, President of the company, and all the directors and high officials of the road. It had on board, also, the President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, the great statesman, Daniel Webster; Stephen A. Douglas, known as the "little giant;" the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Navy and nearly the whole of the Presi-

dent's Cabinet. It also carried the principal municipal officials of the City of New York, as well as those of cities along the line, and hundreds of wellknown citizens and capitalists of the great city that had furnished the means to complete the gigantic undertaking. The partially completed "Loder House," which was a colossal structure for any time, stood on the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Third Street and was the headquarters of the distinguished visitors; among whom from this county and vicinity were the late Governor Fenton, the Hon. George W. Patterson of Westfield; George N. Tew, President of the bank in Silver Creek; General Risley, afterwards Member of Congress from this district, and the father of General L. G. Risley now of this city; his son, the Hon. Hanson A. Risley, now residing in Washington, D. C.; his two brothers Levi and William, deceased, and who were the great garden-seed men of that day; Willard McKinstry, the venerable and accomplished editor of the Fredonia Censor, with hosts of others from Fredonia and surrounding villages, too numerous to mention. In Dunkirk, there was a long list of prominent citizens, who had made it their home for years, and had looked forward with beaming vision to this millennial occasion. Among them was the late Walter Smith, who was more instrumental in making Dunkirk the terminus of the road than all others combined; the late Reverend Timothy Stillman, who was the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this village, and whose wife is still living with but little of the effects visible of the passing years; the late E. R. Tompson, at that time editor of the Dunkirk Journal, which through various changes has come down as part of the evening Observer, and whose daughters, Mrs. W. W. Brigham and Mrs. J. T. Williams, are alone left of the family in this city.

There was also Dr. Ezra Williams who had at that time been a resident for more than thirty years of the growing village; the brothers James and Henry Van Buren, W. J. Moore, Edward Keyes and hosts of others whom it would be a pleasure to mention if space would permit it. The coming train was to come in on East Third Street and stop at Central Avenue. The entire street was filled with the assembled thousands, who began about eleven o'clock to look with increasing interest toward the

east for the expected arrival. About noon the smoke and the steam of the gaily decked engine was discovered through the woods when another five minutes brought it to its final stopping-place, amid the cheers and shouts of twenty thousand people. The grand company had arrived and the same train brought with it countless numbers of baskets of the most costly wines and champagnes with which to celebrate the great event, which were soon transferred to the Loder House and became part of the splendid dinner which was soon served to the hungry guests; while the outside masses were amply supplied with the meat of the finest beef, roasted in true barbecue style, without money or price. Of the officials on the train, the late Charles Minot, Superintendent of the road, was the most conspicuous. He was a man of wonderful genius and capacity, who gathered around him a well disciplined force of capable employees. Among the proudest and most noticeable of those who brought the precious load from Hornellsville was Charles H. Sherman, who was the engineer chosen by Mr. Minot for the responsible position, and no mistake was made in his selection. He naturally became the observed of all the observers, as having had the safety of such distinguished statesmen and officials in his keeping, and such engineers were few and far between in that day. Mr. Sherman was born in 1818 and commenced rail-roading when twenty years of age. He came on to the Erie road in 1851 by request of Mr. Minot from his old home in Boston, Massachusetts, and from the day he came through on the first locomotive to the present, this city has been his home. He is still with us, in the employ of the same company and would not hesitate today to run an engine anywhere with all the confidence and skill of forty years ago. It is a pleasure to be able to state that his wife, who has shared life's journey with him, and who is so well known and respected in this city, is among us still with all the vivacity of years gone by. Another venerable couple, who were notable on that interesting day is Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cobb, who have made this their home ever since. Mr. Cobb came through on this first train as a brakeman, but natural ability and fitness soon made him one of the most popular passenger conductors that run the road. For several years since he has been in business in this city and can, with his accomplished wife,

relate any number of interesting incidents connected with those early days in the history of the Erie Railway. The great speeches made by the world-renowned orators on that eventful day have gone into history, and the closing exercises in the evening consisted of a splendid display of fireworks, brought from New York, in the west part of the city. The Secretary of the Navy was met in the harbor here by all the government steamers on the lake, forming quite a fleet and returning east by the way of Buffalo. Daniel Webster and his son remained over for several days on account of the sickness of the latter, the guests of Hanson A. Risley. The son, Fletcher Webster, was under the professional care of Dr. Ezra Williams. On the day succeeding the opening, Mr. Webster made a splendid speech on national subjects and others to a large audience that had assembled in the immense dining-room of the Loder House to listen to one of the foremost statesmen and orators of that or any other age.

New life, new energies and renewed hopes for the commercial prosperity of Dunkirk stimulated every citizen. The eighteen years of waiting since the company was organized had been a continuous series of failures, disappointments and sorrows. Life and animation at once stimulated all those who had so long looked forward to the completion of the great railway as the beginning of a new era when business of all kinds would start and continue until the wheels of wealth and independence would place them beyond the bounds of want and anxiety. For several years after celebrating the grand opening, the commercial prospects of Dunkirk were bright and encouraging. It had at once become known as the western termination of the greatest railroad ever constructed and a place where labor could find constant employment and capital invested in any amount with the certainty of profitable returns. Its prospects immediately became bright and blooming and there seemed to be every encouragement for the rapid growth of an important, flourishing city. But its days of silent waiting for great commercial enterprises and disappointments had not ended. The wealth and business that was so confidently expected upon the arrival of the first train from New York was, from one cause or another, postponed, so far as Dunkirk was concerned, for another series of years. Other inter-

ests had drawn off much of its legitimate trade and commercial importance; and while the opening of the railroad had added largely to the growth, prosperity and population of all other sections of the county, the rapid growth so confidently expected for Dunkirk had not been realized. But its advantages as an important commercial point could not be ignored nor long neglected by the business world. The building of locomotives, started by the late Horatio G. Brooks and M. L. Hinman, both of Dunkirk, opened an industry that infused renewed hopes and life and added decidedly to the city's business prospects.

The above works were incorporated November 11, 1869, and the articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 12th day of February, 1869. There were five Trustees. At a meeting of the Trustees held in the City of New York on November 13, 1869, Horatio G. Brooks was elected President and Marshall L. Hinman, Secretary and Treasurer. The first order for locomotives was for twenty-five of the eight-wheel type of engines, with six-foot gauge, which was the gauge of the Erie at that time. During the December following the organization they built one locomotive and twenty-seven during the following year. During the year ending December 31, 1871, they built forty-five locomotives and for the year ending December 31, 1872, they made seventy-three, which was an average of six per month. The financial panic of 1873 was a great draw-back to its prosperity, and the consequent depression of business continued for about six years, but Mr. Brooks was so impressed with the thought that prosperous times were returning that he immediately commenced the construction of a new building, so that at the end of the year 1880 he had built one hundred locomotives; in 1881 they made one hundred forty-six, and in 1882, two hundred three. The depression of business preceding the year of 1894 was so felt by the company that during this year they made but ninety engines; in 1895 they made one hundred ninety-four. From the year 1896 up to the present time the business has been so increased that in the year 1901 three hundred seventeen locomotives were built.

Mr. Brooks died April 20, 1887, at his home in Dunkirk. From the time of his death to the consolidation of the works with the American Locomotive Company, Marshall

L. Hinman and Robert J. Gross were the leading spirits in the management of the works. Mr. Hinman became President of the company in 1892 and Mr. Gross Vice President. With the consolidation of the works as part of the American Locomotive Company, Mr. Gross became one of the prominent officials of the amalgamation, with an experience in the manufacture of locomotives second to none in the country.

Among the men who have given the best years of their lives to the success of the works we may mention David Russell who for years was General Superintendent; Theodore M. Hequembourg, who became Secretary June 9, 1897, and Harry Tandy, now at the head of the locomotive works at Kingston, Ontario, and who was Assistant Secretary for several years. Harry C. Hequembourg and Charles J. Carney now hold prominent positions in the American Locomotive Company and are regarded as among the most intelligent and valuable members of the consolidation.

This was followed by another important event—the construction of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, bringing several of the most flourishing towns of the county in direct trade with Dunkirk. The extension of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, the building of the Nickel Plate Road, the trolley line from the flourishing Village of Fredonia, with the addition of the Erie Railway and the double-tracked Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, all trains of which stopped here, made of Dunkirk the most important railway center in the county, and added largely to its prospective growth and commercial importance. These prospects have been largely increased with the extensive improvements made to its fine natural harbor which, through the labors and influence of Judge Warren B. Hooker, while in Congress, was vastly improved by the general government and given a depth of nineteen feet of water, in addition to effective, permanent breakwaters. The Brooks Locomotive Works, after many trials and reverses, gradually attained rank and reputation for the splendid machines turned out by its skilled workmen and its wise and systematic management. At its consolidation with the American Locomotive Company it at once became one of the most important branches of that progressive organization, and now with its three

thousand intelligent mechanics it can easily turn out daily two colossal engines with weight and power sufficient to haul trains of hundreds of heavily laden cars over the steepest grades to be found between the Atlantic and Pacific. In addition to the large increase of facilities for meeting the demands for locomotives, the importance of the city as a railroad and commercial center has brought additional commercial enterprises, including its mills and various machine shops, its carriage works and one of the most important works ever started within the bounds of the city—the United States Radiator Works, which now with its abundant capital and wise management is destined within a very short time to become one of the most important branches of business within the city. This establishment, which stands next in importance to that which is daily turning out these massive engines, added to the constantly increasing smaller works that are well supplied with the necessary funds and employing increasing numbers of skilled workers, is giving a stability to business of all kinds and a constant increase of population that is adding to its commercial importance and demonstrating the benefits growing out of the building of the Erie Railway. Its construction brought the entire county into close and direct touch with Lake Erie and the Great West, and furnished a short and quick market to every town and hamlet within its border, adding to its wealth and population from year to year. Dunkirk has but recently entered upon that degree of prosperity to which it so fondly looked forward during the construction of the railway that had promised so much for it. All of its advantages as a city, which are now so real and apparent, can be directly traced to the large commercial interests that have been developed and made profitable through the facilities offered by the completion of the greatest railway that the world had ever seen up to its opening from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes. The commercial advantages brought forward by the construction of the Erie Railway, have built largely the flourishing towns and villages, in addition to the growth of its two cities, in every section of our beautiful county whose history is so dear to every son and daughter of our beloved old Chautauqua.

PETER B. ALEXANDER.

Peter B. Alexander of Dunkirk was of the rugged type of manhood sure to resent an insult, never failing in his friendships and not wanting in his appreciation of good fellowship. He was born at North East, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1825, and there during the early years of his life he received that sturdy training and simple education afforded by the schools of the time.

With a large stock of native common sense, he prepared to battle with the world. Until 1855 he was a sailor on the Great Lakes accompanying his brother, Captain Squire Alexander, on frequent trips. It was



PETER B. ALEXANDER.

in 1865 that he formally changed his residence to Laona and engaged in the manufacture of printing paper in partnership with his brother-in-law, the late W. D. Kellogg. He was successful in his business affairs and in 1888 he moved to Dunkirk where he resided with his happy family until the day of his death.

In the City of Baltimore on January 2, 1856, he and Mary Ann Graham were united in marriage. His wife died December 29, 1897, and his son, William F. Alexander, died on December 17, 1900. Peter B. Alexander died on March 24, 1902, and he was sur-



JOHN W. BABCOCK.

vived by the following children: Miss Virginia M. Alexander of Allegheny; Clifford J. and John G. Alexander, respected citizens of Dunkirk.

The late Peter B. Alexander was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845. He was a devoted and thereafter lifelong member of that organization, serving as layman and in other capacities until the day of his death. In the passing of Mr. Alexander Dunkirk lost an esteemed citizen and the younger generation a keen and loving friend.

JOHN W. BABCOCK.

John W. Babcock, the only and adopted son of Delos and Huldah Babcock, was born November 26, 1851, in the town of Ellicott. His real family name before adoption was Wicks, and he is the own brother of Charles H. and Andrew W. Wicks. He lived in Ellery till the spring of 1857, when his parents moved to Levant in the town of Poland and their farm here was John's home until 1874.

Like many other progressive men of this county he was thoroughly accustomed to the toil and privations of farm life. At an early age he showed a strong fondness for school life and this bent of mind was encouraged by his parents.



ELNORA M. BABCOCK.

He taught the winter terms of his own district school for the years 1867-68 and received his first higher education in the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute whence he was graduated in June 1870. He also taught one term of school during the winter of 1869-70 at Sugargrove, Pa.

Having obtained a state scholarship in 1874, he entered Cornell University where he graduated four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

December, 1870, he married Miss Elnora E. Monroe of Freehold Township, Pennsylvania. Their four children were Maude R. Frederick M., Gertrude M. and Jessie H., of whom the last two died in infancy.

In 1878 Mr. Babcock was appointed Principal of the Silver Creek Academy and remained there until he came to Dunkirk in 1880 as Principal of the Academy and teacher of languages and mathematics. In 1881 he became City Superintendent of the public schools of that city, discharging the duties of Superintendent in a most competent and faithful manner and under his management the schools won an excellent reputation. The fact that he served as Superintendent for twenty continuous years shows the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Dunkirk.

He is a member of Irondequoit Lodge, Dunkirk Chapter, Dunkirk Council and Dunkirk Commandery.

During the year 1899 Mr. Babcock became largely interested in the mining business in the State of Washington. Immediately after resigning the Superintendency of the Dunkirk Schools, he was elected Vice President and a Director of the Columbia River Gold Mining Company, which office he still holds.

Although much of his time is spent in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Babcock still make Dunkirk their home.

ELNORA M. BABCOCK.

Elnora Monroe Babcock, wife of John W. Babcock, was born in the Town of Freehold, Warren County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1852, where she lived until her marriage.

Since 1889 she has been actively engaged in suffrage work and for several years has held the office of Superintendent of Press Work for the National Suffrage Association.

From early girlhood she felt the injustice of denying to women a voice in the affairs of government, which concerns them equally with men, but as her time was taken to a great extent with household affairs and she lived in a community where but few sympathized with the cause and none ready to come out and take a stand for it, she did no active work along this line until 1889, when mainly through her efforts a Political Equality Club was organized in Dunkirk of which she was made President. The club flourished remarkably under her management, soon increasing its membership from twelve to one hundred. Before the close of her first year as President of the Dunkirk Club she was elected President of the Chautauqua County Political Equality Club, which became the most thoroughly organized county in the United States and remained the banner county during her Presidency, having twenty-five flourishing local clubs within its borders and an enrolled membership of eighteen hundred.

She presided over the first Woman Suffrage meeting ever held at the great Chautauqua Assembly, July 25, 1891, where through the efforts of the County Club, Woman Suffrage was given a place on their program. During the three years in which

she served as President of the County Club, she presided each year at Chautauqua on Woman's Day. She also presided at Lily Dale on Woman's Day during her Presidency of the County Club.

At the end of three years she resigned the Presidency of the County Club to take the office of Superintendent of Press Work for the New York State Suffrage Association. In this work she met with such marked success that it attracted the attention of the National Suffrage Association and at the earnest request of Miss Susan B. Anthony she was induced to take the office of National Press Superintendent which she did in 1899. Under her management the work has been thoroughly organized until there is scarcely a newspaper in the United States that does not receive suffrage matter either directly or indirectly through the National Suffrage Press Bureau in Dunkirk.

She has sent out one hundred seventy-five thousand articles the past year in addition to what her various state and local assistants have furnished their own local papers. She also furnishes various press associations and newspaper syndicates with suffrage matter.

FRANK B. BARNARD.

Frank B. Barnard is everywhere recognized as one of the enterprising and popular citizens of Dunkirk. Born in Brandon, Vermont, August 6, 1853, Mr. Barnard came to Dunkirk in November of 1875. It was as an employe of the Standard Oil Company, that Mr. Barnard came to his adopted city; and as he served this corporation for twenty-seven years, it is evident by that fact that he is faithful to every trust and determined in the execution of the plans at hand.

Mr. Barnard's education was commenced in the district schools and later he took a course in the Erie High School. But in addition to the studies of the Academy, Mr. Barnard has profited by contact with life and through his service for a company always demanding the highest measure of administrative ability. He was married to Emma L. Burman of Dunkirk June 8, 1882, and they have two children: Ella L. and Frances J. Barnard. The family is highly respected in the social circles of the Northern Shore.

Mr. Barnard has traits of personality



FRANK B. BARNARD.

which naturally led him to take an active interest in politics. Under the appointment of Mayor Alexander Williams, Sr., he served as Police Commissioner for four years; and at the present time he is Postmaster of Dunkirk, having been appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt. In these public as well as private trusts he has met the exacting standards of the day.

Mr. Barnard's business and public activities are supplemented by membership in the following: The Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar, and Scottish Rite. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Red Men, Loyal Legion and Order of the Iroquois. He is a member of the Unitarian Church.

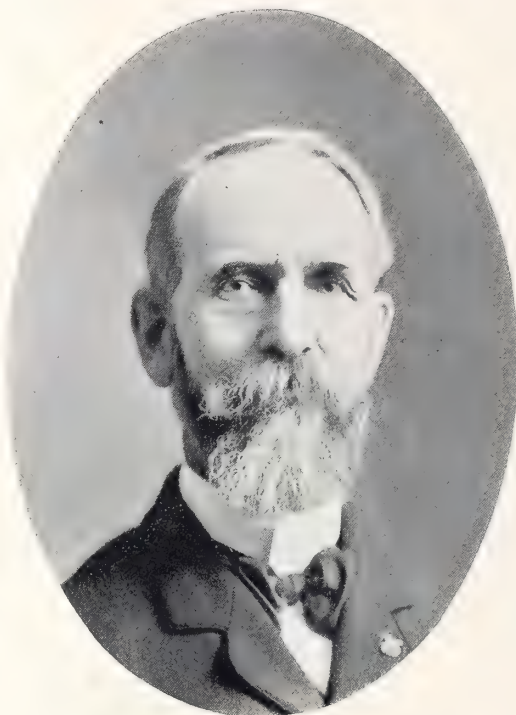
JOHN S. BEGGS.

John S. Beggs was born in Dunkirk December 24, 1822. He was educated in the common schools and began his business career on the lakes. In 1846 he entered the service of the New York and Erie Railroad Company in the engineering department, first working on the Delaware Division. On the completion of the road to Dunkirk he was assigned to a locomotive, his run being between Piermont and Middletown. He subsequently served as a conductor and later was appointed to the responsible position of Roadmaster of the Western Division. He served in this capacity until 1865, with great credit to himself and benefit to the company, and was then promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Western Division. In this last office he succeeded the founder of the locomotive works. In 1882 he retired from that office and accepted the position of freight agent of the company at Dunkirk, a place of great importance and one that he filled with ability until his death, March 11, 1889. He married in 1849, Malvina, daughter of Suel Dickinson of Dunkirk. Five children were born—Leonora, Henry, Edward, Frederick and John S. He was a life long and unswerving Democrat. From 1861 to 1873, inclusive, a period of thirteen years, he represented the Town of Dunkirk on the Board of Supervisors. He was untiring in this service, both for the interests of his town and the county, and his record as shown in the proceedings of the Board stamp him as one of the leading spirits. He was a member of the Water Board of Dunkirk from its organiza-

tion in 1868 until his death. He was also the last President of Dunkirk under its village charter. He was a leading member of the Masonic fraternity and for many years was a Knight Templar.

CHARLES BLOOD.

Charles Blood, now serving his twenty-sixth year as Coroner of Chautauqua County, and whose embalming board and fluid are used by the leading undertakers of the United States, was born in the City of Ottawa, Canada, October 30, 1835, and is the son of William and Harriet (Burpee)



CHARLES BLOOD.

Blood. The Blood family is of Irish descent and one branch of it settled in Vermont, whereof its descendants, one was William Blood, who was born in 1811. He removed in early life to Ottawa, Canada, where he resided for some years and afterwards in 1852 settled at Lockport, New York, which he made his place of residence until his death in 1876 at sixty-five years of age. He was a Republican and in early life had met with the sad loss of his wife, who died in Ottawa in 1841. Mr. Blood was engaged during the greater part of his life in the manufacture of chairs in the Cities



JOHN S. BEGGS.

of Ottawa, Canada, and Buffalo and Lockport, New York.

Charles Blood was reared, until he was six years of age, in Ottawa, when his parents removed to Buffalo, New York, where he resided until 1852, when he went with the family to Lockport, New York. At the latter place he learned the trade of upholsterer and in 1858 came to Dunkirk where he embarked in the furniture business, to which he added undertaking in 1866. His success as an undertaker and funeral director was so complete, that he soon disposed of his furniture business and has given his attention ever since to undertaking. A leading paper says: "He is not only one of the leading undertakers of New York but is a thoroughly representative man of the most generous impulses and genial qualities."

He is one of the nineteen undertakers who signed the call to organize the New York State Undertakers' Association, which owes much of its effectiveness to his efforts. One of the most important events of Mr. Blood's life is his invention and patenting of the "Folding Embalming Board." It is undoubtedly one of the most convenient and scientific contrivances for handling the dead which has ever been introduced in the United States and has received the commendation of every undertaker who has examined it, as attested by the many flattering letters in the possession of its manufacturer. In addition to the invention of his popular embalming board, he has compounded an "Antiseptic Embalming Fluid," which has met with marked success wherever it has been used. It is injected into the arterial circulation. These two inventions are not only sold in all parts of the United States but also in many foreign countries.

He is a Republican in politics; has been one of the Coroners of Chautauqua County continuously for the past twenty-six years, and is a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a Past Master of Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council, No. 26, Royal and Select Masters, and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knight Templars, and Ismailia Shrine of Buffalo.

On November 30, 1860, he married Emily DeWitt, daughter of Alvin DeWitt of Dunkirk. They have had five children: Charles, Frank and Fred, deceased; T. Hersee, mar-

ried Adeline W. Kidder, daughter of Rev. P. P. Kidder, engaged in the livery business, as well as undertaking, with his father and is a licensed embalmer; Myrtie, married Clement J. Reed, station agent at Falconer, New York, where they reside.

He has been the recipient of many favorable press notices, one of which said: "For thirty-eight years Mr. Blood has been a successful undertaker. His experience in this line is of great service to him as Coroner and has enabled him to save an expense to the county in many ways. As an embalmer he has no superior and when the body of an unknown person has come under his charge, he has always embalmed the remains free of charge and kept them for several weeks, while he made every effort for their identification. Often friends from distant states have identified the remains from a photograph taken several days after the body has been embalmed."

Charles Blood is a man of energy and business capacity, as is attested by the flourishing condition of his undertaking trade.

JAMES G. BLUNT.

James G. Blunt was born at Cincinatus, Cortland County, New York, April 7, 1868. Graduated from Ligonier High School of Ligonier, Indiana, in 1888, after which he took a three years' course in Mechanical Engineering in the University of Michigan. He then was one year with Bucyrus Steam Shovel and Dredge Company of Bucyrus, Ohio; two years with Welland Iron Works at Welland, Canada; one year with Industrial Works, Bay City, Michigan; two years as instructor in manual training in Pueblo, Colorado, public High School, and for the past eight years chief draftsman for the American Locomotive Company at Dunkirk. Mr. Blunt is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, a member of the Central Railway Club of Buffalo. He was also one of the incorporators of the Dunkirk Sand and Supply Company, and at present Treasurer of that company.

TIMOTHY BRICK.

Timothy Brick was born near the City of Tralee in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1831, and died in Dunkirk December 3, 1898. He came to Dunkirk in 1850 and entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, whose road was then under the process of con-



HENRY F. BRICK.



TIMOTHY BRICK.

struction. Shortly thereafter he entered the printing office of W. L. Carpenter, editor and publisher of the Dunkirk Journal, where he remained until 1854, at which time he opened a grocery store on Third Street. In 1856 he built the Farmers Exchange Hotel, located on the northeast corner of Lion and Third Streets, and carried on a hotel business there until 1878 when he purchased the Eastern Hotel. Here he continued in business until his death, having passed forty-two years in the hotel business. For more than thirty of his last years of hotel-keeping he had no bar and kept a strictly temperance house. When others endeavored to persuade him to put a bar into his hotel on the ground that it would make his business much more profitable financially, his conscientious reply was: "I don't want money made that way." He was probably the oldest hotel landlord in Chautauqua County at the time of his death.

The deceased was strictly a home man and yet he was widely known. His registers show that people from almost every part of the world had been his guests and to his fellow citizens he was known as a straightforward, strictly honest man, always interested in the affairs of the day. In his family he was a kind and thoughtful husband and father.

Mr. Brick was married February, 1854, in Buffalo, and his wife survives him. Their children were: T. John, William F., E. Emily, Henry F., Carrie A., Emma, Lizzie G. and Katie E.

HENRY F. BRICK.

Henry F. Brick was born in Dunkirk and for the greater part of his life has been a resident of that city. He is a son of Timothy and Elizabeth Brick (see preceding sketch.)

His early education was received in the public schools of Dunkirk; but later he attended the Normal at Fredonia and finished off with a course in the Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie. His first position in the mercantile world was with Adam, Meldrum & Anderson in Buffalo, and his knowledge of the boot and shoe business was obtained in Jewett's shoe store, Buffalo. Returning to Dunkirk, Mr. Brick engaged with his father, T. M. Brick, in the management of the Eastern Hotel, until he opened his shoe store at 315 Lion Street in 1894, which business has steadily increased until

now he has one of the most complete establishments in Western New York, outside of Buffalo. He carries all the best makes of boots and shoes manufactured and the public can always be suited here in quality, style, price and fit. There is nothing lacking in the stock. He is thoroughly conversant with his business and studies the needs and wants of his customers and therefore keeps in stock footwear to suit all classes.

Mr. Brick stands high in the business community. In 1899 he was elected President of the Merchants' Association of the City of Dunkirk. He served on the Board of Assessors for seven years and is a member of St. Mary's Lyceum.

TRUEMAN ROWLEY COLMAN.

Trueman Rowley Colman was born in Coventry, Connecticut, November 13, 1809. He came of Puritan stock, his ancestors having lived in Coventry as early as 1713, and from them doubtless he inherited his Christian character, his intense love of right and hatred of wrong. With his parents he



TRUEMAN R. COLMAN.

moved to Madison County, New York, in 1814, and at the early age of thirteen began business for himself. In 1826 he went to Utica when he became manager of a large mercantile firm. In March, 1829, he purchased the stock removed it to Ellicottville and began his mercantile career. Up to about 1843 he was one of the leading merchants of Cattaraugus County. He then in

company with others purchased seventy-five thousand acres of land, located in Cattaraugus, Allegany and Wyoming Counties, which they afterwards sold at a large profit. He remained at Ellicottville until 1854, when he removed to Dunkirk and established the Lake Shore Bank, of which he was President until his death, August 18, 1891.

Mr. Colman was appointed Treasurer of Cattaraugus County in 1846 and reappointed again in 1847. He married at Ellicottville, April 21, 1831, Sophia M. Beecher, who died at Dunkirk, September 30, 1867, aged fifty-four years. Their children were: Charles Henry, born July 5, 1832, died August 19, 1832; Emily, born July 3, 1833, died December 9, 1833; Albert Emilius, born February 8, 1835, married, first Emma Chapman, deceased, married second Eliza Russell; Lydia Beecher, born June 8, 1837, married James H. VanBuren, died October 8, 1872; Ellen Sophia, born August 25, 1840, married, first Captain P. Barrett, killed in battle; married second, Dr. Asa S. Couch; Mary Melissa, born December 31, 1842, married Samuel J. Gifford; William Trueman, born February 18, 1845, married Grace Kennedy, died at Dunkirk June 11, 1891.

Mr. Colman was an active member of the Episcopal Church. Having risen from a condition of poverty in his early days to one of affluence in later life, his greatest pleasure was in helping those who were deserving.

WILLIAM T. COLMAN.

From early boyhood he was prominently connected with the Lake Shore Bank, which was founded in 1854 by his father, the late Trueman R. Colman, and upon the death of the latter in August, 1884, the duties of President of the bank, and the general management of its financial affairs devolved upon the subject of this sketch. The responsibility then thrown upon Mr. Colman was assumed with a determination to carry forward the business of the bank with the same energy, fidelity and integrity that had been so prominent a trait in his father's management. In his business and the affairs of the city in which he was interested, in social life and among the large circle of friends with whom he was continually meeting, he was genial and pleasant, and the soul of honor. He was frequently called upon to fill positions of honor and trust by

his fellow citizens and several times a member of the Common Council.

In 1877 he was elected President of the Village of Dunkirk and was always active in all matters that tended to its growth and advancement. Mr. Colman was born at Ellicottville February 18, 1845, and removed to Dunkirk in 1854. In June, 1871, he married Miss Grace Kennedy, eldest daughter of Charles Kennedy, now of Washington, District of Columbia. She died in February, 1885, leaving four children: Agnes, married L. N. Murray, now deceased; Elsie, died in 1895; Royal C., married Bessie W. White, now resides in New York City, and Shirley.



WILLIAM T. COLMAN.

married Florence G. McDonnell of Wheeling, West Virginia, now connected with the Lake Shore National Bank and resides in Dunkirk. He has one son, W. T. Colman.

Two sisters alone remain of the original household: Mrs. S. J. Gifford of Dunkirk and Mrs. Dr. Couch of Fredonia. His mother died in 1867. At the time of his death, June 11, 1891, Mr. Colman was President of the Citizens' Club, of Buffalo Club, a member of St. John's Vestry since 1885, a member of the Water Board. He was a pure minded benevolent Christian gentleman in every respect.

THOMAS J. CUMMINGS.

Thomas J. Cummings, one of the prominent young men of Northern Chautauqua, has been a lifelong resident of Dunkirk. He was born in that city on July 14, 1871; there he received the preliminary education leading to his subsequent professional course; and in that community he has won the political and professional success merited by every young man of ability and integrity.

He attended the common schools of his native city; took a course in the Dunkirk High School and subsequently attended St. Mary's Academy. Having the advantages of

**THOMAS J. CUMMINGS.**

such preparation, he was graduated from the Fredonia State Normal and Training School during the year 1892. During the course of the ensuing year Mr. Cummings taught school in the Cherry Creek-Villanova District of the county.

Thus having taken advantage of his many early opportunities and having profited by the counsel of his seniors, Mr. Cummings determined to adopt the law as his chosen profession. He entered the office of Stearns & Warner, where he enjoyed the atmosphere of an active legal practice. Later Mr. Cummings entered Cornell University and the Cornell Law School, being graduated from

the latter department of the institution in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the Bar at Rochester, New York, and thereafter he became a member of the firm of Stearns, Warner & Cummings. He remained with that legal partnership until January, 1901, and since that date he has been a successful individual practitioner. Mr. Cummings possesses executive as well as oratorical ability and his rise in the profession has been a fulfillment of the anticipations of his many friends.

Even before his admission to the Bar the subject of this sketch was active in the Democratic politics of the county. In 1899 he was a candidate for Member of the Assembly in the Second Chautauqua District against S. Fred Nixon, and during 1902-3 he served two terms satisfactorily as City Attorney of Dunkirk. At the present writing Mr. Cummings is serving his second two year term as Supervisor from Dunkirk.

Mr. Cummings is a member of the New York State Bar Association; affiliated with Buffalo Council, Knights of Columbus; Ancient Order Hibernians, and of the Young Men's Association. He is active in St. Mary's Lyceum, the Liberal Club and the Dunkirk Club. In religion he is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Dunkirk.

Mr. Cummings is a son of Michael and Ellen (Canty) Cummings, early residents of the city of Dunkirk. Mr. Cummings (father) was a member of Company I, One Hundred Eighty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers. He died in 1880 and Mrs. Cummings in 1895.

ROBERT J. GROSS.

Robert J. Gross may be numbered in the list of the industrial leaders of Chautauqua County. His life record is the story of a young man who on his own initiative and by personal industry, rose from the ranks to leadership in the world of affairs. Robert J. Gross was born in Brighton, Canada, on the twenty-first day of November, 1850. After securing an elementary education in the public schools of his native town, he entered the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company in 1863, being then but thirteen years of age. As a telegraph operator he was alert and awake to such opportunities as were presented to an ambitious young man. At the age of nineteen he left his



ROBERT J. GROSS.

native land for the United States and after some years in Buffalo and Dunkirk as train dispatcher for the Erie Railroad, entered Pueblo, Colorado, where he held the positions of Trainmaster and Superintendent of Transportation. He saw and took an active part in the building of that road, which was done under the most trying and unusual conditions from an engineering standpoint and otherwise. He left the Denver and Rio Grande in 1881 to engage with the Erie Railroad at Dunkirk and in 1882 with the Brooks Locomotive Works in Dunkirk, New York, and has since been an active factor in the management of their affairs.

A glance at the list of industrial, fraternal and religious organizations of which Mr. Gross is a member will show that he is a man of unbounded activity and broad vision. He became Vice President of the Brooks Locomotive Works in 1892 and remained actively in that position until June, 1901, when that company was absorbed and became one of the eight constituent works of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Gross was made Second Vice President of the new company and in that position is one of the salient forces that have placed the American Locomotive Company in the forefront of the locomotive works of the world. He is in close touch with the financial leaders and important industrial interests of this and other countries and his counsel is sought in many of the important undertakings of this progressive age. Not only the city of Dunkirk but the county alike is indebted to Mr. Gross, for by his executive ability and insight he has been one of the principal factors in the continuous development of the American Locomotive Company, whose products may be found in every portion of the earth. Had it not been for this corporation, the population of Dunkirk would be far smaller and Chautauqua County would not have the honor of producing locomotives which have received the approval of experts in many lands. One would surmise that, as Second Vice President of the American Locomotive Company, Mr. Gross would have every moment occupied. But, fortunately for the city of his adoption, such is not the case. Mr. Gross has likewise been President of the United States Radiator Company since its incorporation in May, 1890. It is not necessary to dwell upon the extensive shops maintained by

that company in Dunkirk. Since its organization he has been one of the prominent directors of the Hartford Axle Works, of Dunkirk, which was recently reorganized into the American Air Tool Company with Mr. Gross as President and Director, and in 1902 became a director of the Webb C. Ball Watch Company, whose plant is located in the City of Cleveland. In connection with his financial interests, Mr. Gross became a director of the Lake Shore National Bank in 1898 and continued in the directory until 1903 when he was elected President and director of the Merchants National Bank of Dunkirk, which is now building a handsome up-to-date bank building to take care of its increasing business. These details demonstrate that the subject of this sketch is among the first of the industrial leaders of the state.

No less worthy of mention are the activities of Mr. Gross in fraternal, religious and social organizations.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and has attained the thirty-second degree in that ancient and honorable order. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Being an active churchman he is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Dunkirk to which he has recently made the munificent gift of a set of beautiful chimes (ten bells.) The rich and tuneful harmonies of this chime of bells are much enjoyed by the inhabitants of Dunkirk as well as by the stranger within her gates. Mr. Gross is also a trustee of the Buffalo Presbytery and of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

His interest in the proper development and welfare of young men is evidenced by the fact that he is a member in perpetuity and a director of the Dunkirk Young Men's Association.

Not unlike many of those who have risen from the ranks, Mr. Gross maintains an interest in the vocation of his youth, being a member of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association and of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association.

In a social and professional capacity Mr. Gross is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Transportation and Republican Clubs of New York, the Country Club of Dunkirk, the Buffalo Club of Buffalo, the Dunkirk Club of Dunkirk, the Minnesota Club of St. Paul, the Toronto Club of Toronto, Ontario, a life member of the "Wel-

come Society of Japan," and the well known Union League Club of Chicago. He is an affable gentleman whose social qualities make him a popular member of these organizations.

The political affiliations of Mr. Gross have been with the Republican Party. In 1883 he capably acted as Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He also served for a number of years as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Dunkirk and rendered valuable service. His public as well as his private enterprises have always been characterized by the same zeal and keenness which contributed to the early success which he achieved in life.

In 1903 Mr. Gross was delegated by the directors of the American Locomotive Company to make a thorough investigation into the possibilities of extending the export of American locomotives into the markets of the world and to establish permanent business relations in every foreign country with the American Locomotive Company. With this important and responsible mission in mind Mr. Gross, with his Secretary, Charles M. Muchnic, left Dunkirk and sailed from San Francisco March 11th via steamship "Siberia," on a trip around the world. The journey as planned was of the broadest scope, exceeding that of any business trip heretofore undertaken. His itinerary included a visit to Japan, China and the Philippine Islands. From Port Arthur he traversed the Great Siberian wastes and the sweeping plains of Russia, making the entire journey to St. Petersburg over the Great Siberian Railway. After leaving St. Petersburg he visited nearly every country in Europe, having accomplished which he returned to New York after an absence of nearly a year.

Shortly before leaving on this important journey the officers of the American Locomotive Company and several others of his associates tendered Mr. Gross a farewell banquet at the Buffalo Club, Buffalo, New York.

President David R. Francis of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, appreciating Mr. Gross' wide business and manufacturing experience, appointed him a member of the International Jury of Awards for the Machinery Department. The group Jury chose Mr. Gross as their Chairman and he subsequently received the greater honor of being

elected Chairman of the department or Grand Jury which office entitled him to membership on the Superior Jury of Awards and he served until final adjournment of the jury on the completion of their important duty.

Mr. Gross established his residence in Dunkirk in March, 1873. Fourteen years later on the 23rd of June, 1887, he married Helen E. Wheeler of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They are without children. They have a very attractive home at Number 60 West Fourth Street and it is one of the centers of culture and refinement in the social life of the city.

CHARLES E. HEQUEMBOURG.

Charles Ezra Hequembourg was born at Dunkirk, New York, July 9, 1845; was educated in the common schools; served in the United States Army from 1863 to the close of the war; married Harriet E. Thurber of St. Louis, Missouri, July 31, 1872; was an early operator in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and a pioneer in the development of natural gas transportation; was elected Mayor of Dunkirk in March, 1894, and again in March, 1895; has been engaged in business, chiefly as civil engineer and contractor, in Dunkirk since 1865.

MARSHALL L. HINMAN.

A chronicle of the career of Marshall L. Hinman of Dunkirk, implies the record of a man who has been a factor in the development of one of the notable industries of the age, one who in public office and private life had secured and maintained the respect of the community, and altogether an example of the well rounded man. Born in the Town of East Otto, Cattaraugus County, New York, December 12, 1841, Mr. Hinman may be rightly termed the descendant of sturdy stock. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Hinman were among the pioneer settlers of Cattaraugus County, having moved to that then wilderness from Vermont in 1826. Going into the family tree, it is related that the subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of Sergeant Edward Hinman, a loyal subject of King Charles the First, and who in order to save his neck from the halter of Cromwell came to New England between 1650-1652 and settled in Stratford, Connecticut.

With the vigor and blood of this ancestry in his veins, it is not surprising that Mr.



MARSHALL L. HINMAN.

Hinman is one of those rare men fitted for the highest success. Early in life he attended the public schools of East Otto and later he took a special course in the higher branches at the schools of Otto. Having thus made adequate preparations, Mr. Hinman commenced the battle of life. Taking up his residence in Dunkirk April, 1861, he moved to Hornellsville in October, 1864, and becoming a resident of New York City in May, 1865, he returned to Dunkirk to take part in the organization of the Brooks Locomotive Works, the birth of that remarkable institution dating from November, 1869.

Those men who were factors in the organization and development of the Brooks Locomotive Works will be regarded as pioneer captains of industry, when the commercial history of the generation is penned in detail. Mr. Hinman will rank among the foremost. Throughout all the vicissitudes of locomotive building and the tribulations of commercial panic, Mr. Hinman never lost faith in the ultimate success of this gigantic industry. He served as the first Treasurer and Secretary of the corporation, then the growth of the plant demanded that he devote all his time to the affairs of the Treasurer's office; he widened his sphere of activity as the corporation extended and he was called to the Vice Presidency; it was but a step to the Presidency of this company with a national prestige and he occupied that office satisfactorily. Subsequent to his Presidency, Mr. Hinman served for another period as Treasurer of the Brooks Locomotive Company.

Having succeeded in one of the notable fields of industry, it is not surprising that Mr. Hinman entered into other branches of commercial activity. He was elected Vice President of the Lake Shore National Bank of Dunkirk April 30, 1883; he succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of William T. Colman June 20, 1891, and he continued to hold the position until July 15, 1896. The position of Mr. Hinman in the business life of Western New York is recognized and this is not the place for an enumeration in detail of the firms and corporations in whose success he is interested.

Having made a success of his business life, Mr. Hinman devoted some attention to politics. He was the Democratic nominee for State Senator in November, 1885, but he was defeated by Hon. Commodore P. Vedder in this dominant Republican dis-

trict. But his townsmen knew his worth and ability and their appreciation was unstinted; he was elected President of the Dunkirk Board of Education in October, 1886; and served until April 15, 1892. Being elected Mayor of Dunkirk in 1885, he was re-elected and served as executive of that city until April 21, 1887, when the press of business engagements necessitated his resignation. Later, in May, 1889, he was elected President of the Board of Water Commissioners and continued to hold that office until March 15, 1892. Like his private obligations, Mr. Hinman in the fulfillment of his public duties has manifested ability, insight into public affairs and an unquestioned integrity.

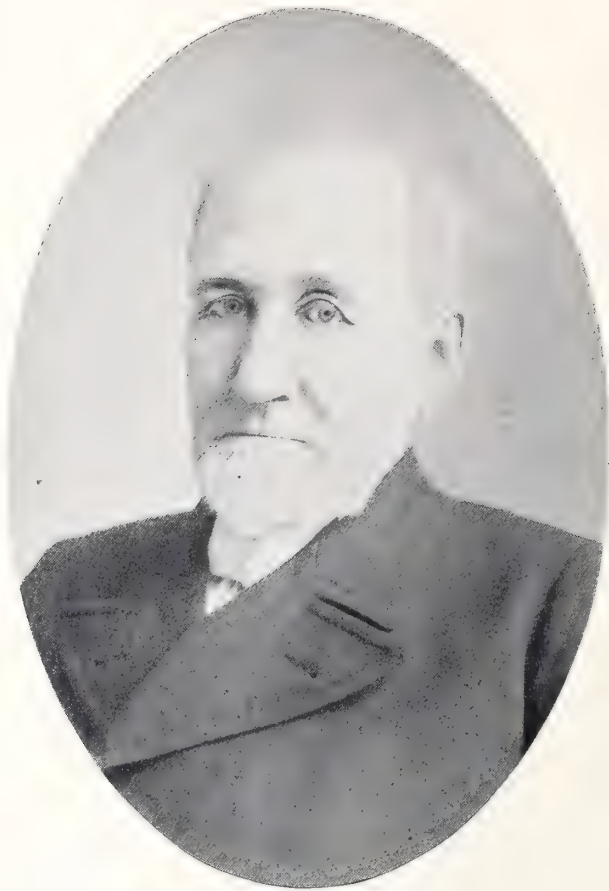
He was married to Amanda Josephine Miller, eldest daughter of Colonel Ezra Miller, in Brooklyn, September 16, 1868. Their daughter, Sadie Blanche Hinman is the wife of William May Garland and resides in Los Angeles, California. Their son, Marshall L. Hinman, Jr., died June 14, 1888, at the early age of fourteen years.

The Masonic record of Mr. Hinman includes membership in Dunkirk Lodge, Chapter and Council. He is a Past Commander of Dunkirk Commandery.

This in brief is the chronicle of the aggressive, ambitious and successful life of Marshall L. Hinman.

CHARLES D. MURRAY.

Charles D. Murray had an interesting and significant lineage. His father, Dauphin Murray, was Sheriff of Steuben County, New York, and participated in the War of 1812; while his grandfather fought at Bunker Hill and in other Revolutionary battles. The maternal side of the line is equally distinguished, including General Sedgwick, Governor of Jamaica, and other notable men. Mr. Murray himself had an interesting and varied career. When he was only nineteen years old the California gold fever broke out, and the subject of this sketch joined the westward tide of emigration, and in due season reached San Francisco. It is hard to picture at the present time the scenes of those days. Men flocked to the Pacific coast from all over the country—some overland by wagon and others around the Horn—and all acquired, if not tangible riches, at least a wealth of experience. Young Murray, however, did not become a



CHARLES D. MURRAY.

miner, but confined his attention to business pursuits. Finding no other opening, he obtained employment as a drayman, and as soon as he had saved a little money bought a dray for himself. A year later he engaged in the produce commission trade as a member of the firm of Murray & Foster. The firm carried on an extensive business and Mr. Murray made two voyages to Australia with cargoes of lumber. Such an experience was full of interest in those early days, before the steam vessel and the cable had dispelled the romance connected with that distant land.

Mr. Murray was called east in 1855 by the death of his father, and engaged in the lumber business at Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, for several years. The commercial depression following the panic of 1857 and especially a strike on the Erie Railroad preventing the shipment of lumber, brought business reverses to Mr. Murray and he was forced to abandon the lumber business and begin over again. He obtained a position as railway mail clerk on the Erie Road, traveling between Hornellsville and Dunkirk and employed all of his spare time in the study of law.

In 1860 he was admitted to the Bar and at once opened a law office in the Town of Hinsdale, where he practiced for four years. At the end of that time he removed to Dunkirk, where he won for himself a position at the Bar and in public life that has made him a conspicuous figure in Western New York.

Municipal affairs occupied a large share of Mr. Murray's time and thought. He served one term as Mayor of Dunkirk and has been repeatedly nominated for high offices by the Democratic Party, of which he was an ardent supporter. He was a delegate to several state conventions, and to the national convention of 1884 that nominated Grover Cleveland for President.

The district in which he lived is strongly Republican in politics, and Democratic success here is of the nature of a forlorn hope. Mr. Murray had nevertheless accepted the nomination of his party for the State Assembly, and twice for representative in Congress, and has greatly reduced the majority of his opponents whenever he has run. In 1870, for example, he came within three hundred votes of election from the Thirty-third Congressional District, which usually gives a Republican majority of six thousand. This fact attests Mr. Murray's

popularity at home and shows the estimate placed upon him by those who knew him best.

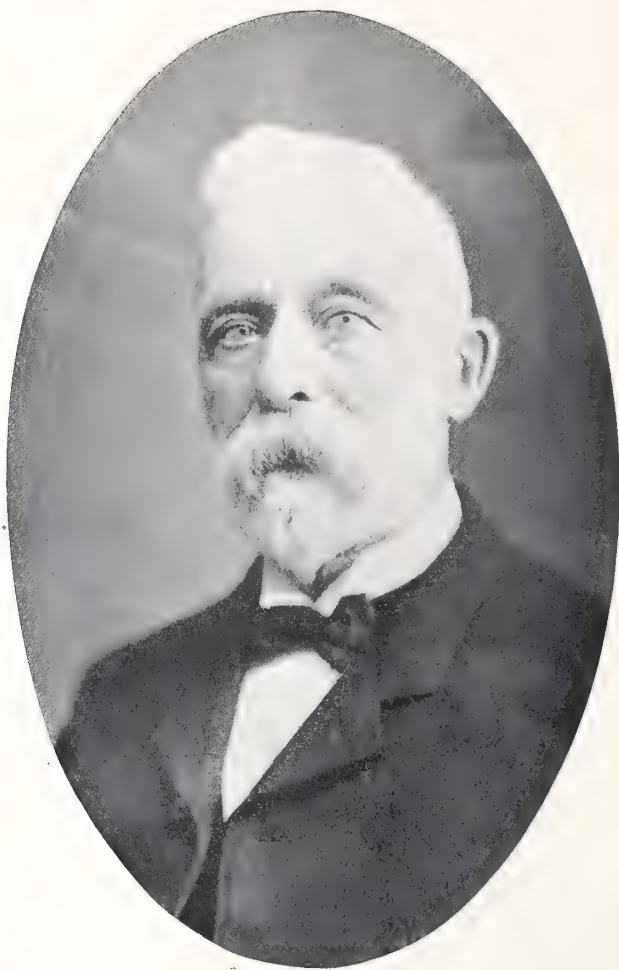
In educational matters Mr. Murray has been an important factor in Dunkirk. As President of the Board of Education for seven years, he contributed more than his fair share of work and care to a task that often proves thankless. The internal improvements of the city also received his attention and he demonstrated his value to the city not only as Mayor but as President of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was President of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Hartford Axle Company, and Vice President of the United States Radiator Company. He was a communicant and Senior Warden of St. John's Episcopal Church. A conservative business man, an earnest and upright citizen, he enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends and the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Personal Chronology.—Charles De Kalb Murray was born at Guilford, New York, May 4, 1831; received a common school education; engaged in commerce in San Francisco, 1850-55; married Orpha A. Bandfield of Hinsdale, New York, May 20, 1860; was admitted to the Bar at Buffalo in 1860; was President of the Board of Education of Dunkirk, New York, 1875-79, and 1883-86; was first President of the Board of Water Commissioners in 1871 and Mayor of the city in 1880; was nominated for Congress in 1870 and 1872, and for the Assembly in 1884; had practiced law in Dunkirk from 1864, until his death September 11, 1902.

DAVID RUSSELL.

David Russell was a sturdy, self-reliant son of the land of Robert Bruce and Robert Burns. Born in St. Andrews, Scotland, May 30, 1826, and was a son of Thomas and Jane (Russell) Russell. His father was a native of historic old Edinboro Town, Scotland, and was a tinsmith by trade, which business he followed in his native land until his death.

David Russell was reared in his native town and received a common school education. After leaving school he learned the trade of a machinist and thereafter worked in that useful industry. In 1845 he came to America and located in Patterson, New Jersey, where he at once secured work. Here he remained until 1852, when he came to Dunkirk, and went to work as a machinist in the Erie railroad shops and continued in



DAVID RUSSELL.

their employ until October, 1869, when H. G. Brooks, the general manager, suddenly received an order from the President of the road to permanently close the works. Instead of doing so, however, he immediately reorganized them under the name of the Brooks Locomotive Works. Mr. Russell entered their employ and was steadily and deservedly promoted from one position to another, going a stride or two each time, until he was appointed Superintendent, a position in which he commanded the universal respect of the employes and the commendation of the employers. This position he held until May 3, 1902, when he was given a grand reception and farewell. On this occasion an elegantly engrossed testimonial was given him, which expressed their most sincere regret on his retirement from active service and their personal esteem and appreciation of his kindness, fidelity and merit. Politically he was a Republican. He was Supervisor of Dunkirk in 1884, a member of the School Board and also Police Commissioner. In religious principles a Scotch Presbyterian, of which church he was a member and a Trustee. A member of Irondequoit Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Past Master; Dunkirk Chapter and Dunkirk Commandery. A man of firm convictions and of a kind and generous disposition, ever ready to devote his best efforts in aid of any movement conducive to the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

David Russell was married March 15, 1847, to Eliza Russell, daughter of James Russell, of Montrose, Scotland. He died April 13, 1903. Mrs. Russell died April 10, 1899. Their children were: Thomas, born June 16, 1848; James, born November 7, 1849; Mary J., born April 7, 1851, married, December 24, 1872, Lee M. Herrick; David, born July 24, 1853; George R., born May 24, 1856; John F., born June 29, 1863; Nellie R., born January 13, 1865, married, June 20, 1888, O. M. Kimball.

LESTER F. STEARNS.

Honorable Lester F. Stearns, a son of Crawford and Lovisa (White) Stearns, was born in the Town of Villenova July 27, 1855. The Stearnses and Whites are of English descent and the grandfathers (Benjamin Stearns and Joel White) came from New England to this country early in the century where they followed farming. Benjamin

Stearns was a native of Vermont and died in the Town of Villenova in 1865. Joel White (the maternal grandfather) was born in Massachusetts, from which state he came to this county, in which he followed farming and manufacturing until his death. (For a more elaborate genealogy of the Stearns family see Hanover section, this volume.)

Mr. Stearns grew to manhood on the farm and completed his education in the Forestville Free Academy. Leaving the Academy he taught school for two years and then went to the Bradford oil district where he remained for one year, having the supervision and oversight of a large tract of oil territory. After returning from the oil fields he resumed teaching which he followed until 1879 when he commenced the study of law, with Julius A. Parsons of Forestville and then came to Dunkirk where he was for some time with Holt & Holt but completed his legal studies with Chester B. Bradley at that time District Attorney. He was admitted to the Bar in 1882 and in June of that year opened a law office at No. 221 Central Avenue where he remained until he removed to the new Platt building at No. 311 Central Avenue in 1896 and remained there until he, in company with Judge Warren B. Hooker, erected the New Stearns building at 338 Central Avenue, where he is now pleasantly located, having the most pleasant and comfortable suite of rooms in the city and enjoys a large law practice. He is favorably known throughout the western portion of the state as an excellent trial lawyer, being almost universally successful in the many important litigations which he has had in charge.

In 1883 he was nominated Special County Judge but declined the nomination and in the following year was elected Special Surrogate and served as such for three years. In 1886 he was nominated District Attorney after a sharp political contest and was elected that year and his record in the discharge of the duties of that office, in which he was unusually successful, and the conviction of criminals was such that the Republicans of Chautauqua County in 1889 gave him a unanimous renomination.

In 1891 he was elected City Attorney of the City of Dunkirk which position he successfully filled for six years, during which time many of the most important improvements in the City of Dunkirk were made, he having entire legal supervision over the



LESTER F. STEARNS.

same. In this time he also successfully defended a number of important cases for the city. He is a sturdy, ardent, active Republican in politics and is the recognized Republican leader in the City of Dunkirk and one of the leaders of Northern Chautauqua.

In 1896 he was elected one of the two delegates from this Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, which first nominated William McKinley to the Presidency, and went to that Convention as an ardent McKinley man. Previous to this he had a most pleasant personal acquaintance with President McKinley and in 1897 President McKinley cordially tendered him the position of Third Assistant Postmaster General and urged him to accept the same, but which, for business reasons he was obliged to decline. He continued in the active practice of his profession up to October, 1899, when as the choice of the State Organization he was appointed State Tax Commissioner by Governor Roosevelt. This appointment came at the beginning of the administration of the famous Special Franchise Tax Law, which was adopted by the Legislature at a Special Session at the urgent instance of Governor Roosevelt and in the successful administration of that law by the present board of which he is a member, he has had very much to do as the legal member. It was largely his work upon that commission which brought about the successful termination in the Court of Appeals recently of those cases decided in that Court, involving the constitutionality of the Special Franchise Tax Law.

His work in that position was so satisfactory that in February, 1903, he was re-appointed by Governor Odell and his nomination and appointment were confirmed by the Senate without reference.

In the business, social and political affairs of the City of Dunkirk Mr. Stearns is a prominent figure and is consulted upon all matters pertaining to the growth and welfare of the city, always being active in his efforts to promote the same.

Mr. Stearns was married on the 16th day of July, 1889 to Mary H. Hiller, a daughter of Police Justice Orville M. Hiller of Dunkirk. The children of that marriage are Harold C. Stearns, born August 8th, 1890; Lester O. Stearns, born December 28th, 1893; Helen L. Stearns born September 4,

1900, and Rodger V. Stearns born January 11, 1902.

Mr. Stearns has a modest, comfortable home situated on Eagle Street in the City of Dunkirk, New York.

WALTER SMITH.

Walter Smith was born March 21, 1800, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was a lineal descendant of Lieutenant Samuel Smith who emigrated to America with his family in 1634 and was a man of great prominence in the Colony of Connecticut.

Walter Smith was educated in Litchfield, Connecticut, and choosing a mercantile career was sent at the age of fifteen to Cazenovia, New York, where he engaged as a clerk with Jacob Ten Eyck. At the early age of nineteen, Mr. Ten Eyck confiding in the ability and integrity of the youth established him in a mercantile business in Fredonia, New York, which was conducted under Walter Smith's name and under his sole management. At the end of the first year Mr. Smith had cleared twenty thousand dollars and had paid Mr. Ten Eyck in full for the capital he had advanced.

Quoting from a paper written by Walter Smith: "My associations in the County of Chautauqua were close and intimate from the spring of 1819 to 1840. It led me to know how people emigrating without capital to a heavily timbered country were enabled, by their own industry, with their own general capacity and good common sense, to clear their farms, pay for their lands and become wealthy, and this gained to look back to the commencement of the clearing of these farms with all the hardships, the deprivation of what would now be considered the ordinary comforts of life, as the happiest period of their lives."

Mr. Smith was fortunately able to advance to many of these early farmers capital to enable them to make the first payment on their lands and they in return brought their black salts, house ashes and their farm produce to his store, "for," as Mr. Smith writes, "we purchased everything the farmer produced. My profits increased from twenty thousand dollars the first year to seventy-five thousand dollars at the close of the sixth year of my business and the cash received for goods sold, at the time of sale never exceeded ten per cent. in the aggregate for the year; nine



WALTER SMITH.



B. R. GIFFORD.



FRED GIFFORD.

per cent. was charged to the purchaser and paid for in black salts or produce. The sale of pot and pearl ashes varied in different years, both in quantity and price. They were shipped to Montreal until the Erie Canal was finished in 1825, by vessel to Black Rock, by open boat to Schlosser, by ox teams hauled from there to Lewiston, from thence by vessel to Cape Vincent, then by batteaux down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and sold by Horatio Gates Company and the proceeds remitted to New York to my order. In order to furnish the farmers a market for their produce I obtained a contract to supply the government stations along the lakes with provisions and the farmers of Chautauqua County furnished everything needed except white beans, which I purchased in Ohio."

Orders on Walter Smith's store and due bills over his signature became the currency of the county.

In 1826 while in the full tide of his prosperity he became associated with Dewitt Clinton and others in the proprietorship of

Dunkirk. He was one of the first projectors of the Erie Railroad and the leading and most efficient man to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winters of 1830 and 1832 in Albany bringing the importance of the road before the Legislature and it was largely through his influence that the road was chartered April 24, 1832.

Mr. Smith comprehending the revolution railroads would make in business (although at that time there were but five thousand miles of railroad in the world) made the prediction that "the day will come when cattle fatted in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio will be brought to the New York market," and was derided as visionary. The remarkable financial crisis of 1836 overtook and involved him in the common disaster but with Mr. Smith there was no bating of effort, courage or hope.

In 1843 he moved to Ohio and assumed the management of an extensive iron plant near Vermillion. In 1852 he returned to Dunkirk.

Walter Smith married May 8, 1825, Min-

It has been no small undertaking for the photographers to do the work required for a work of this size and character. The value of the cuts depends very largely on the photographic work. The Messrs. Gifford, who have been in business at Dunkirk for over twenty-five years, made many of the photographs and views for the northern part of the county that appear in these volumes.

erva Pomeroy Abell, daughter of Mosely W. Abell of Fredonia. Their children were: Mary Augusta, married John M. Barbour, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York City; Kate Eliza Meyers; Walter Chester; Sara Dwight, married first Hoyt G. Palmer, second A. J. Avery of Dunkirk; Cornelia Tryon.

The following was taken from an obituary notice written by Hon. Hanson A. Risley at the time of Mr. Smith's death September 21, 1874:

"This slight sketch gives but a hint of this remarkable man, who for almost half a century occupied so large a space in the business affairs of Western New York. Throughout this long career, marked with patient endeavor and noble enterprise, he always maintained a reputation for generosity, courage, energy and fidelity. He leaves behind a bright example of all those manly qualities which give to life its value and reward.

"There was nothing trivial, narrow or false in his character. He had no aims but were worthy, no aspirations but to extend means and opportunity for usefulness. In all his changing fortunes, under bright or clouded skies, he was ever the same genial, intelligent companion, worthy and upright citizen, true and steadfast friend."

ROLLIN W. SNOW.

One of the active practitioners of Dunkirk is Rollin W. Snow, whose office is located on Central Avenue, recognized as one of the principal highways of that community. Mr. Snow was born in Rose, Wayne County, this state, January 11, 1870; his father being Chauncey L. Snow and his mother Hannah (Wright) Snow.

That they were sturdy believers in the education of the young and that their offspring appreciated the value of educational facilities, may be judged from the training received by Mr. Snow prior to his admission to the Bar. He attended the district schools in Sheridan; he passed through the courses of the Forestville High School and subsequently he attended the Cornell University of Law. In addition to his academic knowledge of the law, Mr. Snow was fortunate in completing his practical legal education by the service of a clerkship in the offices of John G. Record and later Walter Record of Forestville. Mr. Snow was ad-

mitted to the Bar in the month of February, 1900, and during the course of the following March, he formed a partnership with Daniel A. Reed. The firm of Reed & Snow is recognized as one of the leading of the younger legal partnerships in Northern Chautauqua.

During portions of the years 1900-1901, Mr. Snow held a position in the State Comp-



ROLLIN W. SNOW.

troller's office at Albany; in that, no less than in his later occupations, he has manifested ability, vigor and withal a genial spirit in his relations with his colleagues.

ELTON DEAN WARNER.

In the person of Elton Dean Warner we have one of the leading lawyers of Western New York. Mr. Warner is essentially a Chautauqua County boy; he was born in Villanova July 23, 1867, his father being Erastus D. Warner and his mother Jane R. Warner of Forestville, Chautauqua County. Mr. Warner profited by a course in the Forestville Academy, graduating therefrom and subsequently entered the Cornell University of Law where he devoted three years of his younger manhood to make ample preparation for the duties of his



ELTON D. WARNER.

chosen profession. Graduating from Cornell in June of 1889, Mr. Warner was at once admitted to the Bar of the state; and during the year 1890 he commenced to reside in Dunkirk where he has secured a prominent and lucrative position in his profession.

Early in 1903 Mr. Warner and Bert E. Farnham formed a partnership for the practice of law at Dunkirk, New York. In addition to the general legal work of his practice Mr. Warner has received substantial recognition in other public fields of activity. Always an energetic Republican in the politics of Chautauqua, Mr. Warner has successively served as Assistant District Attorney, Attorney for the Dunkirk Board of Health, City Attorney of Dunkirk for two terms and a member of the Board of Education of his adopted city. During the years 1901-1902, Mr. Warner was Deputy Attorney General of New York State and in that capacity he showed marked executive and administrative ability in the conduct of affairs while stationed at Albany.

In other spheres of life Mr. Warner is no less efficient and prominent. He is a member of Phi Delta Phi, law fraternity; he is an active Mason and he has served as President of the Young Men's Association of Dunkirk for several terms.

Mr. Warner and Miss Gertrude Shephard were married at Forestville on December 21, 1892. Their only son, Alan Dean Warner, was born July 15, 1895.

Able, popular and studious in his chosen profession, Mr. Warner is destined to secure increasing prominence in the professional and political circles of Western New York.

ALBERT E. NUGENT.

One of the leading lawyers of Dunkirk, Albert E. Nugent, was born in Villenova, New York, September 15, 1870. His grandfather was James Wickings, who settled near Forestville in 1839. The father of Albert E. Nugent came to this county in 1837; Charlotte Wickings, the mother of Mr. N., was ten years old at that time. The present Mr. Nugent is, therefore, connected with two of the families active in the early settlement of the county.

Having a stock of sturdy health and mental vigor, young Nugent applied himself to securing an education. He attended the Forestville Academy and graduated from that institution in June, 1889. Commencing the study of law in the offices of Sherman & Farnham of Forestville in November, 1889, he completed his legal training



ALBERT E. NUGENT.

with Holt & Holt, his admission to the Bar following in January, 1893. He applied himself at once to the duties of his chosen profession meeting with an unusual degree of success. Since the first of January, 1903, Mr. Nugent has been associated with Thomas Heffernan in the practice of law in Dunkirk. Prior to that his attention was given to the business of Holt & Holt to which he succeeded during 1894.

Not unlike many of the Democratic attorneys of the county, Mr. Nugent has been an unsuccessful candidate for public office. He was the nominee of that party for District Attorney in 1897; he was a candidate for Supervisor in the Second and Third Wards of Dunkirk in 1898, and a year later the Democracy nominated him for Surrogate of Chautauqua County. He was elected a member of the Dunkirk Board of Education and he continues to creditably perform the duties of that position at the present time.

Albert E. Nugent and Eleanor S. Roberts were married in Dunkirk October 19, 1898. They have one son, Albert E. Nugent, Jr.

Amidst his professional duties Mr. Nugent has found time to take an interest and attain noteworthy prestige in the domain of Masonry. He is a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, Free and Accepted Masons; Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, Royal Arch Masons, and Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar. He is affiliated with Ismaïlia Temple of Buffalo, New York. As Assistant Grand Lecturer of the Fortieth Masonic District of New York for a period of three years, and as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fortieth Masonic District in 1897, Mr. Nugent became known to a wide circle of the brethren. Whether in his professional, fraternal or civic duties, Mr. Nugent has always been esteemed as an upright and popular citizen.

ROBERT H. GILMOUR.

Robert H. Gilmour, Superintendent of the Brooks Works of the American Locomotive Company, is of Scotch parentage and was born in Toronto, Ontario, July 20, 1854. He received his education in the Toronto schools and at the age of fifteen years entered upon apprenticeship as a machinist in the Grand Trunk shops located at that place. After serving his time he secured a position as fireman with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway then building from Toronto to Owen

Sound, but remained in that position for only one season.

In 1875 he entered the employ of a foundry at Peterborough, Ontario, where he remained about a year. He then returned to Toronto where he engaged in foundry and machine work for another year.

In 1878 he entered the government service in the Engineering Department at Ottawa and Toronto. At the end of two years he severed his connection with this branch of work and took employment with the Northern Railway of Canada as machinist with headquarters at Toronto. He left there the next year to take charge of the machinery of the extensive saw mills at Trenton, Ontario. The equipment over which he had supervision included twenty-eight boilers, twelve engines, tug boats, etc. After three years' service he resigned this position and returned to the Grand Trunk at Belleville, Ont., where he was placed in charge of the entire water service of the line between Toronto and Montreal. He remained here about a year, resigning to accept a position with the Canadian Pacific Railway as Roundhouse Foreman with headquarters in the far northwest at Broadview, Alberta. At the end of a year he left the Canadian Pacific Railway to run an engine on the Manitoba and North Western and after a year's service became Master Mechanic of that road with headquarters at Portage La Prairie. He remained in this position for two years and then resigned to accept the general foremanship of the Chicago and Atlantic at Huntington, Ind.

He remained in this position a year and then went to Brainerd, Minn., where he was appointed General Foreman of the Northern Pacific. He filled this position with such signal ability that at the end of a year he was promoted to be Master Mechanic of the Manitoba Division with headquarters at Winnipeg.

In May, 1894, after six years' service, he left the Northern Pacific and accepted a position as Superintendant of the Watrous Iron Works Company at Brantford, Ont., where he remained seven and one-half years. During his service with this company he was instrumental in building up the plant and equipment so that it has become one of the most modern and successful works in the Dominion. So valuable and efficient had he become in this line of work that the Canada Foundry Company of Toronto sought him out and tendered him a position as



ROBERT H. GILMOUR.

Superintendent of their plant. He brought to the new position the same energy and efficiency which he had exercised at Brantford and with equally flattering results.

In January, 1903, the Superintendency of the Brooks Works of the American Locomotive Company was tendered him and after due consideration was accepted. Mr. Gilmour's work in this position has been attended with marked success and much of the splendid record of the Dunkirk shops is due to the untiring zeal and watchfulness of its Superintendent.

Mr. Gilmour was married in December, 1876, and has living one son and three daughters.

His fraternal affiliations consist of membership in the Master Mechanics' Association, Odd Fellows and Foresters. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a man of high standing and influence in the social circles of the community.

DANIEL A. REED.

Daniel A. Reed, lawyer, college athlete, and well known citizen of Dunkirk, comes of a seafaring family, his father, Captain William A. Reed, having spent many years on the ocean. He was born at Sheridan September 15, 1876, and commenced his school studies in District Number Three of the township. Later he entered the Silver Creek High School and in 1896 he entered Cornell University where he took a three years' course, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then took a one year post graduate course, and was subsequently admitted to practice law in the courts of New York State.

While in college Mr. Reed achieved an enviable reputation as an athlete. He has the record for heavy weight lifting at Cornell and for three years he held the heavy-weight wrestling championship of the University. He played on the Cornell football team the same length of time and for two years occupied the important position of coach, performing the exacting duties with such ability that he was able to command a salary of one hundred fifty dollars per week and expenses.

Mr. Reed was also employed as a football coach for other universities. He handled the team of the Cincinnati University for two years. He was a coach for the Pennsylvania State College for one season and he

was a coach for a time of the team of Georgetown College, Kentucky.

March 1, 1901, Mr. Reed formed a partnership with Rollin W. Snow of Dunkirk for the practice of law and took up his residence at 309 Central Avenue of that city. His legal abilities attracted enough attention to bring about his appointment as an attorney in the Excise Department at Albany, a position that he at present holds, and the duties of which he has performed with credit to himself and the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Reed is a member of the Adelti Ki, and Sacchord fraternities and the Quill and



DANIEL A. REED.

Dagger Societies of Cornell. He is also a member of Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dunkirk and also of the Dunkirk Club. In 1903 he was President of the Young Men's Association of Dunkirk. In politics he is an active Republican and he is recognized as one of the party leaders of Northern Chautauqua.

AUGUSTUS HOLSTEIN.

Augustus Holstein was born in the manufacturing city of Cassel, the Capital of the Province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, March 4,



HERBERT HOLSTEIN.



JAMES HOLSTEIN.



AUGUST HOLSTEIN.

1828, and was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Burger) Holstein. His father, Peter Holstein, was an educated military man, who had accumulated a snug fortune, married Elizabeth Burger in 1800, by whom he had six children, and spent seventeen years in the military service of Germany, being Colonel of the Fifth Prussian Regiment under General Blucher at the Battle of Waterloo, which practically ended the career of the Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, of France. The Battle of Leipsic and the burning of Moscow had also seen him an active participant and for his gallant conduct he had bestowed upon him the gold medal and iron cross, the most honorable and distinguished decorations won by army officers in Germany. In religious matters he was a Protestant as was also his wife. He died at his home in Cassel, in 1858, aged seventy-nine years; his wife, a native of the same place, died in 1855, aged sixty-five years.

Augustus Holstein was reared in Cassel and graduated from the Polytechnic Institute there. He spent a year in traveling over Europe, and in 1847 came to America, landing in Quebec, but left that city in a week on account of an epidemic of cholera and smallpox, and by steam and rail journeyed to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years, during which time he learned the carpentering business. In 1852 he came to Dunkirk and entered into partnership with Joseph P. Rider, and engaged in carpentering and contracting, in which business they continued until 1867 when he lost his right hand in an accident. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Board of Education and in 1876 Justice of the Peace and held that office until his death. In his political principles he was a Republican and always took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen.

On July 9, 1851, Mr. Holstein married Mary J. Earl, daughter of Beecher Earl of Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Their children were: James A., Augusta, Charles E., George, Charles B. and Joseph E. Mrs. Holstein died January 12, 1865, aged thirty-seven years, and her husband, the subject of this sketch, February 16, 1891, aged sixty-three years.

JAMES HOLSTEIN.

James Holstein, a popular and competent city official of Dunkirk, was born in that

city September 25, 1852. He was educated in the Dunkirk schools and the Fredonia Academy, after which he went to the Indian Territory and engaged in railroading for two years. He then returned to Dunkirk, learned the carpenter trade, and was for twenty years the foreman in a large sash and blind factory.

Mr. Holstein now successfully conducts a general insurance business; he is also President of the W. J. Lawrence Clothing Company, of that city. Politically, his life has been a busy one; he has served three terms of two years each, as Alderman of the Second Ward of the Lake City; was Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Cooper and is now Deputy under Sheriff Jones. He is a director and the Secretary of the Brooks Memorial Library and Hospital, which has done more good than any other institution ever organized there.

Mr. Holstein is a member of the Young Men's Association; the Order of Elks, of which he is the presiding officer; the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and the Maccabees.

He married April 23, 1872, Julia I. Draper of that city. Their children are Herbert, (see following sketch), Charles and George died in infancy.

HERBERT A. HOLSTEIN.

Herbert A. Holstein was born at Warren, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1877. His maternal grandfather, Noah Draper, was an early settler in the Town of Pomfret. He attended the public and High schools of Dunkirk from which he was graduated in 1897; simultaneously taking a course in Civil Engineering in the International Correspondence Schools; working at this profession for nearly two years before graduating. After completing his Engineering course he studied law with Messrs. Stearns & Warner for two years, when he was elected Assistant Engineer of the City of Dunkirk, remaining under both Democratic and Republican administrations until January 19, 1904, when he engaged in business for himself, and is now a member of the firm of James A. Holstein & Son, general insurance, real estate and loans. Mr. Holstein is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 922, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; belongs to the Young Men's Association of Dunkirk, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Chau-

tauqua County Gun and Rifle Club, and one of the highly esteemed young men of the Lake City.

ASHBEL ROBERTS SELLEW.

The subject of this sketch was born in what is now the Town of Arkwright, Chautauqua County, New York, August 3, 1818. His father, Ashbel Sellew, came from Glastonbury, Connecticut, the home of the Sellew family for several generations. The family trace their lineage back to Duke Philip Sellew (French spelling de Salieu), of Bordeaux, France, 1650, a prominent



ASHBEL R. SELLEW.

Huguenot who, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, was obliged to flee to England. One of his descendants, Philip also by name, came to America and settled near Boston. His son John married Hannah, granddaughter of the Duke of Hamilton of Scotland. This marriage resulted in two sons, also called Philip and John, from whom the Sellses in America have descended. The family in New England were classed as Puritans and centered in and around Glastonbury, Connecticut, where the family records may be found including a full discription of the ducal coat of arms.

Ashbel, the son of John Sellew, above

mentioned, left Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1811 to go into the "far west," as it was then called. He came into Western New York and settled at Millford, now called Lamberton, in the Town of Portland. He took part in the War of 1812 and was present at the burning of Buffalo in 1814. At the close of hostilities he returned to Chautauqua County and in 1815 he married Emma Roberts, sister of Titus, Eli, Franklin and Abner Roberts, at the Roberts homestead in Sheridan. From this marriage the subject of this sketch was born.

His life on the farm in Arkwright was uneventful except that his father died while he was a lad, but at twelve years of age he decided to leave home and make his own way in the world. Aside from the clothes he wore his possessions were carried in a handkerchief. He walked to Lodi (now Gowanda), Cattaraugus County, New York, where he found a home with his uncle, Titus Roberts, with whom he remained until he went into business for himself.

In January, 1842, he was married to Jane Maria Tucker of Collins, Erie County, New York. From this marriage eight children were born. Five of them are living at this writing: Walter Ashbel, a bishop of the Free Methodist Church, residing at Jamestown, New York; Edwin Patterson, publisher of *The Friend*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Emma Sellew Roberts, one of the Principals of the A. M. Chesbrough Seminary, North Chili, New York; Sara M., of Evanston, Illinois; George Tucker, Professor of Mathematics in Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

His first business venture was a general store at Versailles, New York, which he successfully conducted. He soon, however, returned to Gowanda and bought a small foundry which had been conducted by Stephen Tucker, his father-in-law. This he successfully conducted, enlarging the shops and extending the business until it became generally known as "The Gowanda Agricultural Works." An extensive hardware business was also carried on by him at the same time.

In the early sixties a partnership was formed with Alexander W. Popple of Collins, New York, which continued until the death of Mr. Popple in 1876, and a very extensive business was carried on under the firm name of Sellew & Popple. They introduced and for many years manufactured exclusively for Western New York³ and

Pennsylvania the Walter A. Wood mowing machine.

In 1868 the firm purchased the "Dunkirk Iron Works" at Dunkirk, New York, and began to manufacture boilers, engines and mill machinery. Here their business was also extensive and they shipped their goods into many states. They also built machinery for boats, including the old Jamestown and many other boats on Chautauqua Lake, some of which are still in use at the date of this writing.

After the death of Mr. Popple Mr. Seliew continued the business and engaged extensively in manufacturing machinery for the great oil field of the Bradford district. This naturally led him into producing oil in which he also engaged extensively. In company with Messrs. Isham and Van Vleck, both of Dunkirk, he drilled the first gas well in that field that was used for com-

mercial purposes. This somewhat famous well was the beginning of what afterwards became the Bradford Gas Light and Heating Company. Afterwards he became involved in some oil property with unworthy partners which with some other unfortunate endorsements forced him to make an assignment. The conditions resulting from this greatly troubled him as his business standing and honor had always been highly valued by him.

In 1885 he moved back to Gowanda and died there November 7, 1887, at the age of sixty-nine, in the full profession of the Christian faith, and was buried in Forest Hill Cemetery at Fredonia, New York. He was a Democrat in politics but was never prominent or active in political life as his whole life centered in his business and his home.



[Home of Harmon Camp, where he at one time entertained Garibaldi the Italian patriot. Now the dwelling house of Charles F. White.]



VIEW OF BEMUS POINT FROM THE LAKE.

ELLERY.

Ellery was named in honor of William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was formed February 29, 1821, from the Town of Chautauqua. It is the central town of the county and contains thirty thousand seventy-three acres. Chautauqua Lake, for a distance of twelve miles, forms its southwestern boundary. The town is hilly, the summit being four hundred feet above Chautauqua Lake. The principal streams of the town are Bemus Brook and Dutch Hollow Creek which empty into Chautauqua Lake; and Cassadaga Creek which passes through the northeast corner, and its tributaries, Tower and Johnson Brooks. The most valuable lands lie along the shore of Chautauqua. Two fine capes extend from the mainland of Ellery into the lake, known as Long and Bemus Points and partly enclose a beautiful bay, sometimes called the Middle Lake. There is no large village, but several small collections of houses or hamlets. Along the shore of the lake there are many fine cottages and also many pleasant places of summer resort, Griffith's Point, Greenhurst, Bemus Point, Long Point and Maple Springs. In other parts of the town are the hamlets, Ellery

Center, West Ellery and Towerville.

The first settlement was made by William Bemus in the spring of 1806 at Bemus Point; Jeremiah Griffith, about two weeks after, settled at Griffith's Point. His children were John, Seth, Samuel, Polly, Jeremiah and Alexander. A little later, and the same spring, Alanson Weed came with his family and settled



WILLIAM ELLERY.

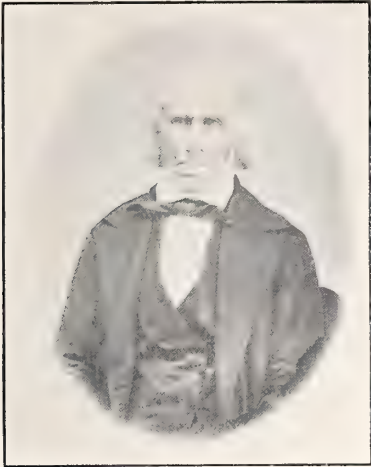
After whom the town of Ellery was named.

in Ellery about two miles south of Dewittville. Abijah Bennett came with him, stayed during the summer and the next winter brought his family.

William Bemus, son of Jotham, Sr., and Tryphena (Moore) Bemus, was born at Bemus Heights, Saratoga County, New York, February 25, 1762. About the beginning of the Revolutionary War he removed with his father to

Pittstown, Rensselaer County. He married, January 27, 1782, Mary, daughter of William Prendergast, Sr. Mr. Bemus and his family were a part of the company of emigrants, composed chiefly of Prendergasts, who journeyed to Tennessee and returned and settled in Chautauqua. He came to Ripley in the fall of 1805, and spent the winter in Westfield near Arthur Bell's. The next spring he settled on the east side of Chautauqua lake, on land bought in January, 1806, at what has since been known as Bemus Point in Ellery, where he resided until his death, January 2,

mus Point, where he died. Charles Bemus, fifth child of William and Mary Prendergast Bemus was born in Pittstown, August 31, 1791. He came to Chautauqua with his parents in 1805. He married, February 28, 1811, Relepha Boyd, who was born July 20, 1790. He lived at Bemus Point on land originally bought by his father, until his death October 10, 1861. His wife died January 2, 1843. They had ten children: James who removed to California in 1850 where he died; Ellen, who married Daniel Smiley, they removed to Wisconsin where Mr. Smiley died; Matthew,



NICHOLAS THUM.



MRS. NICHOLAS THUM.

1830, aged nearly sixty-eight years. The wife of Mr. Bemus, born March 13, 1760, died July 11, 1845, aged eighty-five years. They had a large family, all of whom removed to this county. Their children were: Daniel, a physician, removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he died; Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Silsby, they removed to Iowa where they died; Tryphena, who married John Griffith, son of Jeremiah Griffith; Thomas; Charles; Mehitabel, wife of Daniel Hazeltine of Jamestown, she died September 22, 1887, aged nearly ninety-five years. James married Typhena Boyd and resided at Be-

mus Point, where he died. Charles Bemus, fifth child of William and Mary Prendergast Bemus was born in Pittstown, August 31, 1791. He came to Chautauqua with his parents in 1805. He married, February 28, 1811, Relepha Boyd, who was born July 20, 1790. He lived at Bemus Point on land originally bought by his father, until his death October 10, 1861. His wife died January 2, 1843. They had ten children: James who removed to California in 1850 where he died; Ellen, who married Daniel Smiley, they removed to Wisconsin where Mr. Smiley died; Matthew,

miah, Jr., and Margaret (Loucks) Griffith. They had one child, Mary, who was born August 25, 1853. Daniel Bemus died December 31, 1889, aged nearly seventy years. His wife is still living in Ellery. The daughter, Mary, was married November 18, 1891, to George E. Drew. The Drew family is one of the early ones of the Plymouth Colony. John Drew grandson of Sir Edward Drew of England, emigrated to America in 1660, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

In October, 1809, the northeastern part of the town was first settled by William Barrows, a native of New Bedford and a son-in-law of Maj. Samuel Sinclear of Sinclairville. He settled on the bank of the Cassadaga Creek at Red Bird. After clearing a tract of land he removed to Ohio. The same year John Demott settled about one-half mile south of Barrows.

In 1809 John and Joseph Silsby settled on the lake, one or two miles southeast of Bemus Point. *John Silsby was a Captain of a Chautauqua County company in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the Battle of Buffalo. Enos Warner was an early settler in Ellery. He bought land on lots twenty-six and twenty-seven. John R. Russell settled on lot thirty. Clark Parker, in 1810, settled on lot twenty-seven. He was an Ensign in Captain Silsby's company. William Smiley, in 1810, removed to Ellery and died in 1825. His sons, Joseph and William, served in the War of 1812 and participated in the Battle of Buffalo in Captain Silsby's company, in which William was killed. William, a grandson of William, was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. Josiah Hovey built a cabin on lot thirteen in the northeast part, and soon after, in 1811, sold out to John Love who settled there. He died in Illinois in 1859, at the residence of his son Frederick.

In 1815 Joseph Loucks, from Madison County, settled in the southeastern part. His sons, John, Daniel and Hiram, came with him. The sons, Joseph, Henry, Peter and David, came later.

William Atherly, William G. Younker, Henry Strunk, Henry Martin and Thomas Arnold also early settled in that part of the town. In 1816 Adam S. and James Pickard settled on lot three. In a short time they removed to lot twenty-two, in the northern part. Joseph W. came later. Their descendants still reside upon the highway, which is called Pickard Street. About this year Samuel Young settled in this northern part upon lot fifty-four. Ezra Young early settled on lot forty-six, Harry Hale on lot thirty-eight, Festus Jones, an early blacksmith, on lot thirty-seven. His brother, Luther C., was a surveyor.

John Wicks, from Saratoga County, settled in Ellery in 1818. His son, James H., born in Saratoga County August 2, 1817, came to Ellery, subsequently removed to Gerry, where he died March, 1891. He was Justice of the Peace for sixteen years and an active Methodist. He married Sophia, daughter of Andrew Ward, an early settler and lifelong resident of Ellicott. Charles H. Wicks was their son. (See Busti section, this volume.)

In 1824, Peter Pickard settled on lot nine in the eastern part. The same year James Heath settled in the same part on lot two. Seth Clark, Clark Parker, James Hale, John Miller and Jacob Johnson were all early settlers here. In 1824 John Thompkins settled in the northeastern part.

The Hale family of Ellery dates back to the early days of the Massachusetts colony. Asahel D. Hale is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from: One. Robert Hale who arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. Two.

Rev. John Hale of Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts, published a book about the Salem witchcraft and helped to put it down. Three. Rev. James Hale, the first minister at Ashford, Connecticut. Four. Col. James Hale. Five. John Hale, born October 15, 1747, at Ashford, Connecticut, married Mehetable Knowlton; she was born September 18, 1750, at the same place. They were married April 14, 1772. There was born to them thirteen children: Daniel, James, Mehetable, John, Zechariah, Stephen, Persis, Elam, Joanna, Freder-



HARRISON PERSONS.*

ick, Laura, Samuel and Orrin. Six. James Hale, born March 10, 1774, married Isabel Fuller. To them were born six children: Harvey, Hiram, Sally, Joanna, Mary, Harriet. His wife dying he married for his second wife, Louisa Butts. They had three children: Isabel, James, John. Seven. Harvey Hale, born November 11, 1797, in Burlington, Otsego County, New York. He married Jerusha Babcock, December 15, 1822. He died December 27, 1876. She died April 5, 1876. She was born March 1, 1797. They settled in

Ellery in the spring of 1827 about two miles north of Ellery Center. There were born to them ten children: Emeline, Mary Jane, Hartwell, Hiram, Harriet, Ira S., Asahel, Martha, Isabel and Christianna. Eight. Asahel D. Hale, born June 11, 1833, was married December 28, 1858, to Helen M. Cowan, who was born July 23, 1834, in Carroll; she was a daughter of George W. Cowan, who was born in Fort Ann, Washington County, New York, in 1802. He came with his mother, brothers and sisters and settled in Carroll in 1822. He married Sally Maria Covell August 26, 1830. They had two children: Margaret, Adalaide. For his second wife he married E. Louisa Covell September 17, 1833. They had ten children: Helen, Marvin, Julia Ann, Harriet, John, Merrells, LeRoy, Charles, Allen and twin son. Of these three boys served in the War of the Rebellion. Marvin lost his health in the service. He died August 26, 1876; John was mortally wounded at the Battle of South Mountain September 14, 1862; LeRoy died August 9, 1865, from a wound received while in a cavalry charge near Fisher's Hill. Nine. George M. Hale, only child of Asahel D. and Helen M. Hale, was born November 27, 1866, married December 26, 1888, Mina A. Pease, born January 19, 1870. They have one son, H. Marshall D. Hale, born October 17, 1890.

Nathaniel C. Barger was born at Peekskill, New York, June 24, 1808. In 1828 he married Catherine Tompkins and immediately started for the west over the Erie Canal and settled in 1828 in the eastern part of the Town of Ellery, where he made his home until his decease. Mrs. Barger died in 1837. Their children were John D., Nathaniel T. and Lowry D. Mr. Barger married Tamor Tompkins July 16, 1837. Their children were: Emery O., Elias C.,

Westoby, Mary A., Martha J. and Lewis. Mr. Barger died January 16, 1859. His second wife died February 23, 1871.

In 1839 Orrin Hale settled in the central part. Elhanan Winchester settled early near the center. His brothers, Marcus, Jonadab, Jotham, Francis, Ebenezer, Herman and Hartford, all settled in the town. Ebenezer was early associated with Horace Greeley in publishing the New Yorker. The father of the Winchesters came later and was twice married. He had twenty-three chil-

daughter of Ebenezer Davis of Hartford, Connecticut. She was born June 2, 1761. Mr. Parker, after residing in Washington County, came with his family to Ellery about 1816 and purchased one hundred twenty acres of land near Bemus Point, where he resided until his death November 7, 1842. His wife died January 26, 1847. Their children were Clark, married Rebecca Babcock; Thomas, married first Hannah Arnold, second Betsey Ferris; Philip died in infancy; Philip, 2nd., married Lydia Kellogg; Betsey Jane, married Sawyer



MAIN STREET—BEMUS POINT.

dren, it is said. Lewis Warner early settled on lot thirty-four, Morrison Weaver on lot forty-two, James Newbury on lot eighteen, and Amos Wood on lot thirty-six. In the western part the early settlers were Luther Barney, James and Joseph Furlow, Ezra Horton and Joseph Brownell. Barnabus C. Brownell settled in the northwestern part.

Benjamin Parker, son of Thomas Parker, was born in Rhode Island in March, 1765. In the Revolution he was for three years employed by the Colonial government with an ox team and a cart as a transport. He married Mary,

Philips; Benjamin married first Christina Babcock, and second Adeline Sherman; George, married Almira Gardner; his son, Lewis T. Parker, resides in Laona; Diantha, married Aaron Kellogg; Amy, married Benjamin Traphagan; Ezekiel, married Mary Winchester; Charles; Mary, married Z. Barney. Since Benjamin Parker's death the old homestead has been sold in proceedings in the Supreme Court in which there were ninety-two parties, his direct descendants.

Elisha Tower, son of Isaiah and Sylvia (Toby) Tower, was born in New-

bedford, Massachusetts, May 10, 1788. He early removed with his parents to Duaneburg. In the summer of 1810 he came to Chautauqua and after a while took up one hundred seventy-six acres of land on lots forty-three and twelve in the northeastern part of Ellery and commenced improvements. In 1813 he was drafted in the United States service and participated in the Battle of Buffalo. He assisted his comrade, Cornelius De Long, who had been wounded in the head by a spent grape shot, to escape from the enemy. June 1, 1815, he married Philenah, daughter of Simeon and Rhobe Morgan. Mrs. Tower died December, 1860, and Mr. Tower January 17, 1866. Their children are Elisha, Jr., married Electa Moon; Simeon M., married Sarah M. Dennison; Corydon L., married Hannah Felt; Rhobe A., married Ebenezer Moon; their children are Adelbert, Delavan and DeWitt. Emily M., married B. Franklin Dennison; their children are Charles E., married Esther Lazell, and Frank T., married Kate Hopkins, Clarissa D.

James Heath, born in Brattleboro, Vermont, about 1785, married Zubia Austin in Cambridge, Washington County, and moved to Wayne County, where he resided for several years. March 2, 1824, he moved to Ellery, took up land on lot two, on the town line road between Sinclairville and Fluvanna and resided there until his death, January 17, 1845. His children were: Morgan L., Elizabeth, Isaac, Ruth, Lydia, Waity, Diana, Mary, Laura, Austin, James, Ebenezer and Arville. Morgan L. Heath was born in Lyons, Wayne County, April 20, 1812, moved with his father's family to Ellery in 1824. December 25, 1843, he married Electa Purdy. Their children are Martin, who married Amanda Strong; Lewis, who died at the age of sixteen;



SUPERVISORS' PICNIC AT BEMUS POINT—SEPTEMBER, 1903.*

Mary, deceased, and Wilson, who married Grace Harvey. Morgan L. Heath lived on his farm in Ellery until he moved to Gerry in 1888, where he now resides. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Church for over fifty years.

*Odin Benedict, son of Dr. Isaac Benedict, of Connecticut, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga County, August 20, 1805. Dr. Isaac Benedict moved to Marcellus about 1803. He was a surgeon in the United States service in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Dr. Odin Benedict read medicine in his native town and graduated at Fairfield Medical College. He was licensed by

was Supervisor of that town fourteen years. He was Member of Assembly in 1840 and 1843 and was Postmaster in Ellery for about twenty years. He was a most influential and highly esteemed citizen of Ellery and of the county. In 1826 he married Sally Ann Copp. He died in 1874. William C. Benedict, his son, was born in Ellery and is a farmer and influential citizen of the Town of Ellery. He has served his town as a Supervisor for nine years. He married Mary Griffith. They have five sons: Willis, a lawyer; Warner, Walter, William and Washburn.

Samuel Weaver, son of Morrison Weaver, was born in Pittstown Jan-



WAITING FOR THE FERRY AT BEMUS POINT.

the Herkimer County Medical College in January, 1826, and the same year came to Ellery Center and commenced practice. He was the first resident physician of the town and for years was one of the best known in the county. He had an extensive practice which continued until the year 1850, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and started a government stock bank. In September, 1851, he went to Dunkirk and engaged in banking for a few years, after which he had a brokers' office there for some years. He then resumed the practice of medicine which he continued until his death in 1874. He was elected Supervisor of Ellery in 1833 and

uary 16, 1833, came to Ellery from Washington County with his parents in 1834 and was school teacher for several years. He was elected Supervisor for Ellery in 1888, serving one term with marked ability. He held the respect and confidence of his associates on the Board. He married Evaline M. Lazell January 13, 1859. He died in 1893. He had one brother, Simeon B.

Alfred Harvey came to Ellery and settled on lot thirty March 2, 1847. He was born in Onondaga County in 1819. He married Alsina, daughter of Volney Patterson. (Mr. Patterson came to Gerry about 1855 and died in 1873). She was born in Onondaga County Au-

gust 31, 1826. Their children are Edwin, Frank, Grace, married Wilson Heath, and Austin A.

Jacob R. Brownell, born in Dutchess County, January 10, 1802, after the death of his first wife Mary in 1830, married, March 18, 1832, Hannah Harrington of Hoosic and moved to Ellery the same year and settled on lot forty-three. He died January 20, 1871. His wife died July 25, 1862. Their son William O. Brownell, was born May 18, 1834, married Armenia M., daughter of Thomas D. and Ann M. (Shears) Wallis, who came to Ellery in 1836. Mr. Wallis died January 25, 1871, and his wife April 20, 1873. William O. Brownell's children are Earl W., married Mary A. Putnam and lives on the Wallis farm; Louisa M., married Dr. Era M. Scofield of Jamestown, and George G., who married Ella McCowl and resides in Gerry. Mrs. W. O. Brownell died November 11, 1883, and Mr. Brownell married Lucinda R., daughter of Festus and Martha Jones, April 23, 1884. Mr. Brownell is a farmer and resides at West Ellery.

Charles G. Maples, who settled on a farm in 1838, was many years Justice of the Peace, United States Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue several years, Surrogate of the county and performed the duties of his offices acceptably.

The first sawmill was built in 1808 and the first gristmill in 1811, both by William Bemus. Joseph and David Loucks built a sawmill in the southeastern part of the town in 1830, and in 1832 Thomas Wing built a gristmill, but the most valuable grist and flour mill was built the same year by Seth and Samuel Griffith. A carding and cloth dressing establishment was early erected by Tubal C. Owens on Bemus Creek.

William Bemus deeded one acre of

land at Bemus Point for burial purposes. Matthew P. Bemus afterwards conveyed seven and one-half acres to the Bemus Point Cemetery Association. A fence, at an expense of three thousand dollars, was erected around it, and the cemetery was made one of the most tasteful in the county. A large number of the dead from Ellery and many from Harmony are buried there.

CHURCHES.

A Baptist Church, West Ellery, was formed in 1808 by Elder Jones, then a resident of Ellery, at the house of John Putnam, who was for many years a deacon.

The Baptist Church, Ellery Center, was organized with nine members in 1814, by Elder Asa Turner, the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1830; in 1862 another one was built.

The First Universalist Church of Ellery was organized with twenty-three members by Rev. Isaac George, the first pastor, June 12, 1822. A house was built in 1858 at Bemus Point.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, West Ellery, was organized with twelve members by Messrs. Chandler and Barnes in 1831. Their first church edifice was erected in 1836; a second one in 1861. The first pastor was Rev. William Chandler.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Pickard Hill, was formed in 1830, Rev. J. C. Ayers, pastor. In 1871 they united with the United Brethren, and built a union church.

The United Brethren Church, Pickard Hill, was organized in 1869 with eight members by Rev. Lansing McIntyre, first pastor.

SUPERVISORS.

Almon Ives, 1821-24-25-26-27-32:

Peter Loucks, 1822; Abijah Clark, 1823; Jonadab Winchester, 1828-1831; Robertson Whiteside, 1829; John Hammond, 1830; Odin Benedict, 1833-34-35-36-37-38-39-41-42-44-45-46-47-48; Minot Hoyt, 1840; George P. Vandervort, 1843-48-50; William S. Aldrich, 1851-52-53; Ira Haskins, 1854; Elias Clark, 1855; Lemar Pickett, 1856-57; William C. Benedict, 1858-59-60-61-62-63-65-66-72-84-85; James Hale, 1864; John R. Russell, 1867; John S. Bemus, 1868-69; Oscar Hale, 1870-71-75-76-86-87; George W. Belden, 1873-74; Asa Cheney, 1877-78-79-80-81-82-83; Samuel Weaver, 1888; Benjamin A. Pickard, 1889-90; S. Dwight Thum, 1891-92-93-94-95-96-97; Frank F. Pickard, 1898-99-00-01-02-03-04.

FRANK F. PICKARD.

Frank F. Pickard, proprietor of the Pickard Hotel at Bemus Point, is one of the representative citizens of the Town of Ellery as may be inferred from the fact that he has represented the town for four years on the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors and is regarded by his colleagues on the Board as one of its most capable members.

Mr. Pickard was born in Ellery and has resided there a good portion of his life. His great grandfather, Samuel Griffith, was one of the first settlers of the town. His maternal grandfather, Franklin Griffith was born in Ellery in 1815, and his paternal grandfather, Abraham Pickard, was born in 1809 and settled in Ellery in 1827.

So much for his ancestry, the hardy, courageous men who subdued the wilderness and did their share towards the present splendid development of this region. It is an ancestry of which any man may well be proud, an ancestry of which too much cannot be said, and from which the subject of this sketch inherits the sturdy self-reliant characteristics which have been conspicuous features of his career.

Mr. Pickard received the rudiments of his education in the district school at Dewittville. Later he attended the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute at Jamestown and the instruction he obtained from this institution was supplemented by

a course of study in Rogers & Williams Business College at Rochester.

As previously stated Mr. Pickard was born in Ellery. The date of his birth is December 9, 1862. He removed to Bemus Point in 1872 where he has since resided. After he grew to manhood he assumed charge of the Pickard House which was built by his father, A. J. Pickard, and conducted by that gentleman for several years. By capable and careful management he has built a large and flourishing business.

Mr. Pickard was married in Jamestown



FRANK F. PICKARD.

February 4, 1885. His bride was Miss Mary E. Wilbur. They have one son.

Mr. Pickard has served four terms on the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors and he is at present a member of that legislative body. He is also a member of the Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

S. DWIGHT THUM.

S. Dwight Thum, was born in Ellery May 24, 1850. The Thum family was among the earliest settlers in the northern part of Ellery Township. The grandfather of Dwight, Nicholas Thum, settled there in 1821, when



S. DWIGHT THUM.

the father of the former was but six years of age. At that period the farm now owned by Dwight Thum and his wife was an unbroken forest. But Nicholas Thum, aided by his sons, Melchert and Asa A. Thum, by energy and persistence cleared the woodlands and the farm is now one of the desirable portions of the township. During the earlier years of his boyhood Dwight Thum attended the Dewittville district school and later he took courses in the union schools of Ellington and Mayville. His early environments and education fitted him for practical affairs. With the exception of four years devoted to the milling business, Mr. Thum has been largely interested in agriculture. As a matter of fact, he is credited with having built the first silo in the Town of Ellery in the year 1889. Being engaged as a practical farmer, he early affiliated with the Grange organizations. He was the first Master of the Dewittville Grange, and he was active either as the Secretary or Lecturer of the organization from the time of its inception until he took up his work at the County Seat.

In politics Mr. Thum has been an active Republican. From 1887 to 1900 he was a

Justice of the Peace in the Town of Ellery. Being elected Supervisor from that township in 1891, he remained upon the Board for seven years, and that his record won the approval of his constituents is evidenced by the fact that after the first election Mr. Thum met with no opposition during the succeeding years. As Supervisor, Mr. Thum was successful in securing the construction of more than one-half the larger iron bridges that have been of such value to the people of Ellery Township. In August, 1899, Mr. Thum was made an Abstract Clerk in the County Clerk's office, and since that time he has been one of the representative citizens of the County Seat.

S. Dwight Thum and Lillias A. Irwin of Chautauqua were united in marriage on July 21, 1875. To them two children were born. Their two daughters, Daisy and Helen, the former died in infancy, and the other at the age of six years. Although at present employed by the county, Mr. Thum retains an interest in agriculture and he has not lessened his activity in the various political and civic organizations of which he is a valued member.



GREENHURST—ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

ELLICOTT.

Ellicott was formed from Pomfret June 1, 1812, received its name in compliment to *Joseph Ellicott, so long connected with the Holland Land Company, comprised townships one and two of ranges ten and eleven, and included Poland, Carroll, Kiantone and a part of Busti, making the town twelve miles square. April 16, 1823 the west half of township one, range eleven, was taken off to form Busti, and four of these lots were re-annexed to Ellicott May 7, 1845. March 25, 1825, Carroll was formed and April 9, 1832, Poland was set off. Four lots were added from Carroll in 1845. Jamestown was carved out in 1886, leaving the town surrounding it on the north, east, south, and west sides, and containing nineteen thousand sixty-five acres. Chadakoin River, the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, flowing northeast, unites with Cassadaga Creek, flowing southwest, on the east line of the town about equal distant from its north and south boundaries. Ellicott is surrounded on the west by Busti and Ellery, north by Gerry, east by Poland and Carroll, south by Kiantone and Busti. The soil, rich and productive, is of alluvial formation along the streams, changing to clayey and then sandy loam as it approaches the hills. A physical feature of interest is the artesian wells. There are several of these at Ross Mills, and a greater number at Levant, from some of which the water-works of Jamestown are supplied. These are from seventy-five to one hundred thirty feet in depth and produce an abundance of pure cold water of unvarying temperature. The water is invariably

found in coarse sand and gravel under a layer of clay. The supply is apparently unlimited, and various theories concerning it have been advanced. The water is raised in these wells by its own force fully twenty-five feet above the surface of the ground.

The first election of officers was held April, 1813, at the house of Joseph Akin. John Silsby, the nearest Justice, presided, assisted by Laban Case, who was chosen moderator. The officers elected were: Supervisor, James Prendergast; Town Clerk, Ebenezer Davis; Assessors, Solomon Jones, Benjamin Covell, William Deland; Commissioners of Highways, William Sears, Michael Frank, Laban Case; Overseers of Poor, Joseph Akin, Stephen Frank; Constable and Collector, James Hall; Constable, Laban Case; Fence Viewers, Ebenezer Cheney, Aaron Martin. The second town meeting met at the house of Joseph Akin in 1814, and adjourned to the tavern of Laban Case.

In 1813 the town voted two hundred fifty dollars for bridges and roads and that the Supervisor solicit bridge money from the county. These roads were laid out in 1813. "From Joseph Akin's and Laban Case's past the 'Vernam place' to James Akin's; Reuben Woodward's to Culbertson's (afterward Colonel Fenton's); from near Jones Simmons's to near Edward Work's mill; from near Doctor Shaw's to near Simmons's. From the south of Fairbank, past Sloan's to Russell's mill at the public highway from the house of Lawrence Frank to Stillwater; from Simmons & Work's road at a sapling to James Prendergast's mills; from a small beech

*For portrait see Vol. I, page 584.

tree on the bank of the creek a few rods north of William Sears's to Prendergast's mills." In October, 1814, roads were laid out from "Joel Tyler's to Conewango to a black oak; from near William Sears' dwelling house, as formerly laid out by courses and distances, cross Esquire Jones' bridge across Stillwater Creek to the bridge across the outlet of Chautauqua Lake near and below James Prendergast's mills. (This was built by Reuben Landon); from Work's mill to the bridge over Cassadaga, leading to Kennedy's mills; from Fish's to near Garfield's." The \$100 bridge money received in 1814 from the county was thus appropriated: Bridge across the outlet at Esquire Prendergast's, thirty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents; bridge across Stillwater Creek, near Joseph Akin's, twenty-nine dollars; bridge across Kiantone Creek at Robert Russell's mill, afterwards A. T. Prendergast's, thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. The remainder was raised by the inhabitants. The building of all the bridges in those days was much aided by subscriptions payable in labor and materials.

The first settlers in Ellicott were William Wilson, George W. Fenton and James Culbertson. William Wilson located on the Chadakoin River, probably on lot five, in a shanty in the spring of 1806; by June he had so far completed a log house as to make it his home, although as the land was not yet surveyed, he could not buy until May, 1808, when he purchased a portion of the west part of lot five and of the east part of lot twelve. The land was occupied by him until his death in 1850. The same spring George W. Fenton located near Levant, put up a log cabin and chopped and made quite a clearing which he sold to John Arthur on removing to Carroll. James Culbertson is said to have located at the same time

"north of the outlet," probably west would be better. These three, "except perhaps Edward Shillitto," were the first three settlers in the old "twelve miles square Town of Ellicott." Dr. Hazeltine graphically groups the early settlers of Ellicott thus: Wilson was living below Falconer in 1806, James Culbertson a mile below, George W. Fenton, John Arthur and Robert Russell on the opposite side of the outlet a mile below Work's in 1809. During the following year Thomas Sloan was on the old Indian clearing (the Prendergasts' farm) on the Kiantone; Solomon Jones, and the Akins and others on the Stillwater. Nathaniel Bird was at the foot of the lake where the late Gideon Shearman lived, and William Deland on the Solomon Butler farm. Previous to the settlement of "The Rapids," the Frews, the Owens's, the Myers's, James Hall, Ebenezer Cheney, Ebenezer Davis, William Sears, Jasper Marsh and others were settlers on the Conewango and the Stillwater in that part now Carroll and Kiantone. The first settlement in southern Chautauqua was at Kennedy. Dr. Thomas Kennedy in 1804 built the first sawmill there on the Conewango, and there were a number of settlers but their names are lost. Probably some of them have descendants living in that part now, but so far as we have been able to ascertain they cannot furnish the date of their father's settlement. The Strunks, Zebulon Peterson, Augustus Moon, Benjamin Lee, Jonas Simmons, Amos Furguson, Thomas Walkup and other early settlers of the north part came in shortly before or soon after the settlement at the Rapids had commenced."

August 1, 1807, Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work, who were developing the mill power at Kennedy very rapidly, purchased a large tract on both sides of the outlet below Dexterville,

including the mill sites at Worksbury and Tiffany's and valuable timber land east of the Cassadaga River and Levant, along the Kennedy road. In the fall of 1807 Work erected a hewed log house north of the outlet. In 1808 he built his sawmills and put them in operation. About this time Kennedy and Work opened a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mill and built the first bridge across the Cassadaga about one-fourth of a mile above Levant. In 1809 Work built a gristmill with one run of stones which were split out of large rock. The erection of this mill was a condition of the sale of the land. This mill was a great accommodation to settlers and led to the opening of roads to the settlements about the foot of the lake and to Stillwater Creek and Frank's settlement. These mills were built three years before the settlement at Jamestown, when almost all travel was in keel boats and canoes or by Indian trails. Twelve of the boats used in the transportation of salt down the Allegheny were built at Work's mill in 1808. The discovery of the salt springs on the Allegheny, Kanawha and Ohio Rivers caused the discontinuance of the salt trade by this route. The keel boats that came up for salt brought loads of provisions, whiskey, iron castings, nails, glass, dried fruit and other articles. Edward Work was a man of ability. He was a resident of Ellicott from 1807 till his death in 1857. From 1818 he was a prominent member of the Methodist Church and his home an hospitable "Methodist tavern." In 1840 he sold most of his property and retired from business.

Jonas Simmons came in 1809 and made a claim at Fluvanna, and in 1810 brought his wife and thirteen of his fifteen children. John Strunk, his wife's brother, and Benjamin Lee, whose wife was a sister to Mrs. Simmons, and John

Strunk, came with him. Four of John Strunk's children were in the company so a whole school district came in one company. These were the first settlers in the west part of Ellicott. Jacob Strunk, brother of John, settled in 1816 on lot fifty-three, township two, range eleven. Augustus Moon, a soldier of 1812, located on lot thirty-seven, township two, in 1814. His brothers, Gideon, Samuel and Jonathan, soon came. Their settlement gave name to Moon's Creek. In 1815 Nathan Cass made a clearing and built a sawmill at East Jamestown. A year later he sold to John and Darius Dexter, residents of Mayville from 1808. Darius was one of the most prominent citizens of Ellicott. He removed to Dexterville, as the mills were soon called, in 1818, and did extensive business for many years. He sold to Falconer, Jones & Allen. "He is remembered as the first Colonel of the old One Hundred Sixty-second Regiment, and a charitable man of great popularity."

Benjamin Ross came from Cincinnati in 1815, and in 1816 bought on lot thirty, township two, range eleven, "Ross Mills." His nearest neighbor was at Work's Mills and Mr. Ross and Isaac Young were twenty-one days in cutting a road through the intervening three miles. He built a log house and occupied it with his wife and child in December, 1816. "For a month they endured the cold without doors and windows, substituting blankets for them.

In 1817 Jacob Fenton came from Jamestown, where he had kept hotel and conducted a pottery from 1814, and established a pottery at Fluvanna which he conducted until 1822, when he died, and his son William H. Fenton succeeded him. In 1826 Samuel Whittemore became a partner and the partnership continued nearly twenty years. Mr. Whittemore came from Concord, New

Hampshire, in 1826, and in 1827 was appointed Postmaster of Fluvanna, and continued in that office until near his death in 1875. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and was chiefly instrumental in forming one of the earliest local temperance societies. He kept a hotel from very early date until his death, where no liquors were sold, and was much frequented as a summer resort—the first on the lake.

Nathan Meads settled on lot thirty-five, township two, range eleven, in 1812, and purchased over four hundred acres the next year. He built two small log houses near the outlet, and in 1815 commenced a large two-story house of square hewed pine timber, which, in 1816, he sold with his land to Solomon Jones and Henry Babcock. Thomas and Joseph Walkup in 1814 purchased lands on lot forty-eight. Elias Tracy settled on lot forty-nine very early. Phineas Palmiter in 1813, Cyrus Fish, his brother-in-law, in 1814, and Stephen Wilcox in 1814, came with families. Palmiter bought on lot sixty-four, but passed most of his life in Jamestown. Cyrus Fish had many children and his descendants are among the best families of the county. Cyrus Fish, Jr., built a sawmill on Clove Run, where it is said, he operated the first "shingle machine" of the county.

Jehial Tiffany, brother of Silas Tiffany, was born in Randolph, Vermont, in 1798. He removed with his parents in 1809 to Darien, Genesee County. In 1816 he came to Ellicott and tarried a while, and after a visit to Darien returned to Jamestown in 1818, and was in trade with his brother, and dealt in lumber. In 1829 they built mills on the one thousand acre tract they had purchased on the Chadakoin River between Dexterville and Falconer, long known as "Tiffanyville." Here Mr. Tiffany resided, gave up merchandising

and managed the mills and real estate. He died in 1867. His son, John H., is a resident on the old place.

Levant, at the junction of Chadakoin River and the Cassadaga, early promised to be a place of importance. From 1840 when five hundred thousand bricks were made here annually, until the present, brick making has been conducted, by M. J. Mecusker since 1878. David Rider, a farmer near Levant, is son of Silas Rider, who resided in Ellington from 1829 to his death in 1840. Stephen Pratt and family located in Gerry in 1819. He died in 1838. Merrick B. Pratt, a farmer, great-grandson of Stephen and son of Rufus, now lives in Ellicott. Levi S. Pratt lives in Gerry and Wallace R. Pratt in Ellery. Nehemiah Horton settled in Gerry in 1818 and died August 1, 1855. His daughter, Mrs. Rufus Pratt, resides with her son, Merrick B. Asa W. Horton, son of Nehemiah, lives in the south part. Amos Blanchard settled in Ellicott in 1824. His son, Flint, a large farmer and dairyman, has been prominent in Democratic politics.

The largest body of pine timber of the county occupied the area of the original Town of Ellicott. E. A. Ross, in a paper read before the "Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science," gives the pioneer lumbermen and mills of the Cassadaga, and from it we make this summary: Russell Run, the first stream above the "outlet," empties into the Cassadaga two miles above. Thomas Russell built the first sawmill on Russell Run one and one-half miles above its mouth in 1816; he operated it some years. It was later owned by E. W. Scowden who ran it as long as there was timber. (Pine was the only kind then called fit to cut.) Charles and James McConnell built a mill half a mile above Russell's; after some years they sold to Cyrus and Ar-

temas Fish. One mile above this Elisha Hall built a mill which he soon sold. The fourth mill and the lowest on the stream, was built by Gideon Gilson and later sold to Elisha Hall. It was one mile from Cassadaga, near the public highway and the residence of William Clark, one of the earliest settlers. The lumber from these hills was of fine quality and was hauled to Gilson's Landing at the mouth of the stream and there rafted. The next stream was Folsom Run, which emptied into the Cassadaga a short distance below Ross Mills. This had four mills. The lower, built by Elijah Akin, was later owned by Cyrus and Artemas Fish and later by Anson Chamberlain. The mill next above this was built by Joel Tyler and changed owners often. John Cobb and Joseph Darling, the latter being the last owner and having cut the last timber, were among them. This was a double mill and cut the most lumber of any mill on the small streams. The next mill was between the last two mills, about a mile from each, and probably was built by Nathan Cherry. Adolphus Hooker, who later owned it, built another mill a little above this, and ran both until the timber was exhausted. These mills cut a large amount of timber for mills situated on dry or "thunder shower" creeks. The first mill on the Cassadaga above its mouth was built in 1817 by Benjamin Ross at Ross Mills. It was located in the bed of the natural stream. A dam was later built on its site and a new mill built on a race dug from the pond. The mill irons for the first mill were brought from Pittsburg in a canoe, the trip occupying two weeks. The mill irons included castings for the gig and bull wheels, big crank and gudgeon for the main water-wheel, beaver tail for the pitman, the dogs and bars for the old-fashioned headblocks, bull-wheel chain and saw.

These irons did service in all the old style mills on this site. This second mill was burned in July, 1832, after running only a short time. This was a sad blow to the little community that had come to depend upon the mill for employment, but the neighbors came from miles around to aid in replacing it and in six days another mill frame was raised, as this stanza, improvised on the occasion, testifies:

Here is a good frame

That deserves a good name.

What shall we call it?

Ross's industry and the carpenters'
delight;

Framed in six days and raised before
night.

This mill was operated until worn out and replaced with modern improvements with iron or patent waterwheel. This was the fourth and last mill owned by Benjamin Ross. He sold it to M. J. Morton, who sold it to Joel Partridge; he rebuilt it and sold to Wesley Martin. Three miles above the Ross mill John Hines and William Newton in 1819 built a sawmill on the Cassadaga and in 1822 built the first gristmill of that section. Joel and Thomas Walkup owned them later, and they were long known as the Walkup mills. John Cobb operated them later. He and his brother Rolland were then largely interested in lumbering. The last owner was R. M. Miller. Hatch Creek, the next tributary on which mills were built, empties into the Cassadaga half a mile above Walkup mills, and flows through Bucklin's Corners, early called "Vermont." There was only one mill on this stream at any time. Samuel Sinclear was builder and owner of one of the first mills. Tower Run, a small stream heading in Ellery, was the next stream utilized. Henry Shaw built its first mill in 1816. Elisha Tower and Jesse Dexter built a mill in 1827 which was

burned after running eighteen months and reported to have been rebuilt and running in six days. Holden Moon built a third mill on this stream about 1840.

Falconer, the prosperous and rapidly growing manufacturing Village of Ellcott, is an incorporated village, joining the City of Jamestown on the east. It is located on level ground with dry gravelly soil, surrounded by a fine farming country, and has an intelligent, progressive population of about sixteen hundred. It has most excellent shipping facilities, two of the lines of the Erie Railway system forming a junction with the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, and the latter road having also a station north of the Chadakoin connecting with the Jamestown Electric Street Railway. An abundance of excellent water underlies the village at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet and is easily obtained through driven wells. Robert Falconer, the first of that family, was a Scotchman, who after a prosperous business career in New York, located in Warren, Pennsylvania, and was the first President of the ill-fated "Lumberman's Bank of Warren, Pennsylvania." He was at one time interested with Daniel Hazeltine in his manufacturing in Jamestown, and purchased real estate at Dexterville, Worksburg and at Kennedy. His sons, Patrick and William, became possessed of these valuable interests, and were extensive lumbermen and mill owners. Patrick studied law with Judge Hazeltine, for a time was his partner, and in 1840 bought his father's interests at Dexterville and Worksburg. In 1844, selling the Dexterville property, he became owner of Worksburg (which took his name), and resided there until his death in 1887. William, although a minor, was by special legislation made executor of his father's will. He built the building,

now the hotel, at Falconer, and had other interests there. He was later a prominent resident of Kennedy, where he rebuilt the mills and conducted extensive lumbering and merchandising for years.

W. T. Falconer and D. E. Merrill formed the "W. T. Falconer Manufacturing Company" in 1888, to make apiarian supplies, washing machines, advertising novelties, etc. Their large factory is at Falconer Station. They have employed one hundred operatives and publish "The Beekeeper," a monthly journal. F. T. Merriam established an extensive business here in 1888 for making sash, doors and blinds. In 1892 the Lister Mills, for the manufacture of textile fabrics, were located here and the company organized with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Large and substantial brick buildings were erected in 1892. Goodwill & Ashworth erected a large brick building in 1892, for the manufacture of woolen warp, which has a capacity for many employes. Various other manufacturing, several mercantile establishments, two hotels, two churches and a large and beautiful school building, make up a thriving and active community.

Swedish Churches.—In 1891 the Swedes erected a "Union Church" of brick on a lot sixty by one hundred twenty feet presented to them. The property is worth two thousand dollars. The members then consisted of thirty-five Lutherans, thirty Methodists and twenty-five Mission Friends. The Lutherans in 1892 formed an independent society.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the fall of 1892 Brooklyn Heights Chapel of this church, then a Sunday school mission of Jamestown Church, and Falconer "appointment," having preaching "once a fortnight," on Sunday after-

noons, with fifty members connected with Frewsburg, were joined in one "charge" and named "The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown." The trustees, C. L. Hough, T. J. Pratt, H. E. Bronson, erected a parsonage costing one thousand six hundred dollars on a lot secured adjoining the church. Membership two hundred. Present pastor, Rev. H. C. Weaver.

Supervisors: 1813-14-15, James Prendergast; 1816-17-18-19-20-21-22, John Frew; 1823-24-25, James Hall; 1826, Solomon Jones; 1827, Nathaniel Fenton; 1828-9, Solomon Jones; 1830, Nathaniel Fenton; 1831-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-40, Samuel Barrett; 1841-2, William Hall; 1843, Horace Allen; 1844, Samuel Barrett; 1845-6, Henry Baker; 1847-8, Augustus F. Allen; 1849-50, Charles Butler; 1851, R. V. Cunningham; 1852, Augustus F. Allen; 1853-4, Henry Baker; 1855, Simeon W. Parks; 1856, Augustus F. Allen; 1857, Francis W. Parmer; 1858-9, Lewis Hall; 1860-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, Augustus F. Allen; 1869-70, Jerome Preston; 1871-2-3-4, Augustus F. Allen; 1875-6, Lewis Hall; 1877, Corydon Hitchcock; 1878-9, John T. Wilson; 1881-2-3, Robert N. Marvin; 1884-5, Daniel Griswold; 1886-7-8, Gustavus A. Bentley 2nd; 1889-90-1-2-3-4-5-6, Alonzo Halliday; 1897, Willis G. Price; 1898-9-00-01-02-03, Merrick B. Pratt; 1904, H. N. Crosby.

Early Recollections of Ellicott.

BY FLINT BLANCHARD.

These pages are largely the author's own observations, strengthened by the statements of the earliest settlers of the town. It is not expected that a history of the town will be given nor a biography of the early settlers but incidents and circumstances connected with the hardships and privations of the pioneer.

Speaking of Ellicott as it now is—without Jamestown—is like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Ellicott

with its present boundaries was not settled until about five years after the first settlement was made in Jamestown, hence, everything pertaining to the early history of the township, centered in that village. Hazeltine's carding mill, Grandin's grist mill, and Prendergast's saw-mill made the market for our wool, grain and lumber.

It was not until about the year 1814 that the first settlers came into the town as it now is. Edward Work bought 1,000 acres of land at Worksburg (now Falconer); Ichial Tiffany settled at Tiffanyville; Durias and John Dexter at Dexterville (now East Jamestown). Work sold out to Robert Falconer in 1836, Mr. Work having previously built the first grist mill in 1809, or four years before one was built at Jamestown. In 1813 a settlement was made on North Main street, commencing at Fifth Street, running north through Moon Hollow to Walkup's Tavern at the North Line of the town and the same year came Augustus Moon, Gideon Moon, Jonathan and Samuel Moon. Walkup, Kimball, Hopkins, Ashton, Riley, Flint and Hollenbeck all settled here about 1830, while Amos Blanchard came about four years later. The Strunks, William Big and Little Henry (as they were called) settled on the Strunk road and town line between Ellery and Ellicott; a little later on, Lee, Dunton and Furgeson settled in the same locality. The Clarks, VanVlecks, Wards and Stow settled on West Oakhill; Wample and Reynolds on East Oakhill. The Reynolds farm is where our esteemed and enterprising townsman, William Broadhead, commenced his large fortune. He purchased the farm of Thomas Reynolds and paid for it with sythe snaths made by himself. Samuel Whitmore located at Fluvanna, while Solomon Jones (father of a large family of Jones's) and Squire Fenton (also the father of a large family of Fenton's) took up their abode near the brick yard, (now Clifton). The Bratts settled on the south side of the outlet near the Busti line. All these were pioneers who came in 1813 and 1814, bought their land for \$2.50 per acre and knew not the pleasures of roads or improved land. If, perchance, there was a spring of water on their

purchase, they always built the log house near it and as soon as a small piece of land was cleared they planted an orchard with seeds brought with them from their old homes in the East. The wives would set out tanzy, comfry, horseheads, catnip, thoroughwort, etc., which were used in case of sickness; some of these roots can be found in the old building spots at the present time.

Mrs. Johnathan Moon rode on horseback to Bemus Point to make a visit and on her return trip she broke a twig from a poplar tree to use as a riding whip and upon arrival home from her journey she stuck it into the ground in front of the house. This twig grew to be a large tree and became a landmark among the townspeople, who, when they were directing a traveler to a certain place would tell him to go "so many houses" from the tall poplar tree. The location of this tree was in front of the house afterwards owned by the late Deacon Amos Blanchard.

The houses were made of logs and usually twenty feet square, corners notched together. Four men, one on each corner; two more men to cut the logs the proper length and one with an ox team to place the logs, constituted the force necessary to put up a house in one day ready for the floor. All these houses were built with two outside doors opposite each other and large enough to admit a sled with a large log, called a back log, on which were placed two other logs, one smaller than the other, and then came the fore stick placed on stones for andirons, which with the logs, now constituted the foundation for a fire; small wood was then piled to the jam and the fire for the day was completed. A dye tub in one corner for coloring yarn and a kettle in the other for baking Indian corn bread were necessary adjuncts. This fire place was built in the center of one side, made of stone to the chamber floor and finished from there up with sticks and mud, and, with the addition of a long iron crane and a hook upon which to hang the kettle, the good housewife was ready to prepare her first meal.

Spelling schools in winter were well attended; one school pitted against another would, after exhausting Cobb's

spelling book, resort to Walker's dictionary to seat the contestants.

As we have said, every farmer on Main street north of Fifth street, owned a yoke of oxen, except Gust Moon, who had a span of fine roan horses which he would pull against any ox team on the road. Saturdays were gala days for the old settlers, who, with their fine oxen of the Prendergast stock could be seen winding their way to the village. In front of the hotel, on the site where the Prendergast Block now stands) kept by Solomon Jones, were long poles fastened to posts to which the oxen were hitched and the drivers, after imbibing a quantity of wet goods were ready for the fray; bets were not large but frequent; for instance, "Gust" would bet "Jonathan" that "Shup" and "Charley" (the names of his horses) could draw a heavier load on a log boat from Grandin's mill than he (Jonathan) could with his ox team. A quantity of stone was first put on the boat as a starter, then a man would step on, then a boy, and so on until the load could not be started. Each pull was the length of the boat and was generally witnessed by the major portion of the men and boys of the village so there was no lack of human freight.

As the warm days of April thawed the frost out of the ground, Main Street became one sea of black mud and on a certain day after one of these pulls the pioneers returned to the hotel to settle the stakes. At this time it was a rare thing to see a man in the village wearing anything but home-spun clothes, but it happened that on this day, after the stakes had been disposed of, pipes filled with plug tobacco and all had stepped out on the street to take observation, that Gust spied such a man and turning to Ahaz French (from West Oak Hill and who stood six feet high in his stocking feet, a greatgrandfather to our enterprising citizen, Cyrus Jones) "Do you see that man over there with those good clothes on and shining hat, go over and ask him what his business is in this 'ere village."

Ahaz goes over and says, "Say sir, we are wondering what your business is."

The stranger replied, "I don't know as it is any of your business."

Whereupon Ahaz brings him a blow with his ox gad which was replied to by the stranger by a heavy blow from his fist which landed Ahaz face down in the black mud, and this greeted by shouts from the pioneers on the opposite side of the street. Ahaz drew himself out of the mud, wiped the mud from his eyes as best he could and called out: "Gust, hadn't we better go home?"

In the eastern part of the town, known as Ross Mills, lived Benjamin Ross who was largely interested in the lumber business, rafting lumber and running it to the southern market, as he also did shaved pine shingles. Hemlock lumber was not worth cutting; good pine logs were worth fifty cents each, a log to contain two hundred feet, sixteen feet long and nineteen inches at the top end and measured with a rule adopted by the trade. Aaron Taylor, one of the early settlers of Ellicott, run on the river as a pilot and he and Ross got into trouble over some real or fancied wrong and Ross went to the late Judge Cook for council, who after asking Ross to state his case said: "Ross, you haven't made out a case." Ross then changed the material points and asked if that would do and to the Judge's reply in the negative and unable to get his approval, Ross handed him a ten dollar bill and said, "I want you to call the case and abuse Taylor the worth of that bill."

In 1834 there was but one frame house in five miles of Main Street from Fifth Street to Walkup's Tavern, later called the Kimball stand, but every age produces men suited to the needs of the times and environments. The pioneer may be forgotten, but his works, never. To the young of the present time, the stories of the frontiersmen read like romance; the forests have given way to the well cultivated farm, the sickle to the reaper, the one handled plow with the wooden mould board, to the polished steel plow; the log house, to the commodious frame or brick; with better facilities for education, the young are better equipped for the duties of advanced civilization.

Ellicott, after giving birth to the beautiful and prosperous City of Jamestown, still lives. Where once we had only Tiffany's sawmill, we now have the

beautiful and thriving Village of Falconer, and bordering on what we knew in former years as "Busti Bay" we have the unique Village of Celoron.

Timber in those days was of no account; to get rid of it and secure a crop was the first thing to do. This was accomplished by clearing away the small timber and girdling the oak, chestnut and pine, which latter was always done in the month of August so the oak and chestnut would not sprout. Corn and vegetables were the first crop to supply the preying need of the earlier settlers and as it was impossible to plow among the green roots, corn was planted with an axe by striking it into the ground, dropping the corn into the hole and pressing it with the foot. Deer, coon, squirrel, wild pigeon and in fact, all the wild game known to this region, then frequented the forest and it was with difficulty that the farmer secured a full crop. Speaking of game, the writer is reminded that there was a runway for deer passing through his farm and near which he killed one while among the sheep in the barn yard. The flesh of this animal was the principal source of meat at this time.

Some interesting stories were told to the boys of what happened between the years 1813 and 1834. Jonathan Moon is responsible for the following: He kept a tame deer to which he attached a bell and would turn her loose in the morning and allow her to run in the woods, from whence she would return at night, often followed by a fat buck. When the tinkle of the bell was heard around the house on a moonlight night and Jonathan thought his steak was getting low, he would carefully open the door and with his rifle, would bring down the venison. This tame deer was at times very troublesome. Cellars were unknown to the Chatauquans of that day and all the vegetables were stored in pits from which they were taken as wanted, for which purpose a hole was dug in the side of the pit and filled with straw to keep out the frost and a high rail fence was built around to keep out the deer. This deer, however, was not to be deprived of its dinner in this way, so jumping the fence, she pulled out the straw, thrust her little head in the hole and, when discovered, lay munch-

ing the vegetables. Now Jonathan was a powerful man—he jumped over the fence determined to punish her for her misconduct. He caught her by the leg, to throw her over the fence, so he says, but alas, with a kick, such as only a deer or a mule can give, Jonathan was landed over the fence with the rails on top of him.

Those pioneers were a powerful set of men; as the writer remembers them, they were nearly six feet in height, with massive frames and keen eyes and with whom it was a pride to cut a tree with such true blows as not to leave a hack. They were full of ambition and determination to succeed and although money was scarce, they nearly all paid for their land, receiving their title direct from the Holland Land Company.

As we have said before, the large timber was girdled and as the families grew up, the boys with their father commenced the second clearing of the land. The large trees were cut down, cut into logging lengths, piled into heaps and burned. Now was the time of the logging bees. Every farmer had his yoke of oxen; the old men would drive the teams, the boys do the rolling, the follow having been staked off, so many rods to each team, and it was not unusual to log ten acres in a single day. At night would come the fun. The piles were fired and so great was the flame that the sky was lighted for miles around. Until midnight, the boys would rest themselves on the nearest haymow, then go to the follow to punch up the heaps, which done, they would go to the nearest cornfield and return with their arms full of corn which they would cook by thrusting a sharp stick into the end of the cobs and rolling the corn over and over on the hot coals. The rule was for each boy to eat his length, which, of course gave the short boy the advantage. No salt or butter was allowed, and we never knew a boy to suffer from the diet. No modern gymnastics in those days—brought up in the open air on plain food and plenty of exercise, they seldom got so tired they couldn't pull sticks at night.

My first experience on a new farm was in 1834, having lived in a village until I was eight years old. One day I went to visit the boys on a neighboring

farm, who were working with their father, chopping in a follow and were as black as negroes from the soot and coal of the burned timbers—a new sight for a village boy. As it grew near dinner time I became hungry, as all boys do, and the man, taking in the situation, said to me, "Go to yonder log, when you get hungry and you will find a jug full of dinner." The invitation being very acceptable and being anxious to learn what kind of a dinner they could carry in a jug, I sought out the said receptacle, drove away the flies from the cob which served as a cork, and smelt of it. To my astonishment, their victuals and drink consisted of stale molasses and buttermilk. Needless to say, I went home to dinner.

Aside from our recreations mentioned above, we had husking bees, paring bees, spelling schools, singing schools, etc., while "General Training" and the Fourth of July were the great days of the year, with twenty-five cents for spending money (the usual amount allowed to boys in those days) but who, nevertheless, got as much fun out of it, if not more, than the boy of the present day does out of a "V," and went home sober.

Levi Wellington, the town blacksmith, was the singing master and with his long singing book and bass viol would sing us as long our wind lasted. All the boys seated on one side of the schoolhouse were supposed to sing "bass" while all the girls on the other side were supposed to sing "treble." The boys would go home with the girls unless so unfortunate as to get the "mitten." In this connection you will pardon me for giving a little personal experience: There was one girl, a favorite with all, Kate Stowe by name, and her mother was a kind old lady, who entered heartily into the enjoyment of the young people. You must remember that this was the time of the tallow candles and shaker bonnets, which latter extended far in front of the face and in the dim light of the candle the girl was only known by the dress she wore. One evening Mrs. Stowe said to her daughter: "You stay at home and let me go to the singing school tonight." So dressing in Kate's clothes, she went to

the schoolhouse with the rest of the girls. The old schoolhouse had an entry way in which the boys usually waited for the girls to come out whereupon they would offer their arms to the one they chose. This one instance so happened that Kate's mother took the arm of the boy she liked and as conversation is always in order at such close range it began by the young gentleman:

"Cold night."

Answer, "Um, hm."

"Beautiful snow."

"Um, hm."

"Many stars."

"Um, hm."

"Kate, have you got a cold?"

"Um, hm."

"How is your mother?"

"Flint, I have got you." Not much, the dear old soul was left in the road looking at a boy of great speed in the distance—sensation and a mistake.

For the singing master's salary we would make a bee and haul enough wood, sled length, to last him for a year.

Paring bees, which we mentioned as a social event in our everyday life, were usually attended by the other games of "snap and catch'em," and blind man's buff, but not until after about nine bushels of the common small apples had been pared, cored and strung and while the girls cleaned up the floor the boys hung up the apples, then all in a circle, round and round, singing:

"O, Nancy, if you will be mine

You shall wash no more dishes

Nor feed no more swine,

But sit on a sofa all fit for a queen

And eat strawberries, sugar and cream."

HIRAM BENEDICT, JR.

Hiram Benedict, Jr., now a resident of Falconer, was born in the Village of Ashville on December 28, 1825. When he reached four years of age, he removed with his parents to Panama where he resided for a similar period of time. He later moved to Sinclairville where he resided until the month of May, 1842, and subsequently he took up a residence in Tiffanyville where he remained for eleven years. During this period Mr. Benedict exercised the educational advantages afforded by the

common schools, but the greater portion of his time was spent in working upon the property of his father, Hiram Benedict, who settled in Ashville during the year 1820.

Early in life Mr. Benedict commenced to acquire farm property in Chautauqua County. He purchased a farm in Poland as early as 1854, and later bought a farm in the Township of Ellicott. For thirty years he devoted his attention to agricultural and dairying pursuits. During the year 1884, Mr. Benedict purchased a one-half interest in the Levant Creamery. In addition to that business, he is a large owner in the Falconer Towel Company, and for nine years he has acted as the President of that corporation. The energies of the company are largely devoted to the manufacture of fine Turkish bath towels, and as such it is one of the thriving industries of the growing Village of Falconer.

In politics Mr. Benedict has been a consistent Republican, and as such he has been a factor in the politics of his township. He has served one term as Excise Commissioner of Ellicott and two terms as the Commissioner of the Highways. Both in public and private enterprises, Mr. Benedict manifests integrity and energy in the conduct of the work at hand.

It was on December 28, 1853, that Mr. Benedict was united in marriage with Mary P. Crandall at the home of the bride's parents, Salem Cross Roads, near the Village of Brocton. As a result of the union two children were born. The first, Addie M. Benedict, was born on September 26, 1856, and now resides with her father at the family home in Falconer. The only son, Charles M. Benedict, was born December 9, 1861, and at the present time he is a prosperous physician in Findlay, Ohio. Hiram Benedict has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since boyhood. In 1879 he joined Jamestown Lodge, No. 34, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and later he affiliated with Chadakoin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Falconer.

FRANK W. CHASE.

One of the foremost business men in the Village of Falconer is Frank W. Chase, who was born in Kiantone May 15, 1849. He is a son of John and Anna Eliza (Lovett) Chase, his father settling in Kiantone in 1828. Mr. Chase received his education in



HIRAM BENEDICT, JR.

the common schools and the Jamestown Academy after which he taught school for a number of years.

For twenty years he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Frewsburg. He now successfully conducts



FRANK W. CHASE.

a dry goods and notion store and undertaking business at Falconer. As a funeral director he is particularly endowed with those qualifications of sympathy and respect for the bereaved, which have done so much towards bespeaking for him a popularity, the equal of which but few of his contemporaries can lay just claim to.

Mr. Chase was clerk of the Town of Carroll for eight years, a Deputy Sheriff for nine years; was for twelve years a member of the Frewsburg Union School Board, serving a portion of the time as President and part of the time as Secretary, and was always interested in the best development of that school. He was a charter member of Stillwater Tent, Knights of the Macca-bees, of Frewsburg, and at present is the Noble Grand of the Chadakoin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On October 31, 1871, Mr. Chase married Louisa M., daughter of Melvin and Precilla D. Thompson. Their children are: Effie E., Florence E., Claude Cutler, Donald Sherwin, Guy Glenwood.

HARLEY N. CROSBY.

Harley N. Crosby, one of the promising young attorneys of Chautauqua County, is a nephew of the late Hon. Newton W. Nutting of Oswego, who was for many years County Judge of Oswego County and later a Representative in Congress, his death occurring while a member of that legislative body. The relationship to this distinguished statesman is mentioned in this connection merely to emphasize the point that the subject of this sketch has thus early in his career exhibited those characteristics which indicate that he may ultimately follow in his uncle's footsteps, for, although young in years, he has already held important public positions and at present is the Supervisor of the Town of Ellicott, the highest office in the gift of the citizens of the town.

Mr. Crosby was born June 25th, 1873, in the Township of Parish, Oswego County, on a farm. His parents are Solomon H. and Celia Nutting Crosby. His father is half Connecticut Yankee and half Mohawk Dutch. His mother is of Quaker descent and



HARLEY N. CROSBY.

in her family she has an Indian ancestor, one John Logan, who lived many years ago and whose exploits it is not necessary to recount here.

Mr. Crosby's education commenced in the Parish Academy in the winter of 1887-8, and

was completed in 1897, when he graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Doctor of Laws, having the preceding year received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Deciding upon a professional career, Mr. Crosby commenced the study of law and was admitted to practice in the courts of New York State in 1898. He formed a partnership with Walter H. Edson, son of Hon. Obed Edson, and opened an office in the Village of Falconer March 1, 1898, where he has since remained, having developed a flourishing and lucrative practice.

Mr. Crosby was for several years Village Clerk and Village Attorney and on November 3, 1903, he was elected Supervisor of the town and has since served in that capacity with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents.

Despite the activities of political and professional life Mr. Crosby has found time to mingle socially with his fellows. He belongs to the Delta Chi, a Greek letter college fraternity, and he has been a member of the Masonic Order since he was twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Crosby married Miss Inez Howe at Genoa, Cayuga County, New York, November 3, 1899.

PATRICK FALCONER.

Patrick Falconer was born in New York City January 5, 1814, and died at his home at Falconer, New York, February 17, 1887.

His father, Robert Falconer, was born December 22, 1780, at Inveraven, Scotland, and died at Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1852. He was descended from one of the ancient and noble families of Scotland of the Rob Roy Clan. He was not only a man of wealth, but highly educated, having graduated from the University of Aberdeen in 1800, with the intention of following a professional life, but after finishing his studies decided to come to America, where he engaged in the mercantile business, shipping cotton from New York City and Charleston to Glasgow and Liverpool.

In 1812 he married Eliza Elliott, of New York, who died in 1819. The war of that period with England seriously affecting the cotton trade, he decided to go west, and arriving in Jamestown in 1817, he shortly afterwards took up a large tract of land near Sugar Grove, Pa. The following year he went to New York, and in 1819 returned with his family, and settled on his property. He

soon became identified with a number of business enterprises in the vicinity and was also interested in some of the earlier steamboats on Lake Chautauqua, one of which bore his name. In 1829 he removed to Warren, Pennsylvania, and became President of the Lumberman's Bank. He returned to Sugargrove in 1840, and remained there until his death.

Patrick was five years of age when his father left New York. At fifteen he attended the Academy at Erie, Pennsylvania, and later a Military School at Buffalo. After completing his studies he entered the law office of Abner Hazeltine. In due time he was admitted to the Bar and became a partner under the firm name of Hazeltine & Falconer.

In 1843, his father needing his aid and assistance in the management of his numerous business enterprises, he abandoned the law, and gave his attention to lumbering and other interests.

In 1844 he married Martha Titus Hallock, of Milton, Ulster County, New York, and soon afterwards took up his residence at Falconer, where he resided until his death. Mrs. Falconer died on January 18, 1886. Their children were Robert, who died at infancy, Martha J., William T., David H., deceased, and Allen.

Mr. Falconer inherited many of the excellent traits from his Scotch ancestry. Nearly his whole life was passed in the vicinity of Jamestown, where he took a prominent part in the financial, political and social events. He early saw the advantages of better transportation facilities, and encouraged the building of the different railroads through this section. At the time of the completion of the Buffalo & Jamestown Railroad he was the prime mover in showing the illegality of the bonds about to be issued to them by the Town of Ellicott, which saved the town some two hundred thousand dollars. He was noted for his keen sense of justice, his integrity and liberality.

HERBERT W. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. Herbert W. Davis, a prominent and wellknown physician of Falconer, was born in Randolph, April 3, 1861. He attended school at Chamberlain Institute and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1883, and was appointed senior assistant house physician



PATRICK FALCONER.

of the Rochester City Hospital the same year. He began the practice of medicine at Kennedy, but soon moved to Falconer, where he has successfully practiced for the past eighteen years. Dr. Davis was appointed Postmaster at Falconer by Presi-



HERBERT W. DAVIS, M. D.

dent McKinley and is now serving his second term. He has served the people of Falconer on the Board of Trustees of that village, and has been Health and Poor Physician of the Town of Ellicott for a number of years. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow.

Mr. Davis married Florence Williams of Kennedy, in February, 1885. Their children are Genevieve, born December, 1890, and Herbert, born October, 1892.

RANSOM B. LYDELL.

Ransom B. Lydell, of the Village of Falconer, is one of the well known and highly respected citizens of the Township of Ellicott. Born in the town of Poland, his entire life has been spent in Chautauqua County, and he has been engaged in various business and professional enterprises.

Mr. Lydell is the son of Lucius and Siphrona Burnell Lydell, and grandson of Luther Lydell, who came to Chautauqua County

and settled in Poland in 1828. His maternal grandfather, Judge Joel Burnell, came to Chautauqua County in 1810 and settled in Charlotte Township. Thus it will be seen the subject of this sketch may fairly claim that his ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of the county.

Mr. Lydell was born in Poland July 3, 1853. His early education was obtained in the district schools of that township, but at the age of fourteen he entered the schools at Jamestown and remained there until twenty years of age, teaching district schools during the winter. He taught five consecutive winters, commencing when 18 years of age.

Farming has occupied the attention of Mr. Lydell to some extent, and he has also been engaged in the real estate business, although for the past twenty years he has been and now is an extensive manufacturer of cider vinegar, producing a product that finds a ready sale.

With all his business activities, Mr. Lydell has found time to devote some attention to



RANSOM B. LYDELL.

public affairs. When but twenty-one years of age he was elected Justice of the Peace of Poland Township, and he held that office until 1884 when he removed to Falconer. In 1888 he was elected Assessor of the Town of Ellicott, which office he still holds.

Mr. Lydell was married to Miss Mina J. Covey of Jamestown August 21, 1877. They have eight children, viz: Frances B., Ella A., Flossie J., Iva M., Bessie M., Ransom B. Jr., Lucius R. and Lula M. Lydell.

Mr. Lydell is a member of Union Grange of Jamestown.

OLIVER SHEARMAN.

Oliver Shearman was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, July 1, 1768. After a residence at Cambridge, New York, from 1792



OLIVER SHEARMAN.

until 1828, removed to Ellicott and settled on the farm first purchased of the Holland Land Company by Amos Bird, being lots fifty-seven and fifty-eight, and lived there until his death March 12, 1860. He came from Albany to Buffalo by the canal, thence to Dunkirk by boat and from there to Sheridan by wagon, where he remained for about six months; from there to Mayville with a wagon when he removed his goods to the steamboat that was then running from Mayville to Jamestown. When he arrived at what is now known as the boatlanding, the bridge that then spanned the outlet at that point had just been completed (the first one ever built there) but the end on the city side of the creek was not so they could drive a team on, but the other was complete, so instead of going over what is now known as Steel Street to Brooklyn and back to the boatlanding, they backed the oxen and cart on the bridge, carried their household goods from the boat and loaded them on the cart and drove off the bridge, (this being the first load that was drawn

across the first bridge), thence to the log house.

He was a good farmer and had a strong mathematical mind. He could solve difficult problems in his mind without pen or pencil. He was a Justice of the Peace in Busti, while his farm was in that town, and also held other town offices. The Shearman family were remarkable for longevity. Oliver's father was over eighty when he died. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Sessions, also died at an advanced age. Oliver married Annie, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Allen, of Cambridge, New York. Their children were: Ann, Elisha, Mary, Philip, Lydia, Sarah, Gideon A., Ruth, Prudence, Annie E.

GIDEON A. SHEARMAN.

Gideon A. Shearman was born at Cambridge, New York, January 31, 1807, and was a son of Oliver (see sketch) who came to Ellicott in 1828. He was a prosperous farmer and an extensive stock raiser and dealer. He was widely known as a man of

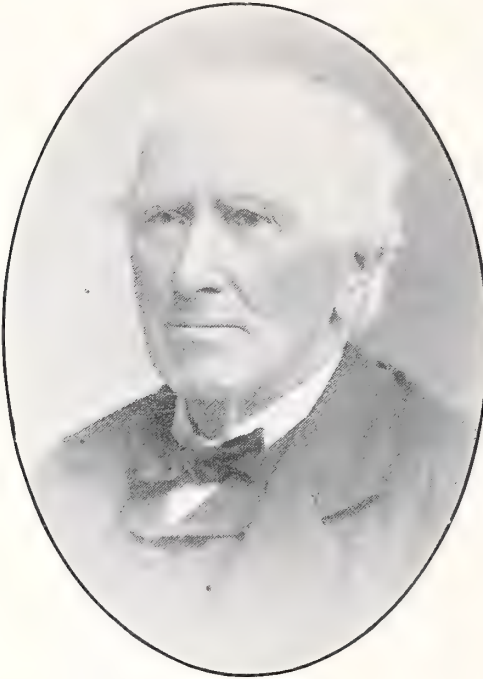


GIDEON A. SHEARMAN.

integrity and stability. Mr. Shearman married Aurilla A. Reade of Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1839. Their children were: Isaac A., Adelbert H., Amy A., Iva G., Sidney R., Mary J., Ida A., Ella B. He died December 2, 1892.

RUFUS PRATT.

Stephen Pratt, the grandfather of Rufus, was born in Massachusetts April 3, 1755. He moved to Windham County, Vermont, and thence to Gerry with his son Zadock. He died in Gerry August 20, 1838. Zadock, his only son and child was born at Marl-

**RUFUS PRATT.**

boro, Windham County, Vermont, November 5, 1784. He came to Gerry in the fall of 1819 and settled upon lot fifty in the deep wilderness west of the Cassadaga Creek. He and his father were among the earliest and best known pioneers of Gerry. The earliest settlement of the town had been made but nine years before his coming. The forest that covered the southern portion remained unbroken until but four years before he made his home there. Zadock died January 20, 1846. Among his children was Rufus, the subject of this sketch. He was born at Marlboro, Vermont, June 22, 1816. He came with his father to Gerry in 1819. Rufus received his education first at the common school in District Number Nine, Gerry and Ellicott, and later at Fredonia Academy. He taught school in the same district in which he received his early education. Rufus was a farmer all of his life. He never sought and never held any political office. September 5, 1841, he married Cynthia Horton in the Town of Gerry. Their children

were Hershel V., who was killed in a nitroglycerine explosion in Custer City, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1886, and Merrick B. Mr. Pratt died in Ellicott August 8 1891.

MERRICK BURTON PRATT.

Merrick Burton Pratt, the son of Rufus Pratt, was born in the Town of Gerry April 7, 1848, received his early education in District Number Nine, the same in which his father before him had received his. He afterwards attended the old Jamestown Academy and later the Jamestown Union School, passing the Regents' examination. He was early successfully engaged for three years in teaching—one term in District Number Nine where his father taught before him. He was married at Kennedy, Chautauqua County, New York, March 1, 1871, to Alice M., daughter of George A. Aldrich, Esq. In 1871 he engaged with his father-in-law in mercantile business at Kennedy, under the firm name of Aldrich & Pratt. In 1878 and

**MERRICK B. PRATT.**

1879 he was engaged in trade at Custer City, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of M. B. Pratt & Company, his partners being Aldrich, Sweetland & Waite. In 1880 he returned to the Town of Ellicott. In the spring of 1897 he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Ellicott, and was repeatedly

re-elected and served six successive years as such Supervisor. He was an outspoken and independent member of that body. In his long service he became one of its most experienced and influential members. Four years, by appointment of Chairman Nixon, he was made a member of the equalization committee, the most important of that body, and was every year of his service a member of the committee on County Treasurer's accounts.

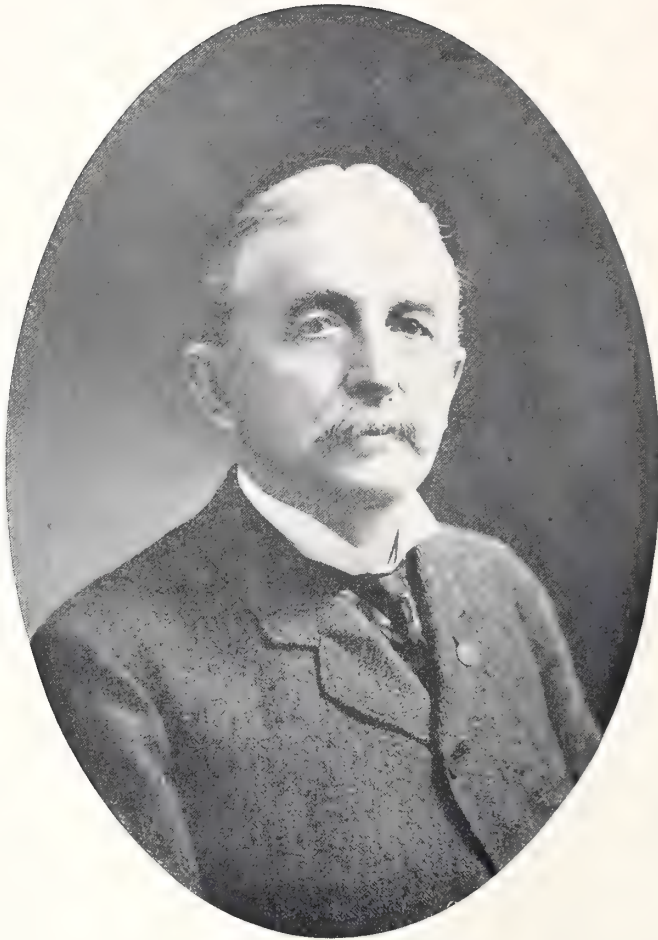
In the year 1902 he was appointed by Speaker Nixon of the New York State Assembly as Assistant Index Clerk; in 1903 as Deputy Clerk, and in 1904 as Assistant Journal Clerk.

Mr. Pratt is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Empire State Legion of Honor and of the Patrons of Husbandry. He has resided in Ellicott continuously since 1880 and is now a dealer in butter and cheese, being recognized as one of the largest shippers of dairy butter in Western New York.

He is now, and has been since its organization, a member of the Jamestown Dairy Board of Trade, and was for several years its Vice President. He is well and widely known as a business man of experience and integrity.



CELORON—ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.



THEODORE A. CASE.

ELLINGTON.

BY THEODORE A. CASE.

He who attempts to write the history of people who existed and events that transpired nearly a century ago, perpetuated largely in the memory of the few who are living and the sayings of the many who are dead, must needs feel that there is danger often of weaving into the story an occasional thread of fiction; but the writer has endeavored in this instance to search for truth, reconcile conflicting statements and wherever possible to substantiate the record by documentary proof.

To the few representatives of the "Old Families" who are left to tell their stories and recount the doings and sayings of their ancestors, the author of this brief history desires to extend his grateful acknowledgements; knowing that the records of many persons who contributed largely to the material development of the town and the intellectual and moral progress of this community, must pass without mention, owing to the lack of sufficient data and sources of information. Families, prominent in an early day, have become extinct, or their descendants have moved away, and the brief record of their lives exist only in the memory of the living or some old structure or landmark that reflects the work of their hands.

I, therefore, beg to invoke the charitable criticism of any who may feel interested in this necessarily brief review of the first centenary of Ellington and its people.

The Town of Ellington is bounded on the north by the Town of Cherry Creek, on the west by the Town of Gerry, south by the Town of Poland

and on the east by Cattaraugus County. It is understood to have been named after Ellington in Connecticut. Most of the early settlers came from that state and the neighboring states of Massachusetts and Vermont.

On April 1, 1824, it was set off from the Town of Gerry and at that time included the Town of Cherry Creek; the latter town being set apart from Ellington May 4, 1829. It is township number three of the tenth range of the Holland Land Company's survey and embraces about twenty-three thousand acres of land.

The major part of its surface is undulating upland. The principal valleys are the valleys of Clear Creek and its tributaries. The sources of Clear Creek are in the neighboring Towns of Gerry and Charlotte. It enters the northwest part of the town on lot fifty-six and running southeasterly through the central portions of the town empties into the Conewango east of the Village of Clear Creek in Cattaraugus County. The northeast corner of the town takes in a portion of the Conewango Valley, that stream passing through the northeast corner of lot seven and centrally through lot eight and through the northeast corner of lot sixteen.

The Village of Ellington is located on lots twenty-eight and twenty-nine, at about the center of the town, and in the valley of Clear Creek and Twenty-Eight Creek; which streams unite just east of the village. The present population of the village is about four hundred, and of the town about fourteen hundred. Two and one-half miles east of the village and on the

county-line road between Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, is the Village of Clear Creek, and one and one-fourth miles north of the latter place on lot seven, is Conewango Valley, a station on the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad. From this place a bus runs twice a day, carrying mail and passengers to and from Ellington via Clear Creek. Four and one-half miles to the south is Kennedy, in Poland; a station on the Erie Railroad which takes much of the travel and traffic from Ellington.

Ellington is essentially a dairy town and has long been famous for its fine butter and cheese. Its diversified surface affords good grazing and plenty of water and the farmer who is attentive to his calling seldom fails of an abundant harvest. There are four cheese factories in the town, owned and operated by E. F. Rowley, a veteran cheese-maker of Kennedy, New York; one near the village, one at Thornton, one at Clear Creek and one on Dry Brook, in the southwest corner of the town. The milk delivered to these factories during the season of 1901 amounted to five million one hundred twenty-two thousand pounds, from which was manufactured four hundred ninety-nine thousand six hundred pounds of cheese, the avails of which brought to the farmers of the town the sum of forty-five thousand seven hundred dollars. In addition to this many of the large dairymen ship their milk to the Jamestown or Buffalo markets.

In the town are three steam mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber, Charles J. Main and Chauncey Jackson at the village and C. Hidecker at Conewango Valley, all of which are doing a large and profitable business.

Among the citizens of the village who are actively engaged in business pursuits are the following: On the west side of the public park is A. M. Sweet

& Company, dealers in dry goods and groceries; successors to the late Sardius Frisbee. In the south half of the block is George G. Gilbert, druggist, who succeeds to the business interests of the late John H. Case, who is also the present Town Clerk and Postmaster. Over Mr. Gilbert's store is the harness shop of James Cook. On the south side of Main Street is the meat market of Waith and Brown, dealers in live stock, and in the east half of the same building the grocery and general store of Perry Frisbee. A short distance to the east is the wagon and repair shop of Frank Rublee, and in the next door the barber shop and jewelry store of A. D. Kellogg. On the east side of the park is the grocery and notion store of J. Irvin Gray, and overhead the telephone exchange, in charge of Charles A. Seekins, and adjoining is the hardware store of Frank E. Case, who has undoubtedly been in the mercantile business longer than any other dealer, having begun in 1865. On the north side of the park is the millinery and dry goods store of Mrs. C. D. Stockwell, and farther to the west the new brick hardware store of Delos J. Eigenbroadt, and the blacksmith shop of L. Eigenbroadt. On East Main Street is the hotel of A. W. Clapp, the shop of A. Rosskamp and the millinery store of Mrs. H. C. Larabee. On West Main Street is the law office of Theodore A. Case, the offices of Doctors F. C. Pursell, James Brooks and E. L. Steadman, and the blacksmith shop of Willard Aldrich. At the northern terminus of Mill Street is the large flouring mill of Mason H. Terry, with grocery and provision store attached. At Clear Creek, in this town, is located the enterprising and practical jeweler, Newel F. Barnes, and the grocery stores of L. H. Mather and M. D. Chapman. At Conewango Valley, on this side of the county line, is the large dry goods

store of A. M. Sweet & Company, successors to H. B. Aldrich, the general store of William Rheubottom, the grocery store of W. F. Ross, the meat market of Charles Gabrielson, the two hotels kept by Stephen Champlin and W. F. Ross and the office and residence of Dr. J. R. Smith.

EARLY HISTORY.

The fact as to who was the first actual settler in the Town of Ellington, as its boundaries are at present constituted, seems to be a matter of some little doubt, but the best authorities agree that the first opening in the forest was made in the northeast part of the town on lot seven and Joshua Bentley is credited as being the first actual settler. It is claimed, however, and perhaps justly, that another party, whose name is unknown, made a clearing and erected a log cabin near the same place a year or two in advance of Bentley, but remained only a short time. Mr. Bentley came from Stephentown, Rensselaer County, this state, in 1814, and by the joint labors of himself and wife constructed a rude log cabin on the east part of the lot above named, near the present site of the dwelling now owned by Eldred Bentley, at Conewango Valley. The following year Mr. Bentley purchased three hundred acres on lot sixteen and about the same time land on lots nine and fifteen of the present Town of Cherry Creek. Mr. Bentley's son, Joshua, Jr., who it appears was for a time engaged with a party of surveyors, came about the same time as his father, and in the spring of 1815 settled on lot fifteen of the Cherry Creek purchase. Later the records show that Joshua Bentley, Jr., bought a part of lot five in the Town of Ellington and built a frame dwelling, the same now owned by Luman Mather, north of Clear Creek.

Following Joshua Bentley, Sr., about three years later came his brother Eldred Bentley, from the same place, and settled on lot fifteen, about three-fourths of a mile to the west on the line of the old Chautauqua Road. From these two brothers sprang the numerous families of Bentleys that reside in that and other portions of this town and Cherry Creek.

With the opening up of this portion of the old Mayville and Ellicottville Road in 1814, settlers were attracted to lands lying along its course. In the spring of 1815, James Bates, with his family, came from Onondaga County, but originally from Massachusetts, and settled on lot forty-eight. In 1816 Benjamin Follet settled on lot forty, building a log house on the same premises now owned by Frank Bentley. The same year Samuel McConnell, from Cayuga County, New York, located on lot forty-seven, west of Follet's, where the road crosses the Clear Creek Valley, later known as the Boyd farm. In 1817 Abner Bates, from Chesterfield, Massachusetts, came with his family, consisting of his wife (Nancy) and five children, Vinal, Joseph P., Maria, Alvah and Corydon, and settled on lots forty-eight and fifty-six. For the first year Mr. Bates was obliged to bring most of his family supplies from Fredonia on his back. The same year Reuben Penhollow arrived from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and settled on lot thirty-nine. Dwight Bates settled on the same lot on the farm now owned by Joseph Luce. Benjamin Rider settled on lot forty-eight, later known as the Kinsman place. In 1820 Benjamin Ellsworth settled on lot thirty-one, known as the Throop farm, coming from Hartford County, Connecticut, on foot, bringing all his worldly possessions with him in a little bundle swung over his shoulder. He built a log house the

same year and later married Calista Day, daughter of William Day of Cattaraugus County. These are a few of the early settlers along the line of the old Chautauqua Road, while in other parts of the town, outside of the present village limits, we note the following: In 1816 Simon Lawrence drove through from Rutland County, Vermont, with an ox team and located on lot thirty-eight in the Clear Creek Valley. After providing shelter for himself and family he proceeded to clear the side-hill back of his log house and plant an orchard, the first in town; many of the trees are still standing. His son, Simon Lawrence, Jr., who was born upon the premises soon after his parents came, succeeded to the ownership upon his father's death and spent his whole life there. He died a few years since and his youngest son Edgar P., now owns and occupies the old homestead. The same year Ward King, from Massachusetts, located in the northeast part of the town on lot sixteen. In 1817 Charles Thacher, from Vermont, settled on lot sixty-four and the following year Oliver Bugbee on lot twenty-three, Nathan Billings on lot twenty-one, known as the Nye farm, and his brother Daniel Billings on lot thirteen, later known as the Alverson farm. In 1821 Rolli Rublee, from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, settled on lot twelve, building a log house on the south bank of Clear Creek, near the present iron bridge opposite the Day schoolhouse, and later a slab house on the farm now owned by Lorenzo Green. The same year Hiram Putnam, a brother of the late Worthy Putnam, settled on lot four, east of Rublee's; he married a daughter of Simon Lawrence.

In 1822 the population was largely increased. Among the new settlers were Enos Bush, lot one; Samuel Newton and Greshum Newton, lot forty-six;

Gardner Bentley and Benjamin Carr, lot sixteen; James Leach, lot eighteen; Amos Leach, lot eleven; John Leach, lot ten; Benjamin Livermore, lot one; Henry Abbey, lot thirty-two; Hosea Saxton, lot twenty-five; David Gates, lot eleven; Henry Day, lot twenty-four; Seymour Saxton, lot eighteen, Jeremiah West, lot ten; Z. L. Bemus, lot one; Ira Gates, lot nineteen; Nathan Bugbee, (brother of Wyman) lot twenty; *John Woodward, Jr., lot two. Mr. Woodward was seven years Supervisor of the town and in 1835 was elected Member of Assembly. He was grandfather of Hon. John Woodward, present Justice of the Supreme Court. He with his brother, David, who later settled on lot nine, moved to the west.

In 1823 Daniel C. Green settled on lot twenty-four and Moses Wheeler on lot forty-three. In 1824, Orrin Fairbanks, lot three; Enos Preston, lot sixty; Oran Kingsley, Jr., (father of the late Calvin Kingsley, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church) lot thirty-four; Otis Page, lot thirty-four; Charles Crowfoot, lot forty-nine; Ransom Williams, lot eighteen; Nathan Brown and David Ransom, lot thirty-seven; Julius Dewey, lot thirty-eight. In 1825 Friend L. Fisk, lot forty-four; Nathaniel Fuller, lot fifty-four; Isaac Harmon, lot thirty-six; Joseph B. Eddy, lot fifty-two; Nathaniel Dunham, lot sixty; James Tracy, lot thirty-five; Elijah Green, lot twenty; Veranus Page, lot twelve; Isaac Holland, lot twenty-five. In 1826 Israel Carpenter, lot forty-six; Richard G. Farman and Jason Bumpus, lot fifty-seven. In 1827 George Anderson, lot twenty; Abram Holland, lot twenty-five. 1828, Ira Day, lot thirteen. 1829, Dr. William Ware, lot five. 1830, Jonathan Slater, lot thirty-six, and Levi Warner, lot thirty-two. 1832, Isaiah Nessel and Joseph B. Nessel, his brother, lot thirty-eight; Isaac Hel-

*For portrait see Volume 1, page 482.

mick, lot fifty-one, and Lewis Rice, lot twenty-one. 1833, John N. White, lot twenty-seven. 1834, Salmon T. Case, and the following year his father Eliphalet Case, lot sixty-three, and *Andrew P. White, lot forty-two. 1835, Allen Bagg and Franzier Luce, lot twenty-eight, Henry Altenburg, lot sixty-three. 1836, Chauncey Fox, lot fifty-four, Hi-

the uplands, must have been to them a convincing argument that their giant forms indicated a soil of untold wealth and richness beneath their spreading branches.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

Among the early industries established in the town, outside the village, we note the following:

Simon Lawrence, in 1820, built the first sawmill, which was located on Clear Creek on lot twenty-nine, on land bought by Frederick Love. Some of the remains of the old mill can be seen to this day, near the iron bridge crossing the latter stream on the Clapp Hill Road. Other sawmills were built in town by different individuals and about in the order named. John Stafford, on Clear Creek, lot twenty; Ira Day, on the same stream about one-fourth of a mile east on lot twelve; Silas Rider, on lot twenty-nine, north-east of William



IRA DAY.

ram Bagg, lot twenty-seven; John Shaw, lot forty-six, and Henry Wheeler, lot thirty-eight.

The foregoing comprise a few of the names of the early settlers, most of whom were original purchasers from the Holland Land Company, but the list must necessarily be brief; enough, however, has been given to show that the forest-covered hills, in those early days, presented to the settler, in pursuit of a home, attractions equal to the more fertile valleys and low lands. Possibly the rock-ribbed hills of their former New England homes, as contrasted with the more moderately sloping hillsides of their new found possessions, made the latter seem to them a pleasing heritage fraught with greater possibilities. Certain it was that the majestic pine and the oak that dotted in such profusion



HENRY WHEELER.

Clapp's residence; Jonathan Slater on Twenty-Eight Creek, on land now owned by Gust. W. Engdahl; Oliver Carpenter in the Rice neighborhood; the Avery Porter mill about three-fourths of a mile west of Slater's; the McCullough mill on lot sixty-two, west of Henry Harris's; Henry Wheeler's mill adjoining his gristmill near Simon

*For portrait see page 45, this Volume.

Lawrence, and the Gardner Gilbert mill on the farm lately owned by David White. All of these mills have either been destroyed by flood, torn down, or burned up.

The first gristmill was built by Ward King, in 1820, in the northeast part of the town, on lot sixteen. He fashioned the stones obtained from a neighboring quarry, using for the bolt bleached cotton cloth bringing the water to his mill through hollow logs and using an over-shot wheel. Such mills were called in those days "corn-crackers."

The first tannery in town was established by Elijah and Elliot Mason, near Clear Creek, in 1828. They sold the property to Philip M. Smith, who continued the business for many years. About two years later Lockwood & Hough started a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment on Clear Creek, on land purchased by them of Simon Lawrence. In 1832, Isaiah and Joseph B. Nessel, two brothers from Onondaga County, New York, moved into town and bought the farm adjoining Lawrence's to the west, together with the property and business of Lockwood & Hough. They engaged in the enterprise until 1836 when they sold their building and water privilege to Henry Wheeler, from Madison County, New York, who moved the building up near the road and converted it into a dwelling and built upon its former site a large flouring mill and sawmill. Mr. Wheeler continued in the milling business at that place until 1851, when he sold out to William W. and Richard Gates, but three years later bought the property back and remained in business there until he purchased and built over the Vaill mill in the village. After the Nessel brothers sold out to Mr. Wheeler, Joseph formed a co-partnership with Alvah Bates, and they moved their wool-carding and cloth-dressing busi-

ness to the village and built what is now known as the old Dobbin cabinet shop, and followed the business for many years.

The first store in town was started at Olds' Corners by Camp, Colville & Holbrook; following them was Rugles & Ingersoll, at Clear Creek.

James Bates, who in 1815, settled on lot forty-eight, on what was later known as the George L. Wade place, kept at that point the first tavern in town. Later Alamanson Hadley and Henry McConnell kept tavern at the same place. Benjamin Follet kept another in a log house about a mile east from Bates' on the old Chautauqua Road, he was succeeded by Lucretia French in 1822, at the same place. A little later Joshua Bentley erected a frame building and kept hotel in it at Olds' Corners. About 1826 Stephen Nichols kept tavern in a frame building erected by him at Clear Creek.

EARLY MAIL AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The first post office was established in the north part of the town, in the house of Benjamin Follet, on the old Chautauqua Road, about 1816 or '17. It is generally understood that Follet was the first Postmaster and that he served in that capacity until about 1822 or '23, when he sold his purchase from the Holland Land Company to Lucretia French, a widow, who is said to have come here from Canada about that time and who succeeded to the office of Postmaster, which she held until 1829, when the office was moved to the Bates Settlement and Vinal Bates was appointed in her place. The Follet house was about the third or fourth log house built in town and Mrs. French, like her predecessor, used it for hotel purposes, and for several

years it was the place for the holding of all the public gatherings of the town. The mail route was from Ellicottville to Mayville via Little Valley and Sampson Crooker and Robert Guy were the first mail carriers; the former was the father of the late Hon. George A. S. Crooker of Conewango. It is said they carried it through on foot suspended from a pole resting on their shoulders. Later Samuel McConnell carried the mail through on horseback, once a week each way. Deacon Otis Paige was also one of the early mail carriers. The post office remained at the Bates Settlement until 1832, when it was removed to the village and William T. Norris was appointed Postmaster. The mail route was changed and extended from Silver Creek to Ellington, taking in intermediate points, and for many years a stage, carrying mail and passengers, run back and forth on each alternate day. After the building of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad the route was changed, running from Ellington to Kennedy, and after the completion of the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad from Ellington to Conewango Valley.

The earliest transportation facilities was on the backs of the settlers, and in that way flour and family supplies had to be brought through from Fredonia, where was then located the nearest mill and market. The process was tedious and attended with hardships, but the early settlers readily adapted themselves to existing conditions. Later as the roads were cut through and made passable, the oxen and the cart made the labor more tolerable; and until the advent of the railroad all goods, merchandise and family supplies for this locality had to be hauled from Fredonia, Barcelona, Dunkirk or Silver Creek. The only articles of exchange for family necessities, which the early settler could transport on his out-

going trip, was black salts, pearl ash, or pine shingles—nature's product—the making of which prepared the way for the open fields in the heart of the forest.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

It is related of James Bates, Jr., son of the pioneer, James Bates, who settled on lot forty-eight, then a young man, while returning home from Wyman Bugbee's through the woods in company with his little brother he met, what he supposed to be, a large dog. He called to it but without effect. He then tried to frighten it away, but this he failed to do, and as it manifested no disposition to turn out for him he procured a stout club and cautiously approaching the animal dealt it a severe blow on the head, and with a second blow apparently broke its back. Alarmed at the supposition that he had killed a neighbor's dog he requested his brother not to mention the circumstance, but he himself related it to Mr. Bugbee, who passed his father's house that night, and who from the description given of the animal readily recognized it to be a wolf. The lad Bates, in company with his father and Mr. Bugbee returned to the scene of the encounter and the suspicion of the nature of the animal was verified. The wolf was still alive, but was soon dispatched and skinned and the bounty, which was forty dollars, was in due time obtained by the young man.

Apropos to the foregoing is another little historical incident in which Mr. Bugbee took quite a prominent part, but with more serious results than happened to young Bates. Mr. Bugbee's home was a log house situate on the east bank of one of the south branches of Clear Creek that runs through the northwest corner of lot twenty-nine and empties into the latter stream about

forty rods to the north of his dwelling. The streams in those days were full of beautiful speckled trout, as were the forests of wild game, and by means of the gun and the rod the early settler never lacked for fish, fowl or venison. About one-fourth of a mile west of Bugbee's lived Simon Lawrence with his three boys, Alva, Simon, Jr., and John, who were a family of hunters.

Bugbee while hunting one day, in company with two of his neighbors, his dog started a bear about one-half mile north of Lawrence's across Clear Creek, at which he fired his last shot. The bear, though hit, was not disabled, and after running a few rods climbed a tree. Bugbee called to his companions who came to his assistance. Alva Lawrence shot the bear in the head but did not kill it and it began to descend. The party (which now consisted, besides the two already mentioned, of Simon Lawrence, Z. Davenport, George McConnell and Joseph Bates, the two former being armed with axes which they had been grinding) surrounded the tree and with axes and clubs awaited the bear's descent. When about ten feet from the ground it dropped and McConnell dealt it several blows with his club, but without apparent effect. The bear started to run and Bugbee's dog followed in close pursuit. Being greatly annoyed by the dog the bear turned upon it and gave it a terrible hug. The cries of the dog brought Bugbee to its assistance. He got behind the bear and tried to force it to loosen its hold on the dog, but the animal sprang back and Bugbee fell to the ground. The bear seized Bugbee by the leg when a terrible struggle ensued, during which time the bear bit Bugbee several times. The position of the combatants so frequently changed that Bugbee's companions found it difficult to afford him any substantial assistance without imperiling his life.

Finally a blow from the axe of Simon Lawrence caused the bear to loose its hold on Bugbee's leg, and turning upon Lawrence with a blow from his paw sent the axe flying from his hands, whereupon Lawrence, seizing Davenport's axe, renewed the battle and finally buried the blade of the weapon in bruin's head, thus putting an end to the combat. Bugbee was so exhausted and faint that his companions were obliged to carry him home and his injuries confined him to his house for about six months.

Ebenezer Green, Jr., who for many



EBENEZER GREEN, JR.

years was called Captain Green, from the fact that he held during the "General Training" period, a Captain's commission in the Two Hundred Eighteenth Regiment of State Militia, as is elsewhere noted, was the first settler within the present bounds of the village. In the winter of 1819 he made maple sugar on the site of the present village park. In the following year the first public religious service ever held in the valley was conducted by Rev. A. Williams, a Methodist minister, at his house.

It is related of Mr. Green, that one

evening while searching in the woods for some lost stock, he was chased to his home by a pack of wolves.

The journeys of the early settlers with their families from the eastern states to the tree-covered hills of Chautauqua, presented to a certain extent a sameness. There was the customary ox team and cart with its varying load, according to the size of the family and the amount of household goods; but sometimes a new feature was introduced to meet the fancied needs of the prospective home in the forest. This was the case with Rolli Rublee, who journeyed through from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1822. Beside the wife and children and the household articles usually brought, he utilized his four legged table by nailing slats around it and fastening to the legs a temporary bottom, in which he placed a pig. To complete the outfit he tied his only cow to the hind end of the cart, the milk from which was shared by the family with the pig, on the journey.

Julius Dewey, who came from Massachusetts in 1824 and settled on the west side of lot thirty-eight, which he articleed from the Holland Land Company, was a man who was proverbially prompt to pay his financial obligations; indeed the writer can remember when a boy of hearing him often remark that 'twas "always convenient to have a little grease money" supposing, of course, that he meant that to have money to promptly pay one's debts made business matters run smooth. But in the early days there came a time when the modest income from his pioneer farm failed to equal the amount due at the Land Office on his purchase. With a spirit commendable for its earnestness he determined there should be no default, and accordingly one morning he gathered up into a modest bundle a few

articles of personal necessities and started on foot for his old home among the Berkshire Mountains to raise the necessary funds. He accomplished the journey and in due time returned on foot in time to make the payment when it fell due at the Land Office.

The first white male child born in town was Simon Lawrence, Jr., in 1817. The first white female child was born to Benjamin Follet and wife about a year earlier. The first marriage was celebrated between Rufus Hitchcock and Ranah Hadley in 1817, and about six weeks after the event Mr. Hitchcock met his death by falling from a building which he was erecting in the neighboring town of Cherry Creek.

It is claimed the first public religious services ever held in town was at the house of Abner Bates in 1817, conducted by the Rev. Daniel Hadley; others claim, however, that the first sermon was preached by Rev. John Spencer, a Presbyterian clergyman.

James Thacher, who by the way was the first Supervisor of the Town of Ellington, settled on lot sixty-four December 9, 1820. It was the practice in those days to turn the cattle out to browse and, indeed, it was their only means of subsistence, with no cleared fields and little native grass. On one occasion Mr. Thacher missed one of his cows, which remained absent for a period of twenty-seven days, when he happened to be straying through a neighboring slashing and found the animal with its head so caught between a couple of trees that it was unable to extricate itself. It was alive when found, having all that time been without food or water; but it was still able to be driven home, and by careful treatment its life was saved.

PRE-HISTORIC.

There originally existed in this town,

as evidence of a pre-historic race, four circular mounds. One on lot forty-seven on what is known as the Boyd farm; one in Clear Creek Valley on lot twenty-nine, on the farm now occupied by Clarence Baldwin; one on lot four on the old Doctor Ware farm, south of Clear Creek, and one on the crest of the hill north of the village; which has always been known as "The Old Indian Fort."

There has been from time to time many relics of much interest and historic value taken from these mounds, particularly from the one last named; beside the latter has for many years been the meeting place for pleasure parties and curiosity seekers, and is still in a fair state of preservation.

"THE FLOOD."

On the 8th day of September, 1865, the Village of Ellington, and, indeed, the whole town, suffered from an unprecedented flood, destroying most of the bridges throughout the town, and in the village several buildings. "Twenty-Eight Creek," which runs through the southern part of the village, and which in ordinary times is a small rivulet suddenly became a raging torrent, spreading out through Main Street covering almost the entire village. The valley was transformed into a river, bearing upon its waters huge logs, trees and floating wreckage. All the buildings on the south side of the park, including dwellings, stores, the hotel and Baptist Church, were either undermined, destroyed, wrecked or washed away.

The dwelling of Abel Mattocks, on the south side of Main Street, wherein were his wife and family, was carried away and wrecked and four of the children drowned. The mother was carried a distance of several rods under

water and lodged on a pile of drift-wood and rescued by the citizens. The body of one of the children, a four-year old boy, was never found. Jeremiah Torrey, an old resident of the village, was carried by the water into the park where he caught on a tree, but the floating wreckage swept him away and he was rescued by the people on the east side of the park. The "Walden Block," which occupied the same place of the Frisbee and DeVoe Block, and in which were stores and shops and living rooms above, was completely destroyed, and but for the large quantity of flood-wood and hay that had lodged near it, upon which the occupants took refuge, many more lives would have been lost. The hotel, then kept by W. V. Welch, in which were many citizens and guests, became undermined and partly destroyed, the occupants taking refuge in the upper story; expecting momentarily to be precipitated into the raging flood. Many of the imprisoned inhabitants within the doomed buildings became panic-stricken and performed many foolish and amusing acts in the face of the impending danger. It was indeed an event long to be remembered by some, and has ever since come to be spoken of as "The Flood," and it was many years before the evidences of the destruction wrought entirely disappeared. It was generally supposed that the occasion of it was a partial cloud-burst in the western part of the town, which caused the breaking of some dams west of the village, and the choking up of the narrow channel of the stream, thereby flooding the valley with the great down-pour of rain from the hills.

The first town meeting for the election of town officers, after Ellington and Cherry Creek had been set off from the Town of Gerry, was held at the house of Lucretia French, where the first postoffice had been established, on

March 1, 1825, at which time the following ticket was elected: Supervisor, James Thacher; Town Clerk, Cornelius H. Nicholson; Assessors, Robert James Jr., John Leach and Charles Thacher; Collector, Alamanson Hadley; Overseers of the Poor, Reuben Penhollow and Ward King; Highway Commissioners, Robert James, Ira Gates and Henry McConnel; Constables, Alamanson Hadley, Benjamin Livermore and George H. Frost; Commissioners of Common Schools, David C. Spear, C. H. Nicholson and Parley Eaton; School Inspectors, C. H. Nicholson, David C. Spear and Parley Eaton; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John P. Hadley; Pound Keepers, Benjamin Ellsworth, Montgomery Evans and Nathan Brown; Fence Viewers, Daniel C. Green, Nathan Brown and Reuben Penhollow.

The following is a list of the Supervisors of the town who have been elected and served from 1825 to the present time: James Thacher, 1825; Cornelius H. Nicholson, 1826-27; James Carr, 1828-29; Gideon Evans, 1830; John Woodward, Jr., 1831-34-38-40; Benjamin Barnard, 1835-36-37; George J. Phipany, 1841-42-43-47; Jarvis B. Rice, 1844-45-46; John F. Farman, 1848-49-50-51-52-53-58-59-60; Mason D. Hatch, 1855; Charles B. Green, 1856-57-61; John Farnham, 1862-63; Samuel Griffith, 1864-65-72-73; George Waith, 1866-67; Philip M. Smith, 1868-69; Carey Briggs, 1870-71; Theodore A. Case, 1874-75-84-86-87-88-95-96-97-98-99-1900-01-02-03-04-05; Olvin Putnam, 1876-77-78-79-80-81; Austin H. Stafford, 1882-83; Ernest F. Rowley, 1889-90; Sardius Frisbee, 1891-92-93-94.

John Woodward, Jr., was elected Member of Assembly from the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua County in the year 1835; David H. Treadway, in 1848; Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth,

in 1852-53; *Charles B. Green in 1858, and Theodore A. Case in 1876-77. Andrew P. White was elected School Commissioner in 1860, Byron Ellsworth, County Treasurer in 1863, and Austin H. Stafford, County Clerk in 1885.

In the line of the medical profession, Dr. Sands M. Crumb is said to have been the first practitioner through this section, living near Clear Creek, Cattaraugus County. The first resident physician was Dr. William Ware, who moved into a log house between Ellington and Clear Creek, on lot five, on the 18th day of June, 1829, coming from Hartford County, Connecticut. He practiced his profession here until his death. Dr. Benjamin Potwin settled in town in 1832 on lot thirty-seven, west of the village on the farm now occupied by his grandson, G. R. Potwin. He died about 1853. Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth settled in town in 1846, coming from Silver Creek. In 1854 he sold out to Dr. W. B. Schemerhorn and moved to Gerry. Dr. Schemerhorn practiced a few years in town and moved to Kennedy. Doctors Elijah DeVoe and his brother, Daniel DeVoe, were also resident physicians at this place for many years. Both are now dead. Dr. Newton F. Marsh was a life-long practitioner at this place, coming here a young man he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until his death, which occurred in 1900. Dr. James Brooks, who is at present the oldest resident physician, has been in the active practice of his profession at this place since 1851. He graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University and commenced practice in the Town of Conewango in 1846 and in 1848 was in partnership with Dr. O. L. B. Main, then a prominent physician of this locality. Few men of his profession have enjoyed so many years of active practice as Dr. Brooks.

ELLINGTON VILLAGE—ITS EARLY HISTORY AND INDUSTRIES.

The Village of Ellington is situate in the Clear Creek Valley upon parts of lots numbers twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine, and its main street runs east and west on the dividing line between lots twenty and twenty-one, twenty-eight and twenty-nine. The purchasers of the land from the Holland Land Company on lot twenty-nine, where the village was built, with the date of each purchase, as disclosed by the records, are as follows: On July 15, 1829, James Briggs took title to sixty-seven acres on the east side of the lot. In July, 1833, Benjamin Vaill purchased sixty-seven acres next west of and adjoining that of Briggs. On March 24, 1834, Vaill also purchased seventy-five acres west of and adjoining his other purchase. On July 15, 1816, Frederick Love purchased fifty acres west of Vaill's seventy-five acres, and on May 15, 1815, Wyman Bugbee purchased the tract lying west of Love's and comprising the balance of the lot.

On the west side of lot twenty Ebenezer Green, Jr., had settled and built a log house as early as 1819, where Albert Clapp now lives. About three years later his father, Ebenezer Green, arrived from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which place his son had preceded him, and purchased the son's interest, the latter moving over on lot twenty-one where he bought land and built a log house on the site of the dwelling lately owned by William L. Rhoades, where he resided for many years. The house first constructed by Mr. Green was the first one built within the present bounds of the village.

Jeremiah Baldwin, from Bethany, Genesee County, New York, in the year 1824, articted ninety-nine acres lying on the east side of lot twenty-

eight, taking deed of same November 14, 1836. On May 3, 1828, Horace Wells purchased sixty acres lying next west of Baldwin's. On November 27, 1835, Silas Wheeler purchased eighty acres lying next west of Wells', and on May 29, 1835, Wheeler also purchased one hundred sixteen and one-half acres lying west of his eighty, which included the balance of the lot. The two latter purchases by Mr. Wheeler embraced tracts articted by Jacob Vader and George Altenburg, respectively, of the Holland Land Company several years prior to Wheeler's deed. Vader and



JEREMIAH BALDWIN.

Altenburg, who were brothers-in-law, came from Onondaga County, New York, quite early, cleared up these tracts, set out fruit trees and built themselves log houses; but finally disposed of their interests to Mr. Wheeler and settled in other parts of the town. In most instances the date of actual settlement ante-dates the deed by several years. Mr. Vaill (whose name has heretofore been erroneously spelled Vail) was accredited to Genesee County, but his home appears to have been in New York City and he is said to have been a man of considerable wealth; at all

events, to him is largely due the success attending the early settlement of the village.

The first log house on lot twenty-nine was built by Wyman Bugbee near the west line of the lot as early as 1814. In 1815 Frederick Love built himself a log house on his fifty acre purchase, just east of Bugbee's, on land occupied by Mrs. Clarence Baldwin. These houses were built before any highway was laid out in the valley. On June 22, 1816, Simeon Clinton surveyed the road commencing at Love's house and running westerly up the valley to the



SILAS WHEELER.

Angelica, or old Chautauqua Road, near the dwelling of Samuel McConnell, and on June 30, 1819, he surveyed a continuation of the road from Love's house eastward down the valley until it intersected the road leading west to Gerry, near the southeast corner of the village park. The Gerry Road—which was called the center road by reason of its running east and west through the center of the town—had its eastern terminus at this point. Mr. Clinton, however, on the latter date, continued the survey of the road east along the line of lots to the Day schoolhouse and

from thence northeasterly to the county line, the present site of the village of Clear Creek. Prior to the opening of these roads the few inhabitants of the valley were content with foot-paths through the woods, with a log spanning Clear Creek below the village for the use of pedestrians. The road running from the southeast corner of the park toward Kennedy was laid out on the west line of Baldwin's purchase, by C. H. Nicholson, surveyor, June 19, 1827.

In 1824 Mr. Baldwin built a double log house on his purchase, which stood on a portion of the lot now owned by Mrs. Joel Slater. In this house Mr. Baldwin kept the first hotel in the village. Soon after he built a frame addition on the west end wherein George Walbridge, from Buffalo, kept a hardware store for four or five years, the first in the village. Subsequently the frame portion was purchased by Lewis Leet, who moved it upon the Larabee lot, which Mr. Leet had purchased of Mr. Baldwin and where he was then conducting a tannery and shoe-shop, locating his vats across the street on Spring Brook. The first frame dwelling was built by Stephen Aldrich west of the Baldwin hotel; it was subsequently moved across the street and is now owned and occupied by Nelson McKee.

Opposite from Baldwin's log hotel, on lot twenty-nine, Elisha and Levi Beardsley, two brothers from Genesee County, who were representatives and agents of Mr. Vaill, purchased of James Briggs, July 28, 1830, two and three-fourths acres of land upon which they erected a frame building and opened up a general store. To the east of the store they each built a frame dwelling the first of the kind, with the exception of the one above noted, erected in the village; both of these houses are still standing and owned and occupied by Whitcomb and Wesley Mather. Back

of the store on the Whitcomb Mather lot they built an ashery the following year. Briggs built a log house on the west side of his purchase, but on the 28th day of October, 1833, he sold his remaining sixty-four and one-fourth acres to Silas Wheeler, whereon Mr. Wheeler built the large dwelling now owned by T. W. Sprague. Mr. Wheeler came from New Ipswich, New Hampshire, about 1830, following his brother Moses Wheeler, who settled on lot forty-three in 1823. Silas was then a young man of some means and possessed fine business attainments, was a good surveyor and a valuable man in the community. He invested largely in real estate throughout the town, built several dwellings and was otherwise actively engaged in business for many years.

In 1833 the Beardsleys built for Mr. Vaill the first gristmill in the village. It was located on the latter's sixty-seven acre purchase, and on the site of the present flouring mill of M. H. Terry. With the starting of these industries by Vaill a nucleus was formed for a little settlement and by his direction, that year Elisha Beardsley, who withal was an elder in the Christian Church, a merchant and practical surveyor, surveyed and plotted out into lots, all that part of lot twenty-nine which Mr. Vaill then owned, whereon the village now stands, reserving therefrom, for a public park, a lot four chains and seventy-five links by four chains and forty links. The village plot was enlarged by the addition of his seventy-five acre purchase the following year. Among the lots which appear to have been sold for building purposes, was lot five deeded to Silas Wheeler, just west of which was lot eight, sold to John Herrick. The old Christian Church lot number six was eighty-three links wide and extended across the east side of the park. Lot one at the northwest corner of the

park had been sold to William T. Norris, upon which he built the old store and dwelling attached, owned by the late Daniel Eigenbroadt. Next east was lot two, east of lot two was lot three, purchased by Albert Terhune. The Beardsley Brothers purchased lot four and the following year erected thereon the building now known as the "Grange Hall." On the west side of the park was lot seventeen, purchased by Merritt & Terhune. Just north of this was lot eighteen, deeded to the Congregational Church Society. Daniel Eigenbroadt had purchased lot nineteen across the street, where he had the year before erected his house, and Alvah Bates had purchased the lot directly west of the church lot. Lot thirty, later owned by H. N. Jacobs, had been purchased by Samuel Babcock, and Enoch Jenkins had contracted for lot thirty-one lying directly across the street.

These are a few of the first sales made by Vaill. Several lots had been laid out on the prospective street leading to Vaill's mill, but no sales appear to have been made, as that street was not formally opened until April 21, 1834. Many of Mr. Vaill's sales were made on contract and in but few instances were deeds executed at time of purchase, as but few settlers were able to pay the money down for their lots. The Beardsleys themselves, a year or so later purchased by contract of Mr. Vaill many of his unsold lots, but unfortunately for them they became thereby financially embarrassed and Ira Day, a prominent citizen of the town, who in 1828 settled on lot thirteen and who had become personally liable on many of their obligations, was obliged, in order to secure himself, to take by assignment all the Vaill and Beardsley contracts. In 1835 Mr. Vaill died and in the course of the settlement of his estate

Mr. Day found it also necessary in order to protect his interests and carry out existing contracts, to purchase the balance of Mr. Vaill's real estate in the town. In so doing he incurred an indebtedness of twenty-two hundred dollars, which in those days was looked upon as a debt of alarming proportions, but which he nevertheless successfully liquidated and thereby came into possession of a large part of the real estate whereon the village is now located.

No lots were included in the original village plot on lot twenty-eight. Mr. Baldwin, however, who owned the land from the Kennedy Road to the east line of that lot, sold off all the lots fronting the street up to the southeast corner of the park, and in 1832 built his residence on the Kennedy Road, the same owned by the late Samuel Griffith. He sold the first lot off the east side of his purchase to Reuben Case, where Matthew Frank now resides. The lot next west where Mrs. Yaw now lives was sold to Elder Morse. Samuel Case purchased the original lot where Mr. Baldwin erected his log tavern and built the dwelling now owned by Samuel G. Baldwin. Mr. Case was a blacksmith and for a time had a shop on the same lot. Lewis Leet purchased what is now known as the Larabee lot, as before noted, and Silas Wheeler bought the balance of the street front to the corner. Mr. Wheeler sold the corner to Matthew Norris, who had a cabinet shop on the Fox place on the west side of Mill Street, and Mr. Norris moved his shop upon the corner and for several years continued the industry at that place. Later John C. Cody bought it and converted it into a grocery and jewelry store. The present owner, Charles A. Clapp, has for many years occupied it for a dwelling.

On October 28, 1833, Harwood Boyden bought of Horace Wells his sixty

acres lying west of the Baldwin tract, and in 1835 Mr. Boyden also purchased the eighty acre tract of Silas Wheeler lying next west and the same year sold the two to Allen Baggs and Frazier Luce who that year moved into town from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the former moving into the house that Boyden had erected on the Wells tract, across the road from Baldwin's dwelling. In 1841 Mr. Baggs sold out his interest to Mr. Luce and purchased the one hundred sixteen and one-half acres owned by Mr. Wheeler on the west side of lot twenty-eight, known as the Altenburg tract. All the lots, therefore, on the south side of the park, with one or two exceptions, were sold off by Mr. Luce after he acquired full title to the land, and all the lots on the south side of West Main Street from W. Aldrich's blacksmith shop west to the foot of the hill, were sold by Mr. Baggs.

In 1833 Sewell Merritt and Lewis Terhune built a hotel on the lot which they purchased of Vaill on the west side of the park. That year Mr. Baldwin had closed up and sold his log tavern and Merritt & Terhune succeeded to the hotel business; save perhaps for a year or two Lyman Little kept a public house in the dwelling erected by Stephen Brown, where Adelbert Andrus now lives. About 1837 Merritt & Terhune sold out to David Torrey, who added considerably to the size and capacity of the building. In addition to the lot Mr. Torrey owned several acres of land lying directly west of his hotel which he sold for church, school and private purposes, at different times. In 1839 Mr. Torrey traded his hotel property to Jarvis B. Rice, for a farm west of the village. Rice kept the hotel until 1842 when he sold it back to Mr. Torrey who, in connection with his son Jeremiah, continued the business until 1853, when it passed into the hands of Joel

Gates. Gates continued the business until 1856, when he disposed of it to Mrs. Ruth Walkup, a widow, who by the help of her son conducted the hotel until 1860, when it was purchased by A. M. P. Maynard. In January, 1861, while owned by Mr. Maynard, it caught fire and was destroyed and was



JOHN M. FARNHAM.

never rebuilt. The dwelling of Lafayette Eigenbroadt now stands on the site of the old hotel.

On the 15th day of January, 1850, David Torrey sold the southeast corner of his hotel lot to Jeremiah Baldwin, who erected thereon a building, and in company with his son-in-law, John M. Farnham, opened up a hardware store. The co-partnership of Farnham & Baldwin continued until 1860, when Farnham purchased Mr. Baldwin's interest and remained in trade until 1865, when he sold out to F. E. and T. A. Case. The firm subsequently became F. E. & J. H. Case; F. E. Case sold out to E. E. DeVoe, and the firm became Case & DeVoe, until Case sold out to Hiram Terry, who in company with DeVoe, engaged in trade until the building and contents were burned in December, 1875. Adjoining this build-

ing to the north, on the Torrey lot, was a store, erected by Henry Wait soon after Baldwin built his hardware store. Wait started in the book business, but after a year or two sold out to Alvah Bates, who opened up a dry goods store, Mr. Bates continued in trade until his death when the property passed into the hands of J. F. Farman & Son, who about 1866 sold the building and stock to Charles A. Clapp. Mr. Clapp in March, 1869, sold out to Sardius Frisbee and Darwin J. Maynard. Mr. Maynard soon disposed of his interest to Mr. Frisbee, who continued in trade until 1875, when the property was burned with the adjoining store.

In 1876, upon the site of these two stores, John H. Case and Mr. Frisbee erected the present three-story block, the former engaged in the drug business in the south half and the latter re-



JOHN F. FARMAN.

sumed his dry goods trade in the north half, where he engaged in business until February 26, 1903, the date of his death. Upon Mr. Case's death the south half was purchased by George G. Gilbert, the present druggist and Postmaster. William T. Norris started in the grocery trade in the building erected by

him on lot one at the northwest corner of the park. He was the first Postmaster in the village, succeeding Vina! Bates in 1833, when the office was removed from the Bates neighborhood. Norris sold out his store and business to Seth Grover, and Grover to Henry McConnell. In 1852 the property was purchased by Daniel Eigenbroadt, who for many years dealt in groceries and hardware at that point beside working at the blacksmith trade in his shop on the adjoining lot west. Mr. Eigenbroadt came from the Mohawk Valley and settled in the village in 1832 and the following year built his residence on village lot nineteen, where he lived until the time of his death, July, 1899. Upon the site of the old store now stands the new brick hardware and dwelling of his son, D. J. Eigenbroadt. On the adjoining lot east, now owned by Caroline and Eliza Smith, Seth Hussey and Elijah Edwards, had a shoe shop. Hussey and Edwards were tanners and soon after Vaill built his gristmill they purchased a lot east of and adjoining his mill and erected a tannery; this was afterward owned and operated successively by Lewis Rice, Richard W. Gates, Lewis Leet and Harvey Nye, but was destroyed by fire during Nye's ownership and was never rebuilt. Henry Haman afterward purchased the lot and privileges and erected a steam mill in its place.

Albert Terhune, who purchased lot three on the north side of the park, sold it to *George J. Phipany who came from Genesee County in 1836. He built the store and dwelling attached, now on the lot, the property of Mrs. C. D. Stockwell. Phipany started in the mercantile business in company with Richard W. Gates, but he soon purchased Gate's interest and in July, 1839, formed a co-partnership with John F. Farman, who came from Oneida

County, with his brother in 1826. Farman had previously been in trade a short time with Silas Wheeler, presumably in the Beardsley store on the adjoining lot. Farman & Phipany continued in partnership until 1841. About 1839, Farman purchased the Beardsley store of his father-in-law, Ira Day, which he enlarged and improved. From 1848-50 Mr. Farnam was in partnership with Alvah Bates at that place, after which he conducted the business alone until 1856, when he sold out to Erastus C. Woodworth. Mr. Woodworth remained in trade until 1860, when he sold the property and business to Gates & Wheeler, who the following year sold to Daniel S. Bailey, who, with his son, Edwin, continued in active trade for many years. John F. Baxter was the last owner and occupant of the property for mercantile purposes.

On the east side of the park Alvah Bates, about 1840, purchased of the Christian Church Society the corner lot and built the store now owned by Charles A. Seekins. Two years later Mr. Bates sold out to Norman Guernsey, who in 1843, in company with John F. Farman, engaged in trade at that point until 1847, when Mr. Guernsey bought out Mr. Farman, and the following year formed a co-partnership with Warren Palmer. About 1850 Mason D. Hatch bought the property and continued the mercantile business at that point until his death, which occurred in 1857, since which time the property has passed through several hands. To the north of this Albion S. Brown erected a dwelling and shop on land bought by him of the Christian Church. Mr. Brown was a wagon-maker and followed that business until 1866, when he sold his property to A. M. P. Maynard, who converted the shop into a drug store and three or four years later sold the property and business to James

*For portrait see Volume I, page, 488.

Wheeler & Company, who continued in that line of trade at that point for many years.

F. E. Case, about 1879, purchased a lot on the east side of the park and built his present store, where he has been almost continuously in the hardware trade until the present time.

At the southeast corner of the park on lot twenty-eight William Jenkins, about 1832-3, built a small building which he used for a tannery, and at the same time erected a frame dwelling on the south bank of Twenty-Eight Creek, now known as the Dobbin house.



MASON D. HATCH.

Three or four years later Mr. Jenkins sold the property to Abner Porter, removing his tannery business upon the south hill, on the farm now owned by Henry Baggs.

Mr. Porter built a blacksmith shop on the corner where Jenkins had his tannery and also a frame dwelling just west of his shop, the same lately owned by C. M. Turney. Porter's shop was afterward sold and fitted up for a store. Clapp & Williams, for two or three years occupied it for mercantile purposes; later Doctor Giles owned the property and used it for a drug store,

at the time of the flood it was used for a shoe shop, but becoming greatly damaged by the water was finally moved over on the east side of the park, between the Wheeler drug store and Case's hardware, where it now stands. The dwelling, about the same time was moved down on the corner. To the west of this, where the shop of Frank Rublee now stands, George H. Chandler built a two-story building which he used for a cabinet shop and dwelling; later this became the property of John B. Stone, who occupied it for like purposes. After the Torrey hotel burned down the building was refitted and used for a public house. At the time of the flood it was owned by W. V. Welch and was very much damaged, but repaired by Mr. Welch and moved down on the north side of East Main Street and is still used for hotel purposes. A. W. Clapp is the present owner of the property and for several years has acceptably followed that business.

West of the Baptist Church lot Myron Walden and David H. Gates in April, 1848, purchased a lot of Frazier Luce and built upon it a two-story double store building, for many years known as the "Walden Block." In the west half Alvah Bates opened a dry goods store and Alonzo Palmer occupied the east lower half for a harness shop. Dobbin & Bartholomew had a cabinet shop overhead, and later George Waith a shoe shop. After a year or two Bates sold out to Horatio N. Barnes, from Gerry, who later formed a co-partnership with Nathaniel Christy, also from Gerry. Owing to failing health Barnes sold out his stock to Christy in 1854, the latter continuing in trade until 1856, when he sold the business to A. M. P. Maynard. Mr. Maynard at about the same time purchased the drug stock of Dr. Giles and moved it up to the Barnes store. He continued in trade at this

place until the fall of 1865, when his property was almost wholly destroyed by the flood that occurred that year. Afterward Mr. Maynard opened a drug store on the east side of the park, as before noted. The building now occupied by Perry Frisbee, grocer, and Waith & Brown, live stock dealers, was built on the site of the old "Walden Block" by Terry & DeVoe, soon after the latter firm were burned out across the street.

Among others who have at different times and places engaged in mercantile and other business pursuits in the village we note the following: Milo Wilcox, quite early had a small grocery store situate on the lot now owned by Sylvester Ransom, west of the hotel. He took ashes from the farmers in exchange for goods, and had an ashery northeast of his store. Likewise Richard W. Gates, about the same time, kept a small grocery in the house now occupied by Andrus Seekins, sending out teams to purchase ashes in exchange for goods. His ashery was on the lot now owned by C. H. Rice. Allen Bagg, as early as 1840, engaged in another primitive industry, manufacturing peppermint essence, and for that purpose had a still located on the Luce farm back near the foot of the hill.

In 1848 Lemuel Perrigo built an iron foundry on the lot now occupied by the hotel barn. He soon formed a co-partnership with Daniel Smoke, and for several years done a successful business. They sold out to John Clapp. Mr. Clapp sold to Franklin Fuller, who continued the industry until 1861, when Warren Arnold purchased the property. After engaging in the business a number of years Mr. Arnold disposed of the building and contents, which was moved over on the Chauncey Jackson lot, but the business was soon after discontinued. Ellery Bentley, as early as 1850,

had a grocery and tailor shop on the lot now owned by Caroline and Eliza Smith. In 1859 Joseph Wesley purchased the lot with some adjoining land, rebuilt the house and a few years later erected a steam planing mill and cooper shop in the rear. He sold the shop to Lawrence & Shepardson and in 1873 it was burned down. Homer Pratt in 1858 built a grocery store on the lot now owned by Daniel Hadley, after engaging in trade for about two years he died and the store building was afterward purchased by Maria Sears and moved over on West Main Street and converted into a dwelling. It is now a part of the Congregational parsonage. In 1853 Benjamin R. Brown commenced business in the old Phippany store, and for many years was one of the leading merchants in town. He sold out to Orrin Strong, of Gerry, who also engaged in trade for several years at that place.

Following Henry McConnell in the old Norris store, back in the forties, Winfield Leach and David Knight, each for several years engaged in the grocery trade until the property passed into the hands of Mr. Eigenbroadt in 1852.

After the death of Mason D. Hatch his store was occupied by Andrews & Preston of Jamestown, under the management of Andrew C. Holmes; they did a large and profitable trade. Later Holmes took the business in his own hands and for several years was one of the leading dry goods merchants in town.

In 1872 John Benedict started in the mercantile business on West Main Street in a building erected by him and continued in active trade until 1889, the time of his death. He was succeeded in business by his widow, Mary W. Benedict, who was later burned out. She subsequently rebuilt the store, but

continued the business only for a short time.

Wesley Milspaw, in 1872, purchased a building on the south side of the park and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, wagons and sundry supplies, until his death, which occurred in 1902, beside for many years he was an extensive dealer in hides, furs, etc. In 1853 Joseph B. Nessel purchased the Jamestown Herald of Dr. Asaph Rhodes and removed the printing plant to Ellington and commenced the publication of a paper called "The Ellington Herald." He continued its publication until 1856 when it was discontinued. Albro S. Brown for a time had charge of its editorial department. In those days Mr. Nessel was a strong anti-slavery man and was closely identified with what was then called the "Under ground railroad." In addition to that he was an earnest advocate of the Anti-Masonic movement, and was commonly known as a "man with a hobby."

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church was the first church organized in the Town of Ellington (then Town of Gerry.)

Elder Freeman Walden, from Genesee County, New York, came to the town in 1822 and commenced holding religious services in a log schoolhouse situate upon what is now known as the Joseph Smith farm, about midway between the present Villages of Ellington and Clear Creek; also in barns and private houses in other parts of the town. On the 13th day of July, 1823, the church was organized with seven members whose names are as follows: Elder Freeman Walden, Malinda Walden, his wife; Ira Gates and Clarissa Gates, his wife; Polly Gates, Rolli Rublee and Simon Lawrence. They took and subscribed to the following pledge or cov-

enant: "We, the undersigned, agree to take the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament for our rule of faith and practice at all times."

On the 22d day of April, 1824, the society held a meeting to perfect a legal organization under the statute and to choose a Board of Trustees. Ira Gates, Simon Lawrence and Joshua Bush were elected the first Trustees.

Elder Freeman Walden was duly installed pastor and ministered to the spiritual wants of the little flock. He and his wife settled on a small farm about two miles southeast from the village, where he supported his family with what little aid he received from his handful of followers.

He continued his pastorate for a period of about twelve years. In 1835 his wife died and the following year he moved away. It was during his ministration that the church edifice was erected.

It appears that on the 18th day of May, 1833, a subscription paper was circulated to raise funds for the erection of the building which, as expressed in said paper, was "to be thirty by forty feet and high enough for a gallery." The structure was raised (a heavy timber frame) August 15, 1833, and completed at an outlay of about five hundred dollars, the members contributing in work, money and material and the following year it was dedicated to public worship; upon which occasion Elder Seth Marvin delivered the dedicatory sermon. In 1828 Elder Elisha Beardsley, also from Genesee County, moved into town and assisted occasionally in church work. After the departure of Elder Walden, services were conducted with more or less regularity by Elders Oliver Barr, Seth Waterman, Warren Skeels and D. Willard.

From 1838 to 1840 there seems to be no record of church service. During

the latter year, and for two years following Elder Jeremiah Knowls served as pastor. From 1842 to 1845 Elders Halliday (from Fluvanna, New York,) Irwin Bullock and Totman, by turns, officiated. Elder Havens, 1845-7; Elder Nye, 1848. For ten years following there is no record of other than occasional services held by Elders Totman and one or two others. In 1859 to 1861 Elder J. W. Snyder served as pastor.

In 1860 the church building was repaired and re-dedicated, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by Rev. E. B. Rowllins.

Elder Thomas Garbut succeeded Elder Snyder in 1861 and remained until 1864, and was followed by Elder M. W. Tuck, who remained about two years; but he having in the meantime united with the Masons the church dispensed with his services. Elder A. S. Langdon served the church as pastor from 1866-68; Elder J. R. Spencer from 1868-70; Elder O. P. Alderman, 1870-72. From the latter date no regular services were held in the church until 1875, when Rev. Alden Allen was engaged and served as pastor until June, 1879; Rev. A. S. Langdon followed for about one year and was the last regularly employed pastor.

The membership becoming so reduced the Trustees finally sold the church property to the Free Methodist Society, who entirely remodeled the building, but who later on sold out to the Wesleyan Methodist, which society now holds services there at irregular intervals.

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following is a transcript of the record of the first meeting held for the organizing of the Freewill Baptist Church of Ellington:

"April 24, 1828.

Met at the house of Horace Harmon according to previous arrangement to take into consideration the subject of organizing a church. A sermon was delivered by Elder Amos C. Andrus from Heb. ii chapter, third verse. Then a general description of doctrine, faith and practice of the Freewill Baptist was given by Elder A. C. Andrus. Then gave the right hand of fellowship to five brethren and three sisters, and acknowledged them to compose the First Freewill Baptist Church in the Town of Ellington, after which the church

Resolved, First, That Julius Dewey serve as Church Clerk. Second. That Covenant meetings be held on Saturday before the third Sabbath in every month."

The names of the eight members referred to in the foregoing, as appears from the record later on, was Joseph Seekins, Stephen Marsh, Dolphos Howard, Sally Marsh, Chloe Howard, Solomon Wheeler, Julius Dewey and Betsey Seekins.

The membership appears to have grown quite rapidly and covenant meetings were held at stated intervals for several years at school houses, private dwellings of the members and often in barns. Winthrop Johnson was elected the first Deacon and Joseph Seekins Church Steward.

Andrus, who organized the church, was a traveling preacher. The first settled pastor was Elder Francis B. Tanner, who for many years administered to the spiritual wants of the church and whose labors were supplemented by Elders A. C. Andrus, Jeremiah Baldwin, Joseph Parkyn and others.

On the 16th day of April, 1842, fifty-six of the members withdrew from the society to organize a church in Cherry Creek. No steps seem to have been taken looking toward the erection of a church edifice until January, 1844, when the society adopted a resolution providing for the raising of the funds by a

tax upon its membership, and for that purpose Isaac Holland, Winthrop Johnson and J. R. Felt were appointed a committee to "equalize the tax." The following year the building was erected. Frazier Luce of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, donated the lot upon which it was built, and the first services held therein October 26, 1845. During the erection of the building Rev. B. R. Cooley and Rev. Lucius O. Jones, had pastoral charge, but Elder A. C. Andrus appears to have been in charge at the time of its dedication and was succeeded by Elder James A. McKay, who remained until 1848, when he withdrew with some thirty other members to organize a church in the Town of Gerry. From 1849-52 the pulpit was supplied by Elders Tanner, Baldwin and O. H. Light-hall; then followed Elders Plumb and Benjamin McKoon, the latter remaining until 1854, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Daniel W. McKoon and Charles Putnam. In 1857 the church secured the services of Rev. A. N. McConoughey, who remained until 1861, then, following him, was the Rev. Charles Putnam, from 1862-64; Rev. D. W. McKoon, 1865-66; Rev. R. E. Cornwell, 1868-70; Rev. I. J. Hoag, 1870-72; Rev. Nelson Young, 1872-73; Rev. J. L. Higbee, 1873-74; Rev. A. P. Cook, 1874-77; Rev. Jerome Short, 1879-80; Rev. John Shannon, 1880-81; Rev. F. W. Reeder, 1882-83; Rev. Z. A. Space, 1889-91; Rev. George Southwick, 1891-93, since which date no regular service has been maintained in the chapel, owing to the constantly decreasing membership.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following is the record, in part, of the first meeting held for the organization of the Congregational Church in Ellington:

"Ellington, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1828.

A meeting previously appointed for the purpose was held at the house of Mrs. Lucretia French for the purpose of organizing a church. The Rev. William I. Wilcox was present and chosen moderator. The following persons presented themselves as candidates for the proposed church, viz.: James Bates, Benjamin Ellsworth, Israel Carpenter, Aaron Merrill, Josiah D. Bates, Lucretia French, Calista Ellsworth, Harriet Spear, Nancy Bates and Polly Landon.

After much mutual conversation in relation to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, and prayer, the following articles of faith and covenant were read to and adopted by the above named persons and they were declared as regularly constituted by the name and title of the First Congregational Church of Christ in Ellington." (Here follows the thirteen articles of faith and the covenant.)

"The ordinance of baptism was administered to one adult and two children. The Rev. William I. Wilcox was chosen standing moderator of the church and Benjamin Ellsworth clerk and delegate to represent the church at the next stated meeting of the Buffalo Presbytery, with a request to be received a constituted member. Concluded with prayer.

Attest:

William I. Wilcox, Moderator.
Benjamin Ellsworth, Clerk."

At the next meeting on March 29, 1828, Otis Page was admitted to membership and chosen the first deacon. Later on Daniel Bush was chosen deacon. They, together with Dr. William Ware were subsequently made elders in the church. During that year the following named persons were added to the membership: Elizabeth Altenburg, Elizabeth Vader, Timothy Gross, Warren Mansfield, William Ware, Sally Ware, Daniel Bush, Jane Bush and Mrs. A. B. Farman. The church services for the first five or six years seem to have been conducted by the local membership, assisted by the Reverends W.

I. Wilcox, Abel C. Ward and D. G. Orton.

The first communion set and baptismal bowl was presented to the church October, 1834, by I. D. and Sherman Boardman of Hartford, Connecticut through Dr. William Ware, valued at nine dollars and fifty-eight cents. The second set was presented to the church in 1870 by Mrs. Frazier Luce of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whose late husband was a frequent attendant of that church.

In 1840 the Rev. William Waith was engaged as pastor and remained until August 30, 1847. He was the first regular pastor of the church and during his pastorate, in the year 1842, the church edifice was erected. Dr. William Ware very generously donated the lot upon which it was built.

In 1845 the church by resolution adopted the Presbyterian form of government and was thereafter styled "The First Presbyterian Church of Ellington," and they united themselves with the Buffalo Presbytery and under the new organization, the following elders were elected: Otis Page, Andrew P. White, John N. White, Daniel L. Bush, Lewis Leet and Jeremiah Hotchkiss. Subsequently, however, the society voted to change back to its original form, purely Congregational.

Rev. S. W. Edson succeeded Waith and remained until 1849, after whom the following named pastors served for the time and in the order named: Rev. William Todd, 1849-50; Rev. H. G. Blinn, 1851-52; Rev. Charles Keeler, 1853-54; Rev. David Powell, 1855-56; Rev. W. D. Henry, 1857-60; Rev. Ward I. Hunt, 1861-64; Rev. Henry Benson, 1865-67; Rev. H. O. Howland, 1868-69; Rev. Rufus King, 1870-71; Rev. A. D. Olds, 1872-74; Rev. L. T. Mason, 1875-77; Rev. G. C. Jewell, 1878-80, after whom were the following in the order

named: Reverends T. D. Jenkins, A. W. Taylor, Lincoln Harlow, G. E. Henshaw, William McDougal, William B. Marsh, J. M. Merrill, W. G. Marts, F. A. Kimberly and the present pastor, George M. Rees.

The society at present has a membership of about one hundred.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To Carey Briggs, a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ellington, I am indebted for the following:

"Of the early history of Methodism in Ellington we have no authentic record, for the reason that from 1836 to 1844, Ellington was included in the Gerry circuit, Jamestown District, Erie Conference. In July, 1836, the annual conference held at Erie, Pennsylvania, appointed Josiah Flower and T. J. Jennings to the Gerry circuit, which embraced the Towns of Stockton, Gerry, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellington and Napoli and east to the boundary of the Genessee Conference.

This was a four weeks circuit, as it took each preacher (then called circuit riders) four weeks to go the rounds and fill all his appointments. There were then no church edifices in the circuit, but services were held in school houses, private houses, barns, etc. The first church on the circuit was built about 1839, in Gerry, then called the Vermont Settlement. There the Ellington branch attended service and there the records were kept.

At the annual conference held at Erie, Pennsylvania, in July, 1844, Ellington was constituted a separate charge and Samuel A. Henderson was appointed pastor. He found seven well organized classes, to wit: One at the Center, Matthew Lane leader; one in Bates District, Charles Thacher, leader; one

at Clear Creek, Harold Webster, leader; one at Waterboro, George Clark, leader; one at Fuller Hill, Wesley Milsapaw, leader; one on West Hill, David Fisk, leader; one in Gerry with Archelaus Mosher, leader; comprising a membership in all of about one hundred fifty, with no church edifice or parsonage. A parsonage was rented and the adjourned first Quarterly Conference was held in it November 13, 1844. On December 28, 1844, the second Quarterly Conference was held in the Presbyterian Church, just newly erected in the village. The record of that Conference gives the first full official list as follows: Presiding Elder, Darius Smith; preacher in charge, S. A. Henderson; local preachers, T. Thacher, E. Briggs; exhorters, Zelotus Hitchcock, George Pierce; stewards, Hosea Felt, Norman Guernsey, David Carl, H. N. Jacobs, Lorenzo Mather, Carey Briggs and Elisha Baker. These, with the above mentioned class leaders, constituted the Quarterly Conference, and through their efforts, heartily supplemented by the efforts of the membership, a church edifice was erected the following year (1845).

The following are the names of the pastors with their date of service: S. A. Henderson, 1844; S. Churchill, 1845; Ashbel Parcell, 1846; J. H. Tackett, 1847; T. D. Blinn, 1848; John Peate, 1849; Alvin Burgess, 1850-51; Justin O. Rich, 1852-53; O. L. Mead, 1854-55; T. D. Blinn, 1858-59; Joseph Allen and W. W. Case, 1860-61; W. W. Warner, 1862-63; L. W. Day, 1864; S. N. Warner, 1865; Joseph Leslie, 1865-66; H. H. Moore, 1867-69; O. G. McIntyre, 1869-71; G. W. Moore, 1871-72; P. W. Scofield, 1872-75; G. W. Chesbro, 1875-77; Milton Smith, 1877-80; A. A. Horton, 1880-83; Victor Cornwell, 1883-84; J. W. Barker, 1884-86; J. H. Prather, 1886-90; H. M. Burns, 1890-91; C. W.

Miner, 1892-95; A. M. Lockwood, 1895-98; R. M. Warren, 1899; I. D. Darling, 1900; R. L. Foulke, 1900-02; G. W. S. Phillips, 1902-03-04."

ELLINGTON ACADEMY.

For over half a century this institution has been one of the first and foremost schools of Western New York, and the multitude of men and women who have received their early educational training within its walls have left their impress in every department of intellectual activity all over this broad land.

On the 12th day of January, 1850, about seventy-five of the leading citizens of the town, fully recognizing the benefits to be derived by an institution of this character, pledged themselves by an instrument in writing to furnish the necessary funds to purchase a suitable site and erect a building to be known as "The Ellington Academy." The funds so subscribed were divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each and each owner of a share was entitled to a voice and a vote in the organization.

On March 30, 1851, the stockholders met and by ballot decided upon the purchase of a site and at the same time elected twelve trustees from their number, to wit: Jeremiah Baldwin, John F. Farman, Hosea Felt, Charles B. Green, Benjamin Barnard, Myron Walden, John M. Farnham, Seth W. Chandler, Mason D. Hatch, Carey Briggs, Jeremiah Ellsworth and Andrew P. White. The Trustees immediately effected an organization by the election of Jeremiah Baldwin, President; John F. Farman, Treasurer, and Andrew P. White, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Trustees April 25, 1851, plans were adopted and a contract made with Myron Walden, Nelson Brown, Benjamin Pickard and

Andrew P. White, 2nd, for the erection of the building, which was to be sixty by forty feet and three stories in height.

The construction of the building was immediately undertaken by these gentlemen and by fall of the following year, at an expense of about thirty-six hundred and fifty dollars, was made ready for occupancy. The first term of school opened in the fall of 1852, with Prof. William C. J. Hall as Principal; Andrew P. White, Male Assistant; Miss Emeline Warren, as Female Assistant; Miss Delia McGlashan, Primary Teacher, and Professor Backus, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

On January 20, 1853, a formal application was made by a committee of the stockholders to the Regents of the University of the State for an academic charter, and the same was granted under date of February 11, 1853. The first Board of Education were the original incorporators of the institution, none of whom are now living, save Carey Briggs, and out of the original seventy-five or more stockholders who were instrumental in the successful organization of the school barely a half dozen survive; but the good they accomplished lives after them.

In 1853, the second year of Professor Hall's administration, a teacher's training class was organized, and almost continuously since then that has been one of the distinctive features of the institution. The primary department, however, was discontinued in 1859. Following Professor Hall, in 1855, Professor Payne had charge of the school for a brief period, after whom the Principals of the academy, with their respective terms of service were as follows: Warren B. Marsh, 1855-57; John C. Long, 1857-60; Hiram L. Ward, 1860-64; A. C. Moon, 1864-66; Miss Millie Smith completed the term of A. C. Moon in 1866-67; R. E. Post, 1867-68;

followed by W. E. Stevenson, who was the last Principal under the old academic system.

In the winter of 1870-71 the taxpayers of School District Number Two, comprising the Village of Ellington and vicinity, having by vote decided to establish a Union Free School, with an academic department, applied through their Board of Trustees to the Trustees of the academy, for a transfer of the building and property to the new school district which resulted in the following action by the latter body: At a meeting of the Academy Trustees on March 23, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we the Trustees of Ellington Academy, in pursuance to section seventeen, chapter four hundred thirty-three of the Laws of 1853, do hereby vacate our offices in favor of the present Board of Education of of Union School District Number Two, of the Town of Ellington, and to their successors in office, to be used by them as the academical department of said Union School upon condition that the said school district shall maintain the said academical department by teaching at least two academic terms per year; otherwise the said building and appurtenances belonging thereto shall be delivered back to the stockholders in pursuance to the provisions of a bond this day executed by the said board of education to certain stockholders named therein."

This was signed by the following named gentlemen, comprising the full Board of Trustees at that time: J. F. Farman, John Shaw, Galutia Beardsley, Allen Bagg, L. M. Day, Lewis Leet, Edwin Anderson, L. D. Fairbanks and Theodore A. Case.

Thus the Union School became a reality on the 23rd day of March, 1871. Having been chartered as an Academy by the Regents of the University it was non-chartered and became a junior Regents school. In consequence of a large

increase in the library and the working apparatus for the laboratory and the excellent educational work of the institution, the school has been advanced through the grades of middle and senior schools until October 3, 1899, when it was advanced to the grade of High School, the highest rating given by the University of the State of New York.

The Principals of the Union School from 1871 to the present time are as follows: P. F. Burk, 1871-75; W. P. Spring, 1875-76; R. R. Rogers, 1876-80; George J. McAndrews, 1880-81; D. D. Van Allen, 1881-83; Frank W. Crossfield, 1883-86; Fred C. Wilcox, 1886-87; I. Howard Russell, 1887-88; Clyde C. Hill, 1888-90; A. H. Hiller, 1890-91; George Hanley, 1891-93; Ellis W. Storms, 1893-97; Francis J. Flagg, 1897-99; Edward C. Hawley, 1899-00; Ernest B. Luce, 1900-03; E. A. Reuther, 1903-04.

THE "INDIAN WAR."

On Saturday the 6th day of January, 1838, near the same spot where a quarter of a century before the first settler in the Town of Ellington felled the trees and erected his rude log cabin in the forest, originated one of those amusing, yet at the time, seemingly serious events, that spread consternation among the then inhabitants of the eastern part of the county. The winter was one of extreme mildness and on the morning of the day of which I speak, the sun arose in a cloudless sky and its rays lay with almost summer warmth upon the bare earth and brown leaves.

Nearly a mile west of Olds' Corners, on the Cattaraugus County line, and on the old Chautauqua Road, in a little log cabin, lived one Eldred Bentley, Jr., with his family, among whom was a daughter named Mercy, a simple-minded girl. Eldred had married a daughter of one John Niles, whose wife had succumbed to the hardships of life, and the old man was then making his home with the Bentley family. His conduct was not at all times exemplary and Olds' Corners in those days afforded tempting opportunities to the old man's appetite which met with feeble resistance upon his part.

It is supposed he had taken an early morning walk to the tavern and upon his return had sat down by the roadside on the sunny side of a log to enjoy the open air and warm sunshine. The external and internal warmth, both conspired to lift from his soul the oppressing cares of life and he soon passed into a happy slumber. At this opportune moment an Indian, from the neighboring Cattaraugus Reservation, came on foot along the highway and spied the old man resting by the roadside. He stopped momentarily, evidently taking in the old gentleman's condition, which no doubt inspired his native thirst for the white man's "fire-water;" and whether he instituted a search upon Niles' person for the coveted fluid or not, at all events underneath the old man's outer garments showed conspicuously a red shirt.

As the Indian turned to pursue his journey, the girl Mercy appeared not far off and spying the Indian and her grandfather's form half reclining upon the ground, with his red shirt made more conspicuous as he lay in the bright sunshine, she in an instant, in her excited imagination, transformed the red shirt into a blood-stained garment and peopled the woods with savage Indians.

Without a second look she ran to Perry Bentley's, a near neighbor, where her uncle, Richard J. Hall, commonly known as John Hall, who lived about one and one-half miles west on the same road, happened to be calling that morning on horseback. She hurriedly told him that her Grandfather Niles had been killed by the Indians and that the woods were full of them below the house and they were murdering all the white people. Hall, startled by the story of his niece, and not stopping to learn of its truth, sprang upon his horse and started upon a run west along the old Chautauqua Road, calling loudly at every house that the Indians were down in the Bentley neighborhood and were murdering all the white people.

His course led up the hill which he pursued until he reached his own home, which was a log cabin near the top of what was then called "The Big Ridge," or, "Mutton Hill." Nearly opposite Hall's house was a new frame dwelling owned and occupied by Benjamin Ellsworth which is still standing and habitable to this day. Under this house was a commodious cellar, and an arrangement was quickly made with Ellsworth, after acquainting him with the gravity of the situation, whereby the women

and children of the neighborhood should there congregate and take refuge in the cellar while the men, who were supposed to be made of sterner stuff, should be summoned from far and near to give battle to the Indians at this point. On the score of strategy the place was well chosen. No more commanding position could have been selected in all that section of country. Indeed, from this point an extended view can be had of the Valley of the Conewango for many miles and beyond of the distant hills of Cattaraugus. The sloping hillsides in every direction made approach doubly difficult by an advancing foe, beside, a little cemetery had been started near by where the bodies of the slain could be conveniently interred.

A few rods west of Ellsworth's was a log schoolhouse, the first built in the town, where school was then in session. The little flock were quickly transferred to the cellar, save one of the larger boys, who was dispatched to the home of Captain Moses Ferrin about three-fourths of a mile north in the Town of Cherry Creek, with request that he warn out his company of militia in that town and come with all possible haste to the place of rendezvous at Ellsworth's.

After making these preliminary arrangements, Hall continued his ride on horseback westward down the hill at breakneck speed, warning every settler of the impending danger and to proceed with their families immediately to Ellsworth's for safety and defence. Consternation seized the people; some were just sitting down to their mid-day meal, but sprang from the table, collected their firearms, if they had any, and a few personal belongings, leaving their meal all untouched, and with their wives and children hastened to the place of meeting. An eye-witness of this impromptu gathering on the hill, discussed years afterward, with much levity, the personal appearance of some of the women on that occasion, showing that no time had been wasted in the preparation of their toilet. Dressed in short home-spun skirts with pantalets and boots, some with their husbands' striped jackets and old hats and caps, with hair flying, pulling along in frantic haste their frightened and sobbing children, in their wild rush for a place of safety. 'Tis said one young lady appeared upon the scene with three hoods upon her head, a pitchfork in one hand and broad-axe in the other, and the strangest

thing of it all was that she was unable to explain how she acquired the outfit. At most as much disorder and confusion characterized the men who gathered on that memorable occasion; some had guns with ammunition, some with no ammunition, some with swords, some with pitchforks and butcher knives, indeed anything that might be turned into a weapon of defense. One man, who no doubt believed in fighting at close range, appeared with six butcher knives bristling from his person. So the inhabitants gathered as the news spread, and in the meantime Hall was speeding westward to the Bates Settlement, in the Clear Creek Valley. Here Carey Briggs was teaching school and it was the noon hour. He sat quietly in his schoolroom enjoying his mid-day lunch when he observed an unusual commotion among the children in the yard, and that they were fleeing toward their homes with all possible haste. Soon a neighbor appeared and informed Mr. Briggs of the cause. School was over for that day and the master, not with rod and rule, but with a pitchfork over his shoulder, joined the party marching for the "Big Ridge."

From this point westward the news was carried by fleet-footed messengers to Gerry, Charlotte, Arkwright and other neighboring towns with orders to the several companies of militia to gather for battle. To the story was added the further intelligence that three thousand Indians from Canada had landed at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and had made their way over into the Conewango Valley and were killing and scalping the white people as they went, and that Dwight Bates and family, who lived as near as the Bates Settlement had already fallen victims to the wily foe. Many a home was barricaded against the invaders, while the thoughtful housewife hung her kettles of water to the swinging crane in the fireplace, preparing to scald the red-skins upon their approach.

Hall, changing his course at this point, proceeded eastward down the valley toward the village, heralding the news at every house he passed, and if by chance he met a doubting Thomas he gave expression to his offended dignity by commanding such, by virtue of his office as Justice of the Peace of the Town of Ellington, to hasten to the place of conflict, armed and equipped for battle. (It might here be added that Hall had come into office as Justice just five days prior to the happening of this event.)

The veteran miller, the late Henry Wheeler, decided that the place of safety for his little flock would be in the wheel-pit under the mill, while he stood picket on the outposts. The village schoolhouse then stood a little west of the "Center," as it was then called, on the road traveled by the fleet messenger. The late Lorenzo D. Fairbanks was teaching and school was in session; and this is what one of the pupils present on that occasion, the late Hon. Albro S. Brown, in a published article years afterward had to say about Hall's appearance there: "A man rode up to the schoolhouse door and in a stentorian voice demanded a hearing. The teacher and several of the larger boys rushed to the door to ascertain the cause. There we were confronted with a black horse, flecked with foam and besmeared with mud, its rider apparently filled with alarm and consternation, and in a hasty, loud and tremulous manner, delivered this strange and startling message:

"Turn out! turn out! the Indians are upon us! The women and children are to be taken to the village for safety, and the men in arms ready for action are to assemble at the house of Benjamin Ellsworth!" And away went the messenger with the speed of the wind, spreading the startling news to the right and the left." It is needless to say that the school was closed for that day and the frightened children fled to their homes for safety.

Hall, upon his arrival at the village, hastened to inform Captains Enoch Jenkins and Ebenezer Green, of the militia, who immediately began to get together such members of their respective companies as they could readily reach, and at the same time urging the citizens who were provided with arms to join their commands.

There was a wild rush for firearms and ammunition for defense or aggressive warfare. Some of the inhabitants chose to remain and guard their homes and the families of such as took the field, while others proceeded in companies and squads, cautiously toward the seat of war.

Down the valley to Clear Creek—then called "Tapshire"—fled the rider of the black horse, already grown hoarse from incessant shouts of warning, until he arrived at the home of Col. Noble G. Knapp. Knapp held a commission from Gov. William L. Marcy as Colonel of the Two Hundred Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, composed of several companies scattered about in the

adjoining towns. Hall lost no time in making known to the Colonel the gravity of the situation. It is said the Colonel was visibly affected and declared he would need to make some necessary preparation before starting, as it was "the custom of the red-skins to always kill the officers first." It is also related, concerning the truth of which the writer does not vouch, that the Colonel took down his sword and proceeded to grind it, but that his nervous hands bore more heavily on the back than the front of the blade, and that before his departure he bade an affectionate farewell to his wife and children, adding to the latter that "their papa was going away to fight the Indians and might never return." Finally the Colonel, with such of his comrades, who as the news



COL. NOBLE G. KNAPP.

spread, had come to his assistance, proceeded cautiously toward Olds' Corners and to the scene of the conflict. Hall who had preceded him and warned the people along the way and nearly completed a circuit of a dozen miles or more when his poor beast, overcome by the fatigue of the journey, fell to the earth and expired—the only recorded death resulting from the "Indian War."

In the meantime at Ellsworth's on the "Big Ridge," recruits were arriving from the country covered by Hall in his flight, and all was bustle and confusion. The vigilant eyes of the settlers there assembled scanned the outskirts of the neighboring woods, expecting every moment to see the red-skinned savages emerge from their secret niding places and hear their blood-curdling war whoops. Ellsworth, upon reflection, not just

liking the idea of having his house turned into a stockade and thus exposing his wife and six children to possible death and torture, concluded to load them into his ox cart and move on west, leaving his neighbors to give battle to the enemy. He had no sooner commenced to put this plan into operation than the rest of the party gave him to understand that if such a move were attempted they would shoot his oxen on the spot. That settled the matter and restored his heroism. About this time a lone horseman was seen leasurously approaching along the road from the direction of the supposed enemy. All eyes were intently watching his movements. Speculation was rife as to what it all meant, that any living person could exhibit such supreme indifference in the face of imminent danger. His actions were regarded with the keenest suspicion, and upon his arrival, he was immediately the center of a questioning crowd. He expressed great ignorance and surprise at the wonderful stories related to him by the people there assembled, and hastened to assure them that he had personally passed the "dark and bloody ground" and had seen no evidences of the presence of the arch enemy, and that it could not be possible that there was lurking in the neighboring forests the murderous foe whose appearance they momentarily expected—all of which fell on deafening ears. The word was passed around that this fellow was a spy sent out by the enemy to disarm the fears of the settlers and put them off their guard—he should be summarily dealt with, and a conference was held pending his detention. Earnest words were spoken and opinions clashed as to what should be done with this fellow; but at length, after a thorough questioning and cross-questioning, and owing to the man's apparent honesty, wiser council prevailed and he was allowed to proceed, but not without many suspicious glances following his movements as he proceeded westward down the hill.

In other parts of Ellington people were congregating and providing means of defense as best they could; women were engaged in running bullets and otherwise providing the sinews of war. It is said of one patriotic citizen, who, preferring solitary confinement to the unpleasant custom of scalp-lifting as practiced by the enemy, sought refuge in a hollow log, and there remained until the dusky twilight made escape more certain.

It was late in the afternoon before the struggling militia and armed citizens, who had planned to approach the enemy from the rear by way of Olds' Corners, with strategic caution, arrived at the scene of the trouble and ascertained its cause. From here the news was quickly carried to the garrison on the hill of the false alarm, who in their exuberance of joy, discharged their firearms into the air, thus causing trouble and consternation among the women and children in the cellar, who thought the attack commenced, but their fears were soon put at rest and they were released from their confinement. Great was the anxiety aroused at this meeting, but greater by far was the joy of the parting of this heroic band, as they turned their backs upon the invisible foe and hastened to their weeping families; but the story kept going and the scenes here recorded were in a measure re-enacted at other points and in other localities more remote.

I cannot close this paper, however, without adding an article published in the *Fredonia Censor* of the date of January 17, 1838, concerning this affair, which, while faulty in many particulars, due no doubt to the difficulty of obtaining at that time the facts among so many conflicting rumors, yet it serves to more truly portray the extent to which the excitement prevailed among the people at that time throughout many of the eastern towns of the county. The article is head-lined:

"TERRIBLE WAR IN A NEW QUARTER."

"On Saturday, the 6th inst., several of the eastern towns of this county were thrown into the greatest consternation by a report that got into circulation that Three Thousand Indians from Canada had landed at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and had made their way into the region of the Conewango Valley and were pressing on, murdering and scalping everybody in their way. An express came to Sinclairville from the Colonel of the regiment there, under the greatest excitement, tears actually standing in his eyes. Immediately the rumor flew. All the old guns were instantly in requisition, many that had remained dumb for years, unless breaking silence at a squirrel hunt—the tea chests of all the stores were rifled for lead, which was immediately run into bullets—every ounce of powder in the place was bought and a team got up to send to this village for more. Directions were given to

the families of those who were going to meet the enemy how to secure themselves and in short every preparation was made for a bloody encounter.

"In the Town of Arkwright the excitement and alarm was, if possible, still greater. During the afternoon and night families were flying from house to house, in some cases half a dozen families congregating together, the greatest dismay depicted on their countenances—horses were kept harnessed to wagons all night, ready for instant flight—weapons of defense of every kind were brought into requisition, the women assisting therein—one old lady, we are informed, run a hundred bullets. We are told the reason the express did not come through from Arkwright to this village was the intervention of about a mile of woods, into which he did not dare to penetrate for fear of being waylaid. A horse on one route we are informed, was actually rode to death.

"But our readers are probably anxious by this time to know what gave rise to all this hubbub, and we think it is time to inform them. Well, a drunken coot in the Village of Rutlege, which is situate on the eastern line of this county, having taken his usual deep potations, retired to the edge of a piece of woods and stretched himself out upon a log to sleep it off. A short time afterward one of his children, a little girl, discovering him in this situation, and at the same time perceiving a little further on in the woods a couple of squaws, who were, however, peaceably employed in making brooms or baskets, ran home in great terror and told her mother the Indians had killed her father. The mother spread the alarm in the village with the usual accompaniments—the couriers were sent off and by the time they reached the next town the number of Indians were multiplied into three thousand! and from this simple circumstance arose all this foment that for twenty-four hours kept the inhabitants in three or four towns in fear of instant death by merciless savages. And for the time being we suppose that neither ancient or modern history furnishes a parallel to it.

"The marvelous exploits of Sancho Panza upon the Island of Barrataria, the battle of the Kings, the memorable outbreak of the Windam frogs, when the sable African ran in terror to his master exclaiming, 'Old Lucifer's come and called for his crew, And you must go massa and Elderkin too,'

was not a priming to this Indian War. The next day, however, brought a little sober reflection, and with it a feeling not much more agreeable than that caused by their fears. Like the good people of Windham, we understand those infected do not wish to say a word upon the subject. We will, therefore, spare their feelings by stopping where we are.'

So this historic incident has ever since come to be spoken of by the few survivors of those days, as "The Indian War," but to the present generation it is largely an unknown chapter in the county's history.

FRANK E. CASE.

Prominent in the business circles of Ellington is the wellknown hardware merchant mentioned above, who has conducted his present establishment since 1865. Frank E. Case is a son of Salmon T. and Sarah Sophia (Ayres) Case, who settled in Ellington in



FRANK E. CASE.

1834, (see sketch Hon. T. A. Case), and was born August 19, 1837. Mr. Case received his education in the common schools and the Ellington Academy. The present business of Mr. Case was inaugurated in 1865 in partnership with his brother, Theodore A., who remained two years; J. H., another

brother succeeded him, he also remaining for two years, and since 1869 Mr. Case has conducted the business with constantly increasing success.

On January 12, 1859, he married Clementine E. Baldwin, who died October 15, 1879. October 17, 1880, he married again, Amy E. Cook. His children are Dale J. and Will Carleton.

Mr. Case has been Justice of the Peace of his native town for the past twenty-six years; is a member of Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons, and stands high in the estimation of his acquaintances as a man of integrity and honor.

THEODORE A. CASE.

Theodore A. Case was born in the Town of Ellington, New York, June 17, 1841. His parents, Salmon T. Case and Sarah Sophia (Ayres) Case, together with his grandfather, Eliphalet Case and wife, settled in the town in 1834, coming from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1835 they purchased from the Holland Land Company one hundred thirty acres on lot sixty-three of the town, on the line of the Old Chautauqua Road, where the subject of this sketch was born. He was the youngest of a family of four children, two brothers and one sister. One brother, Frank E. Case, still survives. Theodore spent the first eighteen years of his life on a farm, attending district school, and for four or five years, pursuing a course of study at Ellington Academy. In 1860 he entered the law office of Hon. Obed Edson, pursuing the study of law until after the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, Ninth New York Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in most of the sanguinary engagements of the Army of the Potomac and was wounded by a ball through the leg, at the Battle of Old Church, Virginia, May 30, 1864, after which he was transferred to the recruiting bureau of the regular army at Washington, District of Columbia. After his return home he engaged in mercantile pursuits for a short time at Ellington, but subsequently resumed the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles B. Green. In June, 1867, he was admitted to practice at the General Term of Court held in Buffalo at that time. He opened an office in the village where for many years he enjoyed a lucrative practice, but owing to a partial impairment of his eyes was compelled to

withdraw from active work in that line, but for eighteen years thereafter conducted a private banking office in the village which he closed out a few years ago.

In 1866 he married Miss Lucy Bagg, daughter of the late Allen Bagg of Ellington. They have one daughter, Cora C., wife of Clyde C. Hill, of North East, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Case was first elected Supervisor of the town in 1874 and has served the town in that capacity for seventeen years, and is still a member of that body. He was nominated by the Republicans and elected to the Assembly, in the old Second District in 1876-77, where he served with credit to himself and his constituents. He has always been a Republican in politics, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln at his second election. He possesses a wide acquaintance and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

SARDIUS FRISBEE.

Sardius Frisbee, son of James and Eunice (Harris) Frisbee, was born at Dewittville September 24, 1839, and died at Ellington February 26, 1903. Subject's father was a native of Vermont and came to Chautauqua County when but a mere boy. He learned the trade of brickmaker and mason and moulded the brick for the first county buildings in Chautauqua County—the old jail and court house. At this time he was a resident of Dewittville, but shortly afterwards moved into the Town of Ellery, where he engaged in farming. From Ellery he again removed to Ellington where he lived eight years; he died in 1881, aged seventy-one years. In the year 1853 he made a pilgrimage to California and there pursued the business of brickmaking for about a year, when he returned to the east. James Frisbee was a man of great energy and force of character, somewhat set in his ways, but kindly withal. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church at Dewittville and regarded as conscientious in life and conduct.

Sardius Frisbee was brought up in Chautauqua County on the shore of the famous lake of that name, and passed his youth in a comparatively uneventful way. He passed through the common schools and also attended the academies at Mayville and Ellington. Upon leaving the Academy he taught school for two years, after which he engaged in farming for some six years, and in



SARDIUS FRISBEE.



PERRY FRISBEE.

1869 embarked in the mercantile business at Ellington, which he successfully conducted until his death.

Mr. Frisbee was four times married. By his first wife he had two daughters who died in childhood. By his second wife, Miss Amelia Benedict, he had two sons, John B. Frisbee, now a practicing physician in the City of Buffalo, and a younger son, Harry J. Frisbee. His third wife was Mrs. Francella Shannon, widow of the late Hon. Edgar Shannon of Cattaraugus County. His last wife, Inez H., survives him and resides in Ellington. Mr. Frisbee was first elected Supervisor of Ellington in 1891, and was re-elected for three successive terms, serving with credit to himself and his constituency, and at the time of his death was one of the Justices of the Peace of the town. For many years he was an active member of the Congregational Church, a man of generous impulses, genial habits, of strict integrity and devoted to his friends and to the interest of the community in which he lived.

PERRY FRISBEE.

Perry Frisbee, a descendant from an old New England family and one of the substantial, wide-awake merchants of Ellington,

is a son of James and Eunice (Harris) Frisbee, (see sketch Sardius Frisbee), and was born at Dewittville May 14, 1841. His education was secured at the public schools, Mayville, Ellington and Westfield Academies, after which he taught school for ten years in the Towns of Ellery, Stockton and Ellington. In 1870 he removed from Ellery to Ellington and engaged in the gristmill business which he followed for nine years, when he embarked in his present business. He has a fine general and miscellaneous store, embracing boots, shoes, groceries, clothing, etc., which he has successfully and with profit conducted ever since his embarkation.

On March 6, 1865, Mr. Frisbee married M. Garfelia Baldwin of Ellington, who died in April, 1890. He married again January 4, 1894, Olive L. Sherman of Springfield, Pennsylvania. His children by his first wife were: Maude Inez, died in infancy; H. Burke Frisbee, born March 26, 1875, a traveling salesman, he married April 11, 1894, Marie Burns, daughter of Rev. H. M. Burns.

Mr. Frisbee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he has been a steward for twenty years; a man of sterling worth, exemplary habits and conscientious conduct.



ON THE HILLS OF CHAUTAUQUA.



HENRY R. CASE.

FRENCH CREEK.

French Creek was formed from Clymer April 23, 1829. It takes its name from the stream watering the town, which was early used by the French in their military expeditions, and contains twenty-one thousand eight hundred thirty-two acres. Its surface is hilly, broken by the valleys of French Creek and its tributaries. The main stream enters the town on the north line, on lot twenty-four, about two miles from the northeast corner and running in a southwesterly direction, leaving the town and state on lot fifty-eight, about one and one-half miles north of the southwest corner. This stream, in its zigzag course, is a great annoyance to the inhabitants on account of the height to which the water rises in times of freshets. The town is cut by its valleys into three ridges; two running nearly east and west, separated by the Beaver Meadow Valley; the other running north and south, and separated from the former by the valley of French Creek. These ridges rise in some places two hundred fifty feet. Most of their sides is tillable and well adapted to grazing, but some places are steep. The soil varies from heavy clay to a gravelly loam; there are small deposits of muck along the creek. The hill tops are generally wet, being underlaid by stiff, hard clay, impregnated with oxide of iron.

The French Creek flat varies in width from a pass but little wider than the bed of the stream to about three-fourths of a mile, and is about three miles long. The Beaver Meadow flat is so called from the appearance of its having been occupied by beavers. The

meadow was covered by alders. At one time there were many pine and balsam or fir trees along the edges, and on what were islands at the time it was occupied by the beavers. In the south part of the town is another beaver meadow, a small one, on lot nine, the dam of which is quite perfect. The water from this meadow flows into Hare Creek, which takes a southerly course. There was a third beaver meadow on the west branch of the creek, on lot forty-seven. This town is adapted to dairying. Its cool nights and heavy dews keep the grass in better condition than the drier climate of the lake shore, though many fruits can not be raised on account of frost. The representative agriculturist is H. R. Case, who in addition to lumbering, is largely interested in dairying, and owns a large creamery, a stock farm of fifteen hundred acres, a store, sawmill, and a gristmill. Near the southwest corner is a circular cranberry bog, which was given the name of "Possum." Indications of petroleum occur on lot twenty-one.

The first town meeting was held in March, 1830, at the house of William Hooper. These officers were elected: Supervisor, Alexander Wilson; Town Clerk, Isaiah Golding; Assessors, John Gotham, Nathaniel Thompson, Silas W. Hatfield; Collector, William Thompson; Overseers of Poor, Paul Colburn, Augustus Bolles; Commissioners of Highways, Parley Bloss, John Gotham, Royal Herrick; Commissioners of Schools, William Hooker, S. O. Colburn, Eli Belknap; Inspectors of Schools, D. H. Peck, A. Noble, Ephraim Dean; Constables, William

Thompson, George Adams; Justice, Ephraim Dean.

The first settlers came from Oswego, Essex and Oneida Counties during the War of 1812. Andy Nobles is said by some to have been here in 1811. He located on lot forty-four. John Cleveland was on lot thirty-one in 1812, Roswell Coe on lot thirty-nine, Nathaniel Thompson on lot nine in 1813; Amon Beebe and Gardner Cleveland probably settled the same year. Young says that the first school was taught by Polly Forbes in 1817. Child says it was

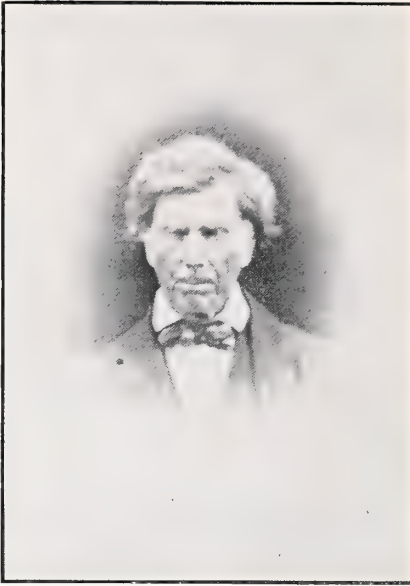


BIRDSALL COE.

First male child born in the Town of French Creek.

taught by a Chitsey in 1818. Child says "the first death was that of a son of Nathaniel Thompson, drowned in French Creek." Young gives the first death as that of a child of J. Inglesby in 1818. "The first tavern was kept by William Graves, who built the first grist mill, both in 1822, and the first store was kept in one end of the grist mill by John Dodge." Parkley Bloss located on lot forty-six in 1815. He was the first Highway Commissioner and did surveying with a pocket com-

pass and used a rope as a surveyor's chain. He had ten children; his sons were Aden, Parley, William, Reuben, Calvin, Richard, Benjamin. He died in 1852 aged seventy-five years. His son William was a noted hunter; one winter before January 1st he had shot forty-nine deer with his father's open-sight flint-lock rifle. Many wonderful authenticated tales are told of his adventures and exploits in cutting wood and other labors. In 1870, when sixty years old, in one day he walked a mile and cut down the trees for, and cut into twenty-two inch lengths, three and one-half cords of wood. This whole family were energetic workers and did much to clear up the lands of the town. Gardiner Case, a soldier of 1812, some years after that war, came to French Creek and was a permanent settler. Hon. Henry R. Case is his son. Silas Terry settled, probably in 1820, on lot two, where he bought land in 1821, coming from Harmony where he settled in 1816 and later married Polly Powers. He resided in French Creek until 1855. He was one of the most important men of the new town, was Justice for sixteen years and was Collector of Clymer in 1821, which then included Sherman, French Creek and Mina. The tax collected that year in this town was about eight hundred dollars. He was also Collector four years later. He was Supervisor of French Creek in 1844-5-8, and in 1849 Member of Assembly. Of his nine children Seward W. was Captain of Company G, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was killed at Spottsylvania; Cassius M. became a Congregational clergyman; Mary R. married Hon. Walter L. Sessions; Lawyer S., made his home in French Creek. Nehemiah Royce settled on lot nineteen in 1825. He was Supervisor seven years. Almond Stephen Park, son of Elijah Park, was born



GARDNER CASE.



MRS. GARDNER CASE.

December 22, 1814, in Granville, Washington County. In 1828 he came to this county. April 27, 1834, he married Rhoda Ann Bakér and settled in French Creek in 1836. Their children are Elenor, Eliza, Lyman Joseph, George Andrew, Lewis Henry, Sarah Jane and Laura Ann. Mr. Park represented his town on the Board of Supervisors in the year 1863. Lewis H. Park was born March 2, 1843. He married Mary M. Myers, November 14, 1869. Mrs. Park is of German descent. Their son, Andrew Stephen Park, was born March 4, 1892. Lewis H. Park and his brother George A., are enterprising farmers in French Creek and reside in the north-eastern part of the town. The Durfee family also settled in the same section. A. M. Durfee, a farmer, is a representative of the family.

The settlers began raising cattle, sheep and hogs, but for several years the sheep had to be kept at night in log barns, both summer and winter, to protect them from the wolves, which were very plentiful at this time. It was

nothing new for a man to go out to his barn in the morning and find a hard path tramped in the snow, all around the barn, made by the wolves in their efforts to get at the sheep. Game of all kinds was very plentiful, and the people procured a little ready money by the sale of their furs, the flesh of some being also valuable for food. Clothes, boots and shoes were all homemade and the mothers in the earlier days were kept pretty busy making the clothes for their families.

Many thrilling tales were told by the men and boys of those days, of their experiences and narrow escapes from the wild animals which infested this region, and the majority of such stories were not without their humorous as well as serious side. So dense was the growth of timber over this section that it was necessary to keep close watch of the land marks, to prevent one's being lost, as it was there were many startling experiences in this line, one in particular of two children of Samuel French, who with his wife and five sons

settled on lot eleven in 1825. The two youngest of the children, Prescott, aged five, and Franklin, aged three years, on the afternoon of April 18, 1826, started to go to a neighbor's on the middle part of lot three, by a path through the woods and distant about one and one-half miles. Coming to a clearing and seeing no house, they turned about and strayed from the path and were lost in the wilderness. Night came on and they lay down by the roots of a large tree. In the meantime a search was commenced, the neighbors were rallied and with torches and lanterns the hunt was continued until midnight without success. The hunters themselves were lost in the dense forest and found themselves always returning to the point from which they started. The next morning the search was resumed and continued until night without success. A cold rain had set in and the howling of wolves was heard in the direction the children were supposed to have taken, their tracks having been seen in the ashes of a sugar camp near Mr. Thompson's clearing. On Sunday morning about two hundred persons having assembled, a Captain and Lieutenant were chosen, whose orders the company agreed to obey and a line was formed along the highway from Clymer west, the east end of the line to be on the town line, and the men to keep about four rods apart. They were to march north across the valley, then to move westward the length of the line and march south to the road from which they started; they were to march and scour the woods by courses and not to speak a word or fire a gun until the children were found. After crossing and re-crossing the valley until they had reached the north side on lot twenty, a council was called and it was agreed that as the next time across would take as far west as it was possi-

ble for the children to go, if they did not find them before reaching the other side, another council should be held. When they had gone about half way across the alder bottom, the man at the west end of the line, stooping to tie his shoe, looking backward under his right arm, saw the head of one of the boys who stood trying to pull the bark from a moose-wood twig, he raised his head and shouted, "I have found them." The shout was carried along the whole line and guns and horns announced to the anxious waiters, the joyful tidings. The younger boy was lying insensible at the roots of a small pine tree which they had reached the night before. They had tasted nothing but leek leaves which were too strong to be eaten. John Heath and William Tyler now started to see which of them should first carry the news to the anxious mother. Heath reached the door a few steps ahead, crying "found them both alive," and fell exhausted on the floor. The boys both lived to become men.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

French Creek was included in 1816 in the parochial charge of Rev. Karl Wilhelm (Charles Williams) Colson, an early Lutheran missionary to the scattered Germans in Ohio, Northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent localities. The early log cabins on French Creek no doubt reverberated to his eloquence before the visits of the clergy who organized churches. He was grandfather of Mrs. Nathan Brown of Jamestown. The first religious services to form a church were held in 1818 on lot forty-six, at the house of Alanson Root by Elder Ashford, who, in 1821, organized a Baptist Church in a log school-house on lot fifty-six. Among the first members were Nathaniel and William Thompson, William Adams, A. M. Higgins, the wives of all of these, Roswell

Coe, Amon Beebe. This church had a brief existence, most of the members removing from the town. Several subsequent abortive attempts to keep up a Baptist Church were made. A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the northwest part 1830 by Rev. J. K. Hallock and Rev. J. Chandler. The members were Isaiah and Betsey Golding, and William and Amy Adams. Moses Olds and wife and Mrs. Bowles were early members. The society built a fine country church costing two thousand dollars on lot forty-six in 1858, which was completed, painted and carpeted in 1867. This society received fifty acres of "gospel land" from the Holland Land Company. It was on lot thirty, and was sold by order of the County Court and the money used in building the church. A Christian Church, in which the ceremony of washing feet was literally carried out, was formed in 1834, with a membership of twenty-four, among them Benjamin and Calvin Bloss.

SUPERVISORS.

1830-31-32, Alexander Wilson, Jr.; 1833, Nathaniel Thompson; 1834-35-36-37, Ira F. Gleason; 1838, Daniel Hooker; 1839-40-41-42, Philo S. Hawley; 1843, David L. Gleason; 1844-45, Silas Terry; 1846-47, Nehemiah Royce; 1848, Silas Terry; 1849, Nehemiah Royce; 1850, Thomas D. Jones; 1851, Nehemiah Royce; 1852, Philo S. Hawley; 1853-54-55, Nehemiah Royce; 1856, John Sliter; 1857, Marvin Hooker; 1858, Stephen W. Steward; 1859-60, Hibbard W. Fenton; 1861-62, Reuben J. Beach; 1863, Almond S. Park; 1864-65, Lawyer S. Terry; 1866-67, Dana P. Horton; 1868-69, James A. Merry; 1870, Dexter M. Hapgood; 1871-72, Henry R. Case; 1873, John Jones; 1874, H. R. Parsons; 1875, John Jones; 1876-

77, Reuben J. Beach; 1878, Orson Allis; 1879, Nehemiah Royce; 1880-81-82, Henry R. Case; 1883, Orson Allis; 1884-85, Edward Jaquins; 1886-87-88, Henry R. Case; 1889, James Rhoades; 1890-91, George I. Hapgood; 1892-93, Henry R. Jones; 1894-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04, Henry R. Case.

HENRY R. CASE.

Henry R. Case, Supervisor of the Town of French Creek for twenty-one years, is a son of Gardiner and Lucy (Cutting) Case, and was born in the Town of French Creek April 28, 1839. While a large stream of pioneer settlers came direct in Chautauqua County from Massachusetts, the parent colony of New England, an indirect stream of considerable size came from the Bay State through minor colonies of New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont, in which it had been arrested in its westward course for a generation in the lives of the fathers, but moved forward in the adventurous spirit of the sons who crossed the confines of eastern civilization and made homes for themselves in the vicinity of the Great Lakes. Among the families of English descent in Massachusetts who moved to Vermont, were the Cases and Cuttings, and of the next generation, which was born in the Green Mountain State, Rev. Joseph Case and David Cutting, the grandfathers of Mr. Case, became early settlers in Chautauqua County, where they continued to reside until they died. Rev. Joseph Case was a minister of the Baptist Church, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812, while David Cutting was a farmer and served likewise in the second War for Independence. Gardiner Case (father) was born on his father's Massachusetts farm and served on the Canadian frontier in the war in which his father and afterwards father-in-law were soldiers. Sometime after peace had been ratified between Great Britain and the United States he came to Chautauqua County, where he settled in the Town of French Creek, in which he was a resident until his death February 20, 1860, at seventy-one years of age. His wife was Lucy Cutting, who was born in Vermont April 7, 1799, and died April, 1871. To Gardiner and Lucy Case were born in their western home five sons and

two daughters: Luther H., a carpenter of Brocton, who owns and operates a vineyard; Homer, a farmer of Bremer County, Iowa; Joseph, a Justice of the Peace in Montana; Darwin, who is engaged in farming in the Town of Ripley; Henry R.; Ziba, widow of Eli N. Brown, and Lucy, wife of P. N. Cross, now of the Town of French Creek, but formerly a merchant of Corry, Pennsylvania.

Henry R. Case was reared on a farm, attended the common schools of his town and engaged in farming as his first business in life. In 1861 the oil fields of Venango County, Pennsylvania, attracted his attention as offering superior advantages to investors and as being far more profitable than investments in farming could possibly be at that time. He leased property in that county, and for four years was engaged as an oil producer. During the early part of that time he was seriously burned and lost the sight of one of his eyes at a flowing well which caught fire and burned nineteen others to death. These injuries which he received prevented his entering the war and when he quit operating oil in 1864, he embarked in the feed and grocery business at Pioneer, on Oil Creek, which he followed for about five years. He then became a member of the mercantile firm of Cross & Case, at Corry, Pennsylvania, which lasted for eight years. In 1872 he resumed his operations at French Creek, where he has been engaged in the lumber and shingle manufacturing business ever since. In November, 1888, he was elected by the Republican Party as Sheriff of Chautauqua County and assumed charge of that office January 1, 1889. Previous to this he had served for nine years as Supervisor of French Creek, and in 1873 was appointed as a Loan Commissioner by the Governor of New York.

January 1, 1861, he married Mary Hubbard, daughter of Jonas L. Hubbard of this county. In 1862 Mrs. Case died and on December 25, 1865, Mr. Case united in marriage with Susanna Hubbard, a sister to his former wife, who died August 20, 1900.

H. R. Case has always been identified with the Republican Party, which has always received his undivided and active support. His time has chiefly been devoted to his various business enterprises. In addition to lumbering he is largely interested in dairying and owns a large creamery. He also owns a valuable stock farm of fifteen

hundred acres, which is tillable and well adapted to grazing. He is a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 164, Free and Accepted Masons, at Columbus, and Clymer Lodge No. 51, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Clymer; Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Case has always been diligent, energetic and active in every business enterprise in which he has been engaged. As a business man he has been successful, as a citizen he has liberal ideas as to public affairs, as a Sheriff he was prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty of that important office, and as Supervisor he has rendered valuable services to his town and county. For the past twenty years the improvements at the County Farm were made under his personal supervision.

JAMES RHOADES.

James Rhoades was born in Cranberry, Venango County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1841, and moved to French Creek in March, 1855. He married Emma A. Coe, daughter of Birdsale Coe, one of the pioneers of that town, January 14, 1868. Their children are Frank B. F., Dana C., Lottie M. Mr. Rhoades was Supervisor of French Creek in 1889 and has held various other town offices.

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'Brien was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, for both of his parents, Daniel and Jane O'Brien, died when he was but five years of age. Two years later, in charge of some family friends, he bade good-bye to Youngstown, Ohio, where, on December 12, 1865, he first saw the light, and was brought to French Creek. He attended the public schools, and between terms worked as a young but lusty farm hand. He had the advantages of two terms at the Wattsburg High School and then took a course at a commercial college in Titusville, Pennsylvania.

In 1889 Sheriff Case appointed Mr. O'Brien his office Deputy, and this employment was continued until 1892, when the late Victor A. Albro, then County Clerk, selected the young Deputy Sheriff as excellent material for the performance of public duties requiring accuracy, diligence and integrity. Mr. O'Brien became successively Recording Clerk, Searching Clerk and on January 1,



RICHARD O'BRIEN.

1898, Deputy Clerk under Clerk Gallup; a position which he held until 1903 when he was chosen Deputy Superintendent of Public Buildings at Albany, which he now holds to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. O'Brien is a member of Mayville Lodge No. 284, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been through all the chairs, and is one of the youngest Past Grands in the state; a member of Jamestown

Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is interested in real estate and is Secretary of the Mary Washington Land and Improvement Company.

Always a Republican Mr. O'Brien wields no little influence in this county full of Republicans. His personal popularity and unobtrusive manners gain for his opinions a high degree of respect.



THE CHILDREN'S HOME—GERRY. N. Y.

GERRY.

BY JOHN F. PHELPS.



JOHN F. PHELPS.

Gerry was formed from Pomfret June 1, 1812. Ellington including Cherry Creek, was taken off in 1824, and Charlotte in 1829. It was named from Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a Vice President. It lies southeast of the center of the county, is bounded on the north by Charlotte, east by Ellington, south by Ellicott, west by Ellery and Stockton, and comprises township three, range eleven, and contains thirty-six square miles. The highest hills are in the northeastern and southwestern sections, their summits being four hundred feet above the Cassadaga Valley and seventeen hundred feet above the ocean. The wide and fertile Cassadaga Valley extends from the northwest part southeasterly to its southern boundary, and averages two miles wide. Through it runs the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, built in 1871. Gerry Station is seven hundred twenty-two feet and Sinclairville Station seven hundred fifty-seven feet above Lake Erie. Cassadaga Creek, a large, slow, crooked stream, flowing southerly through the valley is the principal water course. The other streams are Mill Creek, which empties into the Cassadaga in the northwestern part of the town. E. A. Ross says: "Mill Creek takes its source by two branches, one from Arkwright and one from Cherry Creek, and flows southwesterly through Charlotte and part of Gerry. The lower mill on this

stream was located half way between the Cassadaga and Sinclairville, and was built by John McAllister on land later owned by his son James." Hatch Creek rises in the northeastern part, flows southerly through the Village of Gerry and empties into the Cassadaga. Folsom Creek rises in the northeastern part, flows nearly south into Ellicott and into the Cassadaga. The town is well adapted to grazing and dairying, and the valley is adapted to the raising of corn and other grains. The soil of



ELBRIDGE GERRY.

After whom the town of Gerry was named

the uplands is clay loam, that of the valleys sand loam.

The principal portion of the present Town of Gerry was an unbroken wilderness up to 1815, although in the northern part contiguous to Sinclairville a few settlements had been made as early as 1810. In 1815 several families, all from Vermont, including those of William Alverson, Porter Phelps, Dexter and Nathan Hatch, and Reuben and Solomon Fessenden, plunged into the unbroken pine forest bordering the Cassadaga Creek on the east and commenced carving out the new settlement called Vermont. These were soon fol-

lowed by many others, nearly all from the Towns of Guilford and Halifax, Windham County. They came with ox teams and on foot, imbued with the sublime courage of the true pioneer. Among the family names we note Bucklin, Cutting, Shepardson, Mathews, Pratt, Salisbury, Starr, Cobb and many others. These pioneers found themselves subject to laws unknown in the old Vermont. In 1813 the first town meeting in Gerry was held at the house of Samuel Sinclair, when the following town law was enacted: "Ox sleds to be four



WILLARD BUCKLIN.

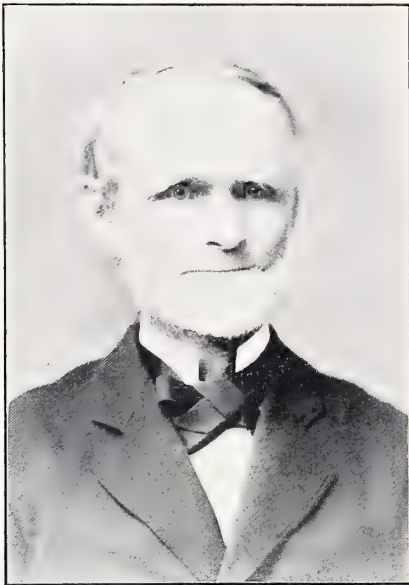
feet in 'wedth.' Penalty for being 'cetched' on the road with an ox sled less than four feet wide, five dollars." The American hog was also placed under restrictions at that time, not being allowed to run common without a suitable yoke.

The work of home making progressed rapidly, log houses were built, clearings made, a road was early cut through to Sinclairville, a distance of five miles, and roads opened in other directions. The first official recognition of the name Vermont to this locality we find in the

town records of 1818: "A survey of a road beginning at a pine stump near James Bucklin's house, said stump standing in the highway now designated by the name of Vermont." In 1820 James Bucklin opened a hotel which caused the place to be known as "Bucklin's Corners." In 1822 a postoffice was established called Vermont with Dexter Hatch as Postmaster.

The character of these pioneers was what might be expected from their ancestry and environments. Economical and industrious they were compelled to be. Hardy and vigorous their method of living had made them. Honesty and probity of character were instilled by their New England education. Coming from the same locality they were like one family in their new homes. All being more or less dependent, each was ready to help the other. Much of the labor was performed by gatherings termed "bees." Had one a building to move all the owners of ox teams within a radius of two or three miles were invited to come on a certain day. The building was placed upon heavy "runners" and fifteen or twenty yokes of oxen were attached to each runner and at the word of command and amid the din and shouts of strong-lunged teamsters the chains would tighten and the creaking building move towards its destination. It might be a few rods away or it might be a mile, the time taken might be an hour or it might extend into the night—when it was finished it was without money and without price. The thanks of the owner paid it all. There were also logging, chopping and husking bees, and barn raisings. In sickness and death no professional nurses or undertakers were employed. The doctor or the minister together with the neighbors, cared for the sick and buried the dead. The manufacture of lumber and shingles early became one of the leading

industries of the place. These were rafted down the river and although sold at a very low price the business was of great benefit to the community, both in bringing in money and clearing away the dense pine forest. In 1822 Caleb Mathews commenced the manufacture of pottery on his farm east of Vermont Corners. This was carried on successfully on a small scale for a few years. About this time Solomon Fessenden established a brickyard and for many years supplied brick of superior quality to the inhabitants of the central portion



SIDNEY E. PALMER.

of the county. In 1838 and 1839 a craze for manufacturing developed in the northern portion of Vermont settlement and three factories were built for the production of wooden pails, wooden bowls and veneering respectively. This movement gained for the neighborhood the title of New Pittsburg which it held locally for a number of years. These enterprises met failure with the exception of the veneer business which has grown from this small beginning to one of great importance. Here in 1845 Riley Greenleaf, who was a genius in

mechanics, invented and put in successful operation the first machine for cutting veneers in a continuous sheet from the surface of a slowly revolving log. These machines are now universally used wherever this business is carried on.

One of the largest factories in the United States is located at Gerry Village and is owned and managed in part by John Strong who used the first machine made over half a century ago.

A general store was opened at Vermont by Howard B. Blodgett in 1826. He was succeeded by Norman Gurnsey. Sidney E. Palmer, his clerk became the owner of the store and goods in 1838. Mr. Palmer was afterwards made Postmaster, his commission bearing date August 1, 1841. He held this position continuously until his death in 1896, a period of fifty-five years, and was said to have been the oldest Postmaster in point of service in the United States. A large portion of this time Mr. Palmer was Town Clerk. He was also five years on the Board of Supervisors from Gerry, and in 1860 represented the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua in the Legislature.

The postoffice, which had so long held the name of Vermont, was changed to Gerry in about 1876 and the station on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad was changed from Vermont to Gerry as late as 1881. When these changes were made "Vermont in Gerry" was no longer a fact, but a memory. The pioneers are gone but many of their descendants are occupying their places. It is believed that there are but two persons living who came with the first settlers, Caroline Phelps Eaton, daughter of Porter Phelps, and Albion Fessenden, son of Reuben Fessenden, were brought here by their parents in the fall of 1815 and the spring of 1816 respectively, making

the journey from Vermont by ox teams.

The Vermonters in Gerry have always furnished their proportion of men of affairs in town business. One of the most conspicuous examples was Willard Bucklin, one of the pioneer settlers. He was eight years on the Board of Supervisors and for thirty years, almost continuously, held the office of Justice of the Peace and became noted for the correctness and fairness of his decisions and rulings. Other Vermonters or their descendants who have represented the town on the Board of Super-



ALBRO FESSENDEN.

visors include the names of James Bucklin, Henry Starr, John F. Phelps and the present incumbent, Orson N. Salisbury.

The inhabitants of this valley of the old Vermont settlement, with its pleasant homes and fertile farms, its facility for travel and communication with an almost instant knowledge of every important event in the civilized world, living in fact, if they so elect, the highest type of life known to man, the life of the enlightened American citizen—will never be able to comprehend the cour-

age and endurance, the hardships and privations and withal the labor it has taken to produce the possible blessings they are privileged to enjoy.

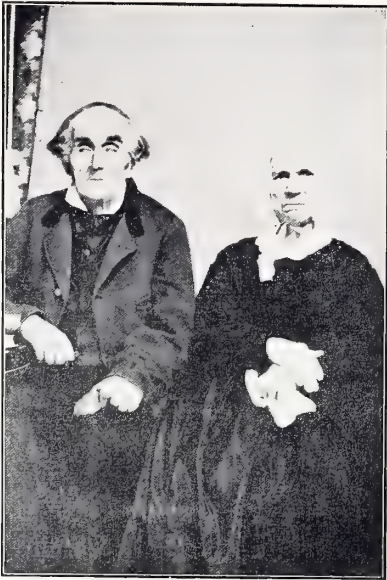
The first birth of a white person occurred in the Jones family. Atkins, in the same year, built a log house on the northeast part of lot fifty-five, a few rods from Jones' log dwelling, upon the farm now owned by B. F. Dennison. In 1815 his wife Clarinda died, the first death in the town.

During 1811 the "old Chautauqua Road" from Mayville to Ellicottville, was cut through the northern part of the town. John West, Peter Barnhart and Dexter Barnes cut this part of the road one rod wide, and cleared it of small trees and fallen ones for ten dollars per mile. They began July 4, 1811, at the fourteenth mile stake east of the Courthouse. This stood near the house of Amos Atkins (the Love stand) in Gerry. They were about three months in cutting the road twenty-one miles to the Cattaraugus line. The party took with them a yoke of oxen, and, to provide fresh milk, a cow and a young calf. The calf was taken along to keep the cow from wandering away. September 1, 1814, the same parties and others began to work upon this road and continued until cold weather. They resumed work September 1, 1815. Bridges were built and the road otherwise improved. It was regarded as an improvement of great importance. It became the route by which, to some extent, the settlers came in from the east, and communication was had with Genesee County.

The first town meeting in Gerry, as at present constituted, was held at the house of Calvin Cutting May 2, 1830. The officers chosen were: Supervisor, Hugh B. Patterson; Town Clerk, Howard B. Blodgett; Assessors, William Mellen, William M. Wagoner, Calvin

Smith; Commissioners of Highways, William Mellen, Jr., Willard Bucklin, Horace Strong; Commissioners of Schools, Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., James Scofield, Nathan Hatch; Inspectors of Schools, William Mellen, Jr., James Bucklin, Jr., Samuel J. Goodrich; Overseers of Poor, William Gilmour, Gilbert Strong; Collector, William Gilmour; Justices, Leander Mellen, Hugh B. Patterson; Sealer, Nehemiah Horton; Poundmaster, David Cobb.

Stages were first run through the town in 1827 by Obed Edson and Reu-



CALEB MATHEWS AND WIFE.

ben Scott. In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville plank road was built through the Village of Gerry.

Sinclairville station is in the Village of Sinclairville. A little more than one-third of the corporate limits of the village and much the smaller proportion of its population lies in Gerry.

Gerry Village is not incorporated, but is a prosperous little village containing about two hundred fifty inhabitants. Its principal manufacturing establishment is the prominent one owned by the Strong Veneering Company. Large

amounts of timber adapted to the manufacture of veneers once grew in localities in this county near Charlotte and Gerry, and at an early period many engaged in this manufacture—Philip Edgerton of Sinclairville, Greenleaf & Cole, Leffingwell, Colton, Lewis and Jonah Cutting and John Strong at Gerry. T. D. Copp made voyages to London, as also did William S. Fish later, to sell veneers. John Strong and his son Burdette commenced business January 1, 1893, in a new mill at Gerry, which had two cutting veneer mills with a capacity of twenty thousand feet per day. August 28, 1893, this mill was destroyed by fire. The value of the property was twenty-five thousand dollars, insured for five thousand dollars. They immediately erected a new iron-clad mill at Gerry, forty by eighty feet, three stories high, with cutting machine that weighs eighteen tons and will cut an eight-foot log. Twenty men are employed and over twenty-five thousand dollars worth of veneers manufactured annually. The timber comes from New York, Michigan, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Curly walnut, birch, maple, ash, sycamore and mahogany are used. A. J. Peterson's steam sawmill at Gerry Village has all modern improvements, employs fifteen men and manufactures twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. William and Addison Murch own the sawmill at the east side of the village. The basket factory of E. P. Stearns is also an important industry. It was formerly owned by George Noble, who for several years extensively manufactured grape-baskets. One season besides his factory at Gerry he had others at Brocton, Portland and Ashville, at which he manufactured one million grape baskets. The Gerry creamery, owned by E. P. Stearns, and the Starr factory owned by Marcus Pelton, are butter and cheese factories of Gerry

Village. Jarvis K. Wilson, R. D. Mehan and S. E. Palmer are merchants, and M. W. Cowden the physician of the village.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Gerry was the first religious association, and was formed in or about 1819 by Elder Jonathan Wilson. The society was subsequently legally organized, and December 12, 1828, a deed was executed by the Holland Land Company of one hundred acres on lot fifty-three of land appropriated to religious purposes to James Scofield, William Alverson and Stoddard Cannon, Methodist members, as Trustees. In or soon after 1829 with the proceeds of the sale of a portion of it, a meeting house was built. It stood upon the west side of the highway, about two miles south of Sinclairville. It was the first church built in Gerry and in the Cassadaga Valley and was one of the first Methodist meeting houses in the county. For years it was the only church in Gerry. It was the center of Methodism and was fondly regarded by the early Methodists. Often it was the scene of religious revivals and its vicinity the place of holding many a camp meeting. Adjacent to it a public burying place was set apart from this tract of land. The old church has long since passed away, as have the earnest and faithful fathers of the little society that built it. They sleep in the burial place near the spot where the church so dear to them was reared. Of the builders of this church and early members of this society whose influence was long felt in Gerry, are buried, James R. Alverson, his wife, Damaris, his brother William, James Heath and Gilbert Strong, aged ninety-two. Here are buried other pioneers of Gerry: John McCullough, James Langworthy, Robert Lenox, David Strong, David

Cowden; and Susannah Woods, died June 15, 1873, aged one hundred years, eight months and twenty-two days. The church was merged in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sinclairville. The meeting house went into disuse and was accidentally destroyed by fire.

The first Baptist Church of Gerry was formed by Rev. Jonathan Wilson about 1820. It was comprised chiefly of members from the Stockton Church. They held meetings in Gerry Abbey's log house at "The Huddle," a small cluster of log houses near the old Cutting stand. This church organization has ceased to exist.

Methodist Protestant Church.—The first society of this church was organized at the schoolhouse in district No. 4 in Poland in May, 1839, by Rev. James Covell. The second one was organized in District Number Eleven, (Miller's settlement), in Poland in 1840 by Rev. O. C. Payne. The third society was organized by Rev. James Covell at Bucklin's Corners April 15, 1840. The fourth society was organized by Rev. Joseph Parkyn in District Number Two in Gerry December 28, 1840, and included the country around the early Methodist Episcopal meeting house. The first regularly appointed preachers to the Chautauqua circuit sent by the Genesee Conference held at Elba October 7, 1840, was Rev. Joseph Parkyn, Superintendent, and Rev. E. A. Wheat, Assistant. Their successors have been William Emmons, Elisha Brownson, Alanson Kingsley, Randolph Pennell, Lewis Sweetland, O. C. Payne, John W. Davis, William H. Farnham, Isaac Fister, S. M. Short, A. O. Hutchinson, C. K. Akley, H. L. Bowen, Charles Hundson, until 1882 when the Free Methodist class was organized at Gerry by withdrawing members. The Kennedy class of Methodist Protestants was about this time separated from

Gerry, making Gerry a station to which Rev. F. N. Foster was appointed and served six years, supplying Kennedy also for three years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Reynolds, A. L. Stinard, S. E. Mathews.

The Free Methodist Church of Gerry was organized in 1880. In 1883 an excellent church building was erected on a lot donated by N. J. Wilson at Gerry Village. Among those who contributed largely were N. J. Wilson, John Strong, L. R. Barmore, Walter A. Sellew, Jarvis K. Wilson, Joseph Trusler, H. N. Sealy and others. Of the ministers who have served this church are those who stand high in the councils of the church at large, among whom are: J. H. Harmon, Walter A. Sellew, B. R. Jones, editor of the denominational paper; Prof. D. S. Warner, Principal of Spring Arbor Seminary, Michigan; J. S. McGeary, a prominent member of the Genesee Conference, and others. An excellent parsonage is connected with the church. A fine toned bell from the McShane bell foundry of Baltimore, a gift from N. J. Wilson, hangs in the belfry. To the Free Methodist Church and the public spirit of the citizens of Gerry the county is indebted for a valuable benevolent institution.

SUPERVISORS.

Samuel Sinclear, six years; Amos Atkins, 1814; Selah Pickett, 1817; Joel Burnell, two years; Hugh B. Patterson, eleven years; Nathan Lake, 1829; James Scofield, 1831; Samuel Fargo, 1836; Willard Bucklin, eight years; William M. Waggoner, two years; William Bliss, two years; William R. Wilson, two years; Sidney E. Palmer, five years; William Mellen, 1856; James Bucklin, six years; Lyman Eaton, 1853; Samuel Griffith, two years; Robert Lenox, 1860; Galusha Beardsley, six years;

George A. Aldrich, two years; B. F. Dennison, two years; William H. Scott, three years; Jarvis K. Wilson, three years; John F. Phelps, 1879; Charles A. Tracy, nine years; Henry Starr, six years; 1896-97-98-99-00-01, John A. Almy; 1902-03-04, Orson N. Salisbury.

GERRY ORPHANAGE AND HOME.

The humane care of the helpless and dependent persons of all ages and of both sexes has always been one of the striking characteristics attending the Christian religion, and has always been a distinguishing line of demarkation between that religion and heathen religions.

It was this principle that moved the founders of the Orphanage and Home of the Free Methodist Church at Gerry, New York, to establish that institution, and they were actuated by a strong and deep desire to furnish proper care and Christian homes for the orphans and dependents who might come within the range of their knowledge and influence, and by so doing, they hoped that they might serve the cause of God in contributing somewhat according to their ability to the betterment of humanity around them.

In the years extending from 1880 to 1885, several ministers and pious laymen in Western New York were much exercised about the necessity of having a suitable home for orphans and homeless children. Among these were Rev. S. K. J. Chesbro, Rev. Henry Hornsby and Rev. Walter A. Sellew, and they, with others perhaps equally interested, held frequent conversations regarding the establishment of such a "Home."

In 1885 at the annual session of the Genesee Conference, a resolution was introduced by Rev. Sellew authorizing the appointment of a committee who should proceed to secure the legal incorporation of such an institution. This committee was duly appointed, consisting of the ministers named above, and, after much consultation, a final meeting of this committee was held and a charter was drafted. After having been corrected by competent legal talent, this charter was made the basis of a legal incorporation by a special act of the Legislature of New York State, passed May 6, 1886. The following persons were named in the act of incorporation as Trustees: Henry Hornsby,



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME—GERRY, N. Y.

S. K. J. Chesbro, Walter A. Sellew, Wilson T. Hogue, William Manning, Newell J. Wilson, Albert McCoy, Alanson K. Bacon, Tristram Cortiss, Peter D. Miller, Owen M. Owen, George W. Gurley, John T. Michael, Hiram Beardsley and William Gould.

The first meeting of this Board of Trustees was held at Gerry, New York, August 17, 1886, and the following officers were elected: Henry Hornsby, President; John T. Michael, Vice President; S. K. J. Chesbro, Secretary, and Walter A. Sellew, Treasurer.

There was nothing actually done, however, toward establishing the institution till 1888. During that year Rev. Walter A. Sellew (now Bishop Sellew) made a proposition to donate to the Trustees to be used for the purposes set forth in their charter, the property in Gerry, known as the "Seminary property," consisting of eight acres of land and a building forty by seventy, two stories and a basement, with barns and suitable out-buildings. The land on which these buildings were situate, estimated at twelve

hundred dollars, had been donated a few years before to Mr. Sellew by the citizens of Gerry to be used for seminary purposes. Among the donors to this land gift were Newell J. Wilson, James K. Wilson, Hiram Seely, B. G. Strong, John Strong and others. The donation by Mr. Sellew made to the Orphanage and Home was estimated at about five thousand dollars. This donation from Mr. Sellew was accepted, the property transferred and steps were immediately taken to open the institution. In the spring of 1889 the Rev. O. O. Bacon and his wife were elected manager and matron, and they entered upon their duties immediately. The first children, four in number, were received as inmates in June, 1889.

There had been for some time a very pressing demand for a "Home" for aged persons and this need became so urgent that after much deliberation and many consultations the management decided to admit that class of dependent people also. The first aged inmate was received June 3, 1889. At the annual meeting held in September,

1890, the manager reported that there were ten children and seven aged persons as inmates in the institution.

In May, 1890, the Trustees purchased the property adjoining the property of the institution, known as the "Starr Estate," consisting of ten acres of land with dwelling house. This proved to be a valuable addition to the other property of the institution. In October, 1903, they also purchased the Oscar Partridge farm, also adjoining, consisting of one hundred and ten acres with the usual farm buildings. This they also expect will be a valuable addition to their property. The price paid for the property was forty-four hundred dollars.

The large increase in the number of inmates, both children and old people, ren-

Bacon and wife, remained till April, 1893. The Rev. George M. Allen and wife succeeded them at that time and they remained till October, 1898. The Rev. L. D. Perkins and wife then took the positions and are there at this time, (1904).

Rev. Henry Hornsby has been re-elected each year as President of the Board of Trustees, as has also the Rev. Walter A. Sellow as Treasurer. Rev. William Manning succeeded Rev. J. T. Michael as Vice President, and Rev. W. T. Hogue first, and Melville C. Burrett later succeeded S. K. J. Chesbro as Secretary, and the above mentioned are the present officers of the Board.

There have been a few changes in the Board of Trustees. Four of them have died, as follows: Newell J. Wilson, Peter D. Mil-



GROUP OF CHILDREN—GERRY HOME.

dered it necessary that more room should be provided. The association of children and aged people in the same building was not pleasant to either class, and this fact also made it imperative that a new building should be provided. Accordingly in 1900 this new building was constructed. It was built forty by one hundred, three stories and a full basement, finished and furnished complete, with modern heating and sanitary plumbing. The total cost was about thirteen thousand dollars and at the time of this writing is filled with aged people. To obtain a suitable location for this building the Trustees purchased the John Strong homestead on the main road running towards Sinclairville, and on this location the new building now stands.

The first manager and matron, Rev. O. O.

ler, Tristram Cortiss and Hiram Beardsley. The members of the Board now serving besides the officers named above, are Rev. W. H. Clark, Albert McCoy, A. K. Bacon, Thomas Sully, Rev. E. A. Taylor, Rev. Mendall B. Miller, Rev. George Eakins, Rev. A. H. Bennett, Jarvis K. Wilson, Oscar Partridge and B. E. Strong. The last four mentioned are the local representatives on the Board from Gerry. To Jarvis K. Wilson, who has practically acted as Superintendent of the institution for the last three years, much credit is due for the splendid condition now existing in and around the institution.

The institution has shown a remarkable growth since it was opened, but this has been especially true of its finances. Charitable institutions starting with practically nothing and with no financial backing and

with no guaranteed income, must of necessity have a hard time. This institution is no exception to the rule and has many hard struggles, but it has always been able to pay its current expenses and at the same time steadily to increase its real estate holdings as well as its personal property.

The current expenses have steadily increased with the growth of the institution as follows:

1889, \$1,075.84; 1890, \$1,158.46; 1891, \$1,833.90; 1892, \$1,939.26; 1893, \$2,076.77; 1894, \$1,755.64; 1895, \$2,635.88; 1896, \$2,248.54; 1897, \$2,116.45; 1898, \$1,829.99; 1899, \$2,170.49; 1900, \$3,257.21; 1901, \$5,170.93; 1902, \$5,865.43; 1903, \$6,865.43.

The largest contributions to the funds of the institution besides Rev. Walter A. Sellew, who gave the original property, and those giving the original land for a location, has been as follows: William and Charlotte Phillips of Newfane, New York, gave their farm which was sold for four thousand dollars cash. They have also deeded the institution their village property which is valued at two thousand dollars, to be sold after their death. Mrs. Lavanche Essex of Franklinville, New York, gave twenty-five hundred and fifty dollars; L. Atwood of Rome, New York, Thankful Burrett of North Chili, New York, and Jarvis K. Wilson of Gerry, New York, have each given one thousand dollars. Mrs. Burrett and Mr. Wilson have also made repeated liberal donations from time to time. Rev. Henry Hornsby has also given the institution something over one thousand dollars and has deeded to them his farm in West Kendall, New York, valued at about seven thousand dollars, and he and his wife retain the use of it during life.

The larger part, however, of all moneys received, both for property and for current expenses, has been contributed in small amounts by a large number of people from a wide scope of territory. In 1903 there were contributors from twenty-six states and territories, including Canada, besides some from foreign countries.

At the present time the institution owns property which is estimated at a conservative valuation to be worth forty thousand dollars, and there is no incumbrance except a mortgage of two thousand dollars on the farm just purchased, which is not yet due.

While this institution receives and cares for both children and aged people, they have always made a specialty of caring for home-

less children, and obtaining for such, good Christian homes. There has always existed ever since the introduction of Christianity gave rise to orphanages, a great controversy as to whether it is better from a moral, physical and economical point of view, to bring up large numbers of orphans in establishments or institutions where they live together, or to put them into families. The Gerry Orphanage is conducted upon a medium between these two ideas. They believe that the best place for a child is in a good family, but that an orphanage is a necessity in order to gather and care for these homeless ones until a proper home in a family can be secured. They have conducted their institution so that it has been a medium between a homeless child and a childless home, and they take the children committed to them, keep them a year or two, training, educating and developing them meanwhile, and then place them in some Christian family for adoption. This plan they have steadily pursued so that they have since their opening placed out a large number of such children in good homes, putting out seventeen in 1903.

The Orphanage building has lately undergone extensive repairs. They have put in new floors, new stairway to girls' dormitory, and the whole building has been newly papered and painted. They also put in a new steam heating plant and a complete system of sanitary plumbing, including bath rooms, closets and wash rooms. They have also a new iron fire escape, and fire pails scattered through the building. They have also a nursery fitted up, with competent nurses, and they make a specialty of caring for infants and small children.¹ They have a fine day school for the larger scholars with an attendance of about thirty-five. The school is under the control and supervision of the Public School Commissioner.

The institution is beautifully located on a gentle rise of ground. The soil is dry, the drainage excellent and the whole situation pleasant and healthful. They have never had a serious case of sickness of a child over one year old, and no deaths except of young infants. According to their printed reports the total expenditures for medicine, medical supplies and attendance for ten years was only twenty dollars and ninety-five cents.

The grounds are beautifully laid out with shade trees and flowers, large grass plots as playgrounds, fine garden with small fruits

and an abundant orchard. The institution is open for visitors at any time except Sundays.

WALTER CUMMINGS.

Walter Cummings was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, September 4, 1836. He is a descendant of Lieut. John Cummings of Dunstable, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution. David Cummings, father of Walter and son of Asahel, was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, February 7, 1804; married first, Eunice Priest, and second, Hannah Dodge. Their children are Eunice Malvina, who married Charles Phillips; David Hamilton, who while acting as engineer, was lost off Long Point on the propeller Jersey City November 24, 1860; Francis M., who married B. M. Scofield; Jane W., (deceased); Mary H., who married Charles A. Arnold, and Walter who married Delia M., (deceased), daughter of John M. Brunson, March 22, 1863. Walter many years ago became a resident of Gerry. His son, John H., is a merchant of Sinclairville.

B. FRANKLIN DENNISON.

B. Franklin Dennison was born in Berlin, Rensselaer County, November 13, 1825. His father, Charles G. Dennison, born in Berlin in 1799, settled in Ellery in 1836. B. Franklin is an extensive farmer and cattle dealer. He resides in Sinclairville but owns large tracts of land and farms in Gerry. In 1874 he purchased the Love stand. He married E. Minerva, daughter of Elisha Tower. Their children are: Charles E., born July 9, 1863, married Esther, daughter of Hiram E. and Wealthy Ann Lazell, born February 30, 1866, and resides in Sinclairville; Frank T., born August 29, 1866, married Kate E., daughter of Kirk Hopkins. She died March 27, 1893.

JOHN LOVE.

John Love was born January 29, 1789. He married Mary S. Ward. In 1812 he purchased the farm in Gerry settled by Amos Atkins and erected an inn there which he kept for thirty years and for four years the hotel in Sinclairville. He died March 18, 1857. His father, John Love, Sr., was born in Connecticut in 1769, came to Ellery to reside in February, 1811, and died in Illinois. Joy Love is the only living child of

John Love, Jr. John A., son of Joy and Rosina Love, married Fanny A., daughter of Hon. Obed Edson.

CALEB MATHEWS.

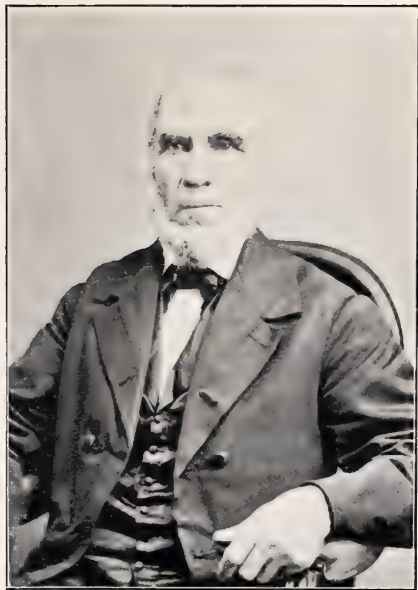
Caleb Mathews, born in Windham County, Vermont, married Margaret Van Salisbury in 1808 and in 1821 settled on lot twenty-eight, about two miles northeast of Gerry Village. His father, Benjamin, served on a privateer during the Revolution, assisted in the capture of several vessels, and received a pension. Caleb had lived in Albany and was fireman on the Robert Fulton, the first steamboat. He was the early potter of the county. In 1822 he commenced the manufacture of stoneware, obtaining the clay from lot twenty. He burned the first kiln in 1822. In 1823 he built a frame factory twenty-six by thirty-two feet for that purpose, and pursued the business for several years.

JOHN McCULLOUGH.

John McCullough was born in Bennington, Vermont, June 8, 1788, and died in Gerry June 17, 1874. He came to Otsego when young and was married to Cynthia St. John. In 1812 he moved to Ontario County and in 1817 to Arkwright and then to Gerry. Later he purchased a farm two miles south of Sinclairville, which he owned many years. For sixteen years he was a Justice of the Peace in Gerry. His children were Martin, Lucy (Mrs. Samuel Mount), Sophia (Mrs. David Strong), and Thomas, the father of Cynthia J., who married Emery Bargar, and the grandfather of J. M. C. Bargar, druggist of Sinclairville.

PORTER PHELPS.

Porter Phelps was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1790. He married Jerusha Hatch in 1813, came to Gerry in the spring of 1815, built a house, returned to Vermont, and in December brought his wife and child to Gerry with an ox team. His possessions then consisted of an ox team, a cow, and two dollars and fifty cents. In 1826 he moved to Arkwright and lived there until his death in March, 1855. Mrs. Phelps died in March, 1844, aged forty-six years. Their children were Caroline (Phelps) Eaton, Mila (Phelps) Turner, Lawson, Barna W., Leander S., Or-



BARN A. W. PHELPS.

lando S., Horatio J., and Helen J. (Phelps) Loper. In 1845 Porter Phelps married, second, Hannah J. Simmons, widow of Dolph Simmons. Leander Phelps married Elizabeth Wilcox. She died in 1854 leaving two children, Emma J. and Ella E. Leander, in 1855, married Sarah M. Smith. Their children are Harry L., Danville T. and May L. Leander has been Supervisor of Arkwright two years and four years Loan Commissioner. He has been Sheriff and ten years keeper and general manager of the county alms house.

GARNER SALISBURY.

Garner Salisbury, born in Guilford, Vermont, June 27, 1776, married Huldah Newton of Brattleboro, Vermont, came to Gerry in 1819, settled in the southwestern part near Miller's Corners and was the first miller of Gerry. His children were: Clark; Bernice, married Walter Eaton; Sophia; Newton, born in Brattleboro, Vermont, April 20, 1808, married Julia A. Wheat April 12, 1856. Their children are Orson N., born in Gerry November 22, 1857, married Lucy Smith August 31, 1881; and Julia Bernice, born in Gerry June 2, 1862; Anner, married Henry Shaw; Garner; Victor P., married Almira Wolcott of Otsego County, and died at the age of seventy-seven; his son, W. L. Salisbury, married Kate Hollenbeck; Huldah, married Lorenzo Eldridge.



MRS. PATIENCE W. PHELPS.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT.

William H. Scott was born July 23, 1833. His father Rev. John Scott, was born in County Armaugh, Ireland, January 11, 1793, of Scotch Presbyterian parentage and was driven from Scotland in the Catholic persecution. In 1819 he emigrated to New Brunswick and afterwards to the United States, where he was a Methodist preacher. He married, August 31, 1828, Elzaide, daughter of William Hunt, who first settled on the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. She was born in Washington County November 6, 1802. William H. Scott married Sarah, daughter of John Beck. She was born in Birmingham, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1836. Their children are: J. Frank, a merchant of Portland; Martha J., who married Harlow Terry of Gerry, and William C., a resident of Sinclairville. For three years William H. Scott has been Supervisor of Gerry. Principally through his efforts a Board of Trade was established in Sinclairville in 1881.

GEORGE W. SINCLEAR.

George W. Sinclear, son of Samuel and Fanny Sinclear, was born in Sinclairville July 4, 1811, and was the first child born in that village. In his early years he was an owner and operator of the gristmill in Sinclairville. March 1, 1849, he purchased the farm of Mark Crawford in Gerry, about

three-fourths of a mile southeast of Sinclairville upon which he resided many years. He married Charlotte Sylvester. They have had two children, George who married Roxey Wright, and resides at Luddington, Michigan; Mary, (deceased), who married George S. Wheeler. Her children were Harry and Mary.

LEVI TERRY.

Levi Terry, son of Levi Terry, was born in Connecticut August 21, 1809. When young he became a resident of Lewis County, where he married Eliza Wright. In 1842 they moved to Gerry. They had previously learned the art of making cheese, then little understood in this county. In 1845 he placed upon his farm twenty-five or thirty cows, and commenced the manufacture of cheese. He manufactured seven or eight thousand pounds, which he sold to Timothy D. Copp of Sinclairville for five or five and one-half cents a pound, delivered at Dunkirk. It was transported to New York by the canal and was the first shipment of a dairy cheese from the county. Mr. Terry resides upon the farm he first purchased. Mrs. Terry is dead. Their children are Robert, Levi, Jay, Franklin H., Louisa, Emily, Flora, Alice,

George, Duane, who lives upon the old homestead; William and Eva V.; Robert married Mattie, daughter of Allen Bagg and resides in Elington. They have one son, Allen Bagg.

JARVIS K. WILSON.

Jarvis K. Wilson was born in Gerry. His grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Wilson, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, April 12, 1777, and came to this county in August, 1818, as a Missionary of the Shaftsbury, Vermont, Baptist Board of Missions. He organized a number of churches in the county, and during his ministry of fifty-eight years, baptised by immersion thirteen hundred ninety-two persons and preached about nine thousand sermons. He died May 3, 1868. His father, William R. Wilson, born February 23, 1801, came to Gerry in 1818, married Rebecca Fisher, born June 7, 1799, and served his town as Supervisor and in other offices for many years. Jarvis K. was born in Gerry, married Cordelia M., daughter of Edward Patridge, has long been engaged in merchandising in Gerry, has served three terms as Supervisor and many years as a Justice of the Peace.



A GROUP OF AGED PERSONS—GERRY HOME.

HARMONY.

Harmony, the largest town in the county, was taken from Chautauqua February 14, 1816. It contains about eighty-six square miles of territory, fifty-five thousand acres, and comprises townships one and two of range thirteen, together with two tiers of lots in townships one and two, range twelve, from the state line to Chautauqua Lake, and two additional lots in township two, range twelve, south of the lake, including Ashville Village. April 16, 1823, a portion of its territory was added to Busti. Its surface is somewhat hilly; its highest summits are fourteen hundred feet above tidewater. The principal streams are Brokenstraw Creek, which flows south; Goose Creek, which passes through Ashville, and Prendergast Creek. The last two flow into Chautauqua Lake. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Sandstone of fine quality is found in some localities. *"Panama Rocks" is one of the most remarkable geological curiosities of the county. The town was originally covered with deciduous trees in nearly all its area, the pine and hemlock being confined to a much smaller region than they occupied in the towns east of it. Maple, especially, had a fine growth, and maple sugar, in the years of the first settlement, and even later, was an important product. The hard wood growth furnished many valuable ashes for "black salts."

The first sawmill was built in Ashville by Reuben Slayton, Jr., an original purchaser on lot forty-three, township two range twelve, in 1809. The mill was built at once, to which a gristmill was soon added. The mills were on the

Ashville site. The first stones used in the gristmill he borrowed, but a rock was soon found on lot forty-five, from which stones were made, which were used until 1872. Israel Carpenter, Oliver Pier and Stephen Groom, built about 1828 a sawmill and a log gristmill at Blockville. In 1840 a large mill was built of huge pine logs. The millstones came from France as ballast to Albany, and cost, it is said, delivered at Blockville, three hundred and fifty dollars. This mill burned in 1893. A sawmill was built about 1825, by Francis W. Mather, three miles south of Panama. Isaac Carpenter built a sawmill about 1828, a mile below Blockville; it was rebuilt by Abner L. Carpenter, and later was owned by Daniel Williams. Another was built by Samuel Hurlbut about 1830, between the last two mentioned, and in 1875 was owned by Samuel J. Green. A sawmill was built by Harvey and Theron S. Bly about 1847 near the mouth of Goose Creek. A steam sawmill was built about 1870 by Messrs. Allen near Grant's Station. A sawmill was built by George Brightman about 1835. A steam sawmill was built about 1870 by William W. Ball near the mouth of Bemus Creek. Theron Bly and Daniel Sherman erected a carding mill in 1822 or 1823; cloth-dressing machinery was introduced later by Hiram Benedict. The establishment was burned about 1826; another was built by Hiram Benedict and Samuel Brown less than a mile below; several years after this was owned by Theron Bly and Henry Lovejoy, who sold in 1844 to Harvey and Henry H. Bly. Another was built at Panama

*See pages 372 and 375. Vol. I.

about 1830, where John Ward and David Moore operated for years.

The first town meeting was held in 1816. No record. Supervisor, Palmer Phillips. The annual town meeting was held at Eleazar Fletcher's April 1, 1817, when these officers were elected: Supervisor, Palmer Phillips; Town Clerk, Orange Phelps; Assessors, William Matteson, Daniel B. Carpenter, Joseph S. Pember; Commissioners of High-

Supervisors.—1816-17-18-19-20-21-22-23, Palmer Phillips; 1824, Reuben Slayton; 1825-26-27-28-29-30-31, Theron Bly; 1832, Henry Hill; 1833-34, Theron Bly; 1835-36, Zael Ward; 1837-38, Theron Bly; 1839-40-41, Robert Hewes; 1842, Daniel Williams; 1843-44-45-46-47, John Steward; 1848-49, Theron S. Bly; 1850-51-52, John Steward; 1852, Morris Norton; 1854, John Steward; 1855, Albert Gleason; 1856-57, Ebene-



PANAMA ROCKS

ways, Palmer Phillips, William Matteson, Daniel B. Carpenter; Commissioners of Schools, Palmer Phillips, Joseph S. Pember, Orange Phelps; Collector, William Matteson, Jr.; Constables, Noah Chapman, William Matteson, Jr.; Overseer of Poor, Obadiah Morley, Israel Carpenter; Poundmasters, William Matteson, Israel Carpenter, Josiah Palmeter; Fence Viewers, Thomas Bemus, Nicholas Webber, Timothy Jenner; Sealer, Jonas Lamphear.

zer G. Cook; 1858-59-60, Sardius Steward; 1861, Reuben F. Randolph; 1862, John Steward; 1863-64, Walter L. Sessions; 1865-66-67-68-69-70, Loren B. Sessions; 1871-72, Frank G. Steward; 1873-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89, Loren B. Sessions; 1890-91-92-93-94-95, Jared Hewes; 1896-97-98-99, J. Samuel Fowler; 1900-01, James Hawkins; 1902-03, Edwin W. Connelly; 1904, Leon Button.

Harmony was first settled by Thomas

Bemus, son of William Bemus, who took up land in January, 1806. Thomas, then a bachelor, built his log cabin on this land, lot fifty-four, township two, range twelve, opposite Bemus Point, and occupied it several years. The first family to locate was that of Jonathan Cheney whose wife was Amy Cole of Pittstown. He bought land on the east side of the lake in May, 1806, brought his family here the next year, but located on the west side of the lake where some of his descendants still reside. His children were: Nathan, Betsey, Clarissa, Calvin, Amy, Daniel, Alfred, Unisa (Mrs. James Green), and Polly. Myron Bly settled on lot forty-seven, township two, range twelve, northerly from Ashville in 1809, on land entered by his father, Asa Bly. In 1808 and 1809 Reuben and Thomas Slayton bought land at Ashville, settled there before 1810 had sawmills in operation. In 1810 and 1811 the Matteson family came; first Thomas, then William and his brother Estys; their father, William Matteson, came in 1811. He was a Revolutionary pensioner and died in 1858 in his ninety-ninth year. The Carpenter family were early owners and settlers. In 1808 Josiah Carpenter, from Rensselaer County, bought lots fifty-five, fifty-six and sixty-four in township one, range twelve, southwest of Ashville, about one thousand acres. In 1809 his son James, with his young wife settled on lot fifty-six. In 1809 Goose Creek rose to the dimensions of a swollen river; the cabin of James Carpenter was surrounded, but by making a raft of cordwood, he kept himself, wife, child and pigs above the flood. They lived on uncooked corn until the swollen stream subsided, when he secured aid from his neighbor Jonathan Cheney. He made a pen for his sow and pigs; the latter disappeared one after another until the bears had taken all.

In 1811 Josiah Carpenter with his sons Daniel B., Isaac, Josiah, Jr., and Timothy came. Mr. Carpenter locating on lot sixty-four, where he raised his log cabin, his sons selected their future homes also on their father's land. One of his daughters married Oliver Pier, son of Levi Pier, of Busti, who lived most of his mature life in Harmony. It is said that Mr. Pier paid for his land in Harmony with the bounty he received on wolf scalps. He was a great hunter, the "leather stocking" of Chautauqua County, and said "he had killed thirteen hundred twenty-two deer with one gun, which had required three new stocks and hammers." Mr. Pier became totally blind in his old age and removed to Corry, Pennsylvania. Isaiah Rexford from Pennsylvania came in 1816, located near Blockville; in 1824 settled two miles north of Panama. His sons attaining maturity were Everett, Myron and Lyman. Calvin Manley settled on lot forty-one, township two, north of Panama. He purchased his land in 1821 and resided there nearly fifty years. John Steward, Sr., in 1821 located on lot twenty-four. His son John was an early merchant at Panama and was in trade for a long period. His grandson Henry served in many battles in the Rebellion. Sardius Steward, son of John, Sr., at one time conducted the most extensive farming business in the county, owned several farms and acquired a large estate by his perseverance and work.

Obediah Morley settled in the northeast part on lot twenty-four in 1810; John Morton about 1818 on lot fifteen, township two, range thirteen; Edmund Wells on lot seven, purchased in 1826; Charles Saxton on lot four, purchased in 1826, he later resided on lot thirteen; Edwin Gleason, a Massachusetts man, on lot fourteen, about the same time; Clinton Marcy about 1822 on lot twenty-two. His son on lot fifteen near

him. Peleg Gifford many years later located on lot twenty-three. In the north part on lot thirty-two, where Homer Pringle settled in 1828, his sons erected a cheese factory. Orson Whitford came about 1817. Samuel P. Durham settled on lot fifty-six, bought in 1822. James and Peter Bloss came in 1830. Eleazer Daniels bought on lot thirty-nine near Panama, in 1821. Samuel L. Paddock settled on lot fifty-five, where William G. Cook subsequently took up his residence. The Wiltsie family in 1821 settled on lots forty-eight and forty-nine. Reuben Randolph about fifty years ago settled near the center. Rufus, Elijah and Joseph Button located on lots thirty and thirty-one. A descendant, Joseph H. Button, enlisted as private in Company F, One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, was promoted Corporal March 1, 1864, and killed at Ft. Fisher January 15, 1865. John Knapp settled in 1821 on lot forty-nine, township two, and his son Noah on lot forty-one, adjoining; two other sons, Darius and Levi, also made their homes in this town.

In the east part near Blockville many settlers came from 1816 to 1820. Among them were Zaccheus and Samuel Hurlbut, brothers, and Nathaniel, son of Zaccheus; they bought land in 1816 and 1817 and located here. Timothy Jenner, from Vermont, settled on lot sixty-three, township one, range twelve. He purchased portions of this lot in 1817 and 1819. His son, Timothy G., settled near Blockville. Daniel Loomis, a Methodist local preacher, made his home one and one-half miles west of Ashville. His sons were Eli, Francis, Levi, David and George. Simeon Powers, the first pastor of the first (Baptist) religious organization in the town, a native of Vermont, located in 1816 near Blockville, but in 1823 made his home

on lot thirty-three, township two, one mile north of Panama, where he resided until his death in 1842. He has many descendants in the town. William Scofield, John Deming, Wanton Morley, Levi Rexford, Joseph Tichnor and John H. Matteson were other early settlers in this section. In the southeast part Charles and Isaac Hoag settled on lot fifty-three, township one, range twelve. The Hoag family is a prominent one in New Hampshire and are Quakers. Elijah B. Burt, whose sons were Ethan and Barrett E., removed from Busti where he first settled, to lot fifty-one, township one, range twelve. About 1830, Emanuel Smith, father of Cyrus, settled here on lot forty-nine. John Badgley of Busti, bought part of lots fifty-seven and fifty-eight and his sons Asa and Nathan occupied the old place. George Hawkins came in 1825, bought on lot fifty and made his home there. He had five sons, George, James, Francis, Orrin and Albert. Nathan Hawkins and Marvin Pardee settled near him on lot fifty-one, Joshua Rich on lot fifty-seven, Cyrus Ranson on lot thirty-seven in 1825, and was a life-long resident. His sons were Cyrus, Samuel, Willard, Asa, Elisha and Thomas. George W. Westcott bought and located in 1826 on lot twenty-seven, later removed to lot twenty-eight, where his sons Jerry and Abraham have lived. Benjamin T. Holbrook bought on lot twenty-seven in 1827 and lived his life there. His sons, John and Henry, were later residents on the homestead; Benjamin T., Jr., lived on lot twenty-nine. Ezra Abbott located in 1829 on lot forty-three. Francis W. Mather settled on the Little Brokenstraw. Amos W. Muzzy, about 1830, made his home on lot thirty-four. William Kelso, a native of Westford, Otsego County, born in 1805, came to Harmony in 1834, and carried on blacksmithing and wagon-making for over

fifty years, and was one of the industrious factors in the furthering of the prosperity of the community. He served as Assessor and School Inspector. William S. Kelso has conducted merchandising for many years. Palmer Cross, a native of Vermont, came from the northern part of New York State in 1827, settled north of Panama on lot forty-one, township two, range thirteen, and was a resident here until his death. He was the second pastor of the Baptist Church. John Lewis, a local Methodist preacher for over sixty years, came from Vermont, settled in 1817 about two miles east of Panama on lot twenty-four, township one, range thirteen. "There was nothing but a foot-path from his place west to the state line." His son Abner was a lawyer, practiced at Panama and at Jamestown; a Deputy Sheriff, First Judge of the county, a Member of Assembly two years, and a Member of Congress for two terms. Levi, another son, resided in Panama. "Judge Lewis did more for the cause of temperance than any man that ever lived in the county." John H. Pray, of Vermont, came to Panama in 1831, was in trade until 1855, and studied law with Hon. Abner Lewis. He commenced law practice in 1836, continued until about 1870, and is said to have been Panama's first lawyer.

Ashville took its name from the circumstance that at one time there were four asheries in operation in the place. Alvin Williams, who established a store here in the fall of 1822, built the first ashery; Adolphus Fletcher, who had also engaged in trade here, built an ashery soon after and later Ephraim Berry built an ashery, and another person was also in the same trade. In 1821 and 1822 Titus Kellogg, Alvin Williams and Adolphus Fletcher had established stores here, and

in 1824 James McClellan erected a dwelling which was afterwards used as a tavern. In 1826 a tannery was built by Daniel and Joseph, brothers of Alvin Williams. Doctor Elderkin was the first physician to locate here. His successors were Hiram Alden, Stephen Eaton, Simeon Buzzell, Doctor Dorr, John S. King, Doctor Parker. In 1870 there were three hundred fifty inhabitants who sustained Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Churches, and one school. They were an industrious community as their three stores, gristmill, sawmill, two shoe shops, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a cabinet shop and a hotel were all in "working order." Ashville is a station of the Erie Railway.

Doctor Williams was a native of New England, born in 1806, and came to Ashville in 1824. He was of great use to this little community, as he carried on several pursuits. He was a tanner, shoemaker, merchant and farmer, and was much in town affairs, also active in the advance of any movement which tended to the growth and improvement of his town and county. He took an active part in originating and constructing the Atlantic and Great Western and the Crosscut Railroads. His children were: Oscar F., Addis E., Adelaide E., Earl P. and Alton L. Joseph Hoyt commenced merchandising in Ashville in 1836, removed to Panama about 1844 and continued in business. In connection with farming he attended to much public business. Morris Norton, a native of Otsego County, settled at Ashville in July, 1833. He held the office of Justice of the Peace and did much at conveyancing, etc. He was Supervisor of Harmony and County Superintendent of the Poor. He married Olivia Kent of Rome, New York, and had six daughters: Helen O., married Dr. William P. Bemus, of Jamestown;

Jennie, wife of Enoch A. Curtis, of Freedom; Therese M., married William W. Patridge; Gertrude N., married Charles T. Douglass, Busti; Ida E., and Alice I., wife of Thomas H. Agnew, of Cambridge, Pennsylvania.

Panama was incorporated as a village in 1861 and was formerly the chief business place of the town. It now has about four hundred population, is the center of butter and cheese factories, has one hotel, churches, a steam mill, and a few business houses. The mill-site at the upper village has been used ever since Jesse Smith and Horatio Dix built a saw and gristmill there in 1824. From this ancient millsite the lovely village stretches down the beautiful valley for half a mile, its principal street being a graceful avenue overshadowed by magnificent trees.

The first schoolhouse in Panama was of logs, built in 1823 and located near the center of the East Cemetery. This was destroyed by fire in January, 1825; the loss of the books was a great misfortune as they could not be easily replaced, for in those early times ready money was scarce. Jesse Smith was the teacher, and school was to continue, a log hut was soon secured, and at the close of the term the scholars showed their appreciation of their educational opportunities by an exhibition, and a "real literary treat" was enjoyed by their friends. A second schoolhouse was built on the Rocks near the hotel site. John Steward who settled in 1821, two miles east of Panama, was a teacher there in 1828 and 1829. The third was the "old red schoolhouse" on the hill.

About 1827 a few people commenced to build frame houses; Benjamin Smith erected one near the site of Frank Hill's shop. The first hotel in the village was opened in 1827, and not long after, one Smith built a hotel. The first hotel on the flat was kept in a building moved

from the hill. Jesse Smith built a tavern where the brick hotel stands; this corner has been used as a hotel site since.

A hamlet of log houses preceded the building of the mill at the upper village. In 1824 also, Moses Cushman Marsh (father of Mrs. J. H. Clark) from Massachusetts, who had been a wealthy Cuban trader, and by the dishonesty of southern customers had been brought to failure, came to this new country to repair his fortunes by a development of the wilderness. He located at the lower village, built the first frame house in the vicinity, opened the first store of the place, to which he gave the name of Panama, and, according to the records of the United States Post Office Department at Washington procured by Hon. W. B. Hooker, who was made Postmaster of the office of Panama on its establishment, March 22, 1826, and was very prominent in affairs until his death in 1833. "His wife was a woman of great strength of character and it is said possessed the gift of oratory to a remarkable degree." The first birth at Panama was that of Eaton, son of Benjamin Smith; the second that of Mary L., daughter of Mr. Marsh. Both occurred in 1827. Jesse Smith taught the first winter school in 1825-26, and Sarah Marsh taught the first summer school in 1826.

The Cooks of various families were among the early settlers. Stephen Cook, son of Warham and Mary (Bushnell) Cook, born in Oneida County, October 6, 1805, came in February, 1827, and selected a home to be carved out of the primitive forest. He returned to Oneida County and the next spring returned with his younger half-brother, William, and they both became life residents of Harmony. Stephen located first on lot thirty-two, township one and later on lot fifty-one on the Goshen

Road. His nearest neighbor at first was three miles away through an unbroken forest. Having made a clearing and put up a log house he again went east and married Ruth Anthony. They lived on this homestead thirty-two years; by industry and thrift brought a large and productive farm into being, and here their six children were born, of whom Orlando and H. H. now reside in town. In 1864 Mr. Cook removed to Panama. Orlando owns the homestead. Mrs. Cook died in February, 1886, and Mr. Cook April 23, 1894. H. H. Cook, son of Stephen, was born August 23, 1840, and lived on the farm until March, 1862, when he went to Illinois. He enlisted July 18, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 28, 1862, by Morgan's Cavalry, was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, Missouri, July 1, 1863; he was exchanged and sent to the Department of the Gulf, where he served until the close of the war. He has been a resident of Panama since the war. William G. Cook, son of Warham and Olive (Gay) Cook, born in Oneida County, January 14, 1808, came in 1828, bought a part of lot fifty-one and after ten years labor here, removed to the vicinity of Panama. In 1832 he married Amy Benton who died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Cook united with the Baptist Church in Panama in 1834. About 1831 Mr. Cook lost his right arm but performed all kinds of farm work, and even cleared land for others by the acre. He died April 12, 1894. His two children, Lyman C. Cook and Mrs. Frank Button survive him. Elisha Cook settled a short distance from the village of Panama. H. J. Cook, a farmer, is the representative of another branch of the Cook family. Hon. Ebenezer G. Cook, born in Oneida County

in 1808, settled on lot fifty, township one, range thirteen, and developed a fine farm where he lived over forty years, and reared a large family. He has ever been prominent in affairs. He served in offices of trust, and was a Member of Assembly. Ten of his eleven children attained maturity. Philander and DeForest located at Panama, where the latter has conducted merchandising for years. Elihu Cook, a brother of E. G. Cook, was a physician, resided here for some years, and later lived in Fredonia.

The Pringle family are of Scotch descent. Homer Pringle, Sr., came to this county from Otsego County with his family in the spring of 1828. He bought of the Holland Land Company the west half of lot thirty-two in the second township and the thirteenth range in Harmony. Homer Pringle, Sr., was accompanied by his brother, James H., who bought a piece of land on lot forty, same township and range as his brother. James H. soon sold his farm, went to Jamestown and, after a few years, went south, then to Buffalo, and subsequently to Michigan, where he went into the lumber business. He died about 1883 leaving a widow and one daughter. Benjamin Pringle, another brother, came west as far as Batavia, New York. He was a lawyer and held various offices of trust. He was a Judge of Genesee County, a Member of Assembly, a Member of Congress, and was sent, under the Lincoln administration, to Cape Town, South Africa, as a Judge of a mixed court; he died about 1886 in Minnesota, leaving a son and daughter. Homer Pringle, Sr., died in 1878, having lived fifty years on the same farm. He brought up a family of ten children. Those living are Eugene Pringle of Jackson, Michigan. He is an attorney and has held various offices in his state, Mayor of his

city, prosecuting attorney, Member of Assembly and a Member of State Senate. He is married and has two daughters. Jane married A. J. Palmer, a farmer of Harmony; she has three children, Clarence S., Herbert N., and Blanche L. Clarence is a lawyer, was at one time a partner of Walter L. Sessions; is now at Kansas City, Missouri. Henry is unmarried. Homer, Jr., lives on the old homestead, married Gert-rude Brown and has three children, Benjamin, James and Mary G. L. Annette married G. E. Brightman, a farmer, resides at Milton Junction, Wisconsin. She has two children, Robert and Inez. Homer Pringle, Sr., held the office of Justice of the Peace.

William T. Morse, an early settler, born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, in 1805, removed with his father to Onondaga County in 1819. In 1826 he came to Chautauqua County, bought one hundred twenty-one acres of wild land in Harmony and in 1829 took possession, cleared and cultivated the land and has since occupied the farm. He married Amelia, daughter of Rufus Anthony, of Scott, Cortland County. They had nine children: Silas, who was a soldier in Company K., Ninety-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, died in Virginia of disease contracted in the army, November 25, 1863; William (deceased); Clarissa, Marinda, El-bridge G., Henry S., John W., Mary and Maria. Mrs. Morse died in March, 1888.

Francis Starkweather, a pensioner of the War of the Rebellion, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga County, in 1836, Francis married Matilda, daughter of Nathan and Lucinda Eggleston of Harmony, and settled at Panama and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. The Eggleston family were of the pioneer settlers at Panama. In 1862 Mr. Starkweather enlisted in Company F,

One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was with the army until mustered out.

Physicians.—Charles Parker, M. D., youngest son of Benjamin and Mary Parker, was born at Burlington April 6, 1812. He followed the practice of his profession, that of a homeopathic physician, until the spring of 1870, when he retired to farm life near Panama, where he died December 26, 1892. He married first Orlinda, daughter of Samuel Sinclear of Sinclairville. They had five sons; two died in infancy, three in the military service of their country in the Civil War. Charles and Albert died. David B. Parker of Randolph, is Vice President and the general manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo. Charles Parker married, second, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John Atherly. (Mr. Atherly came to Ashville in 1831. He was born in Nova Scotia in 1786, married Triphena Loomis. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Wigram) Atherly who came from Portsmouth, England, in 1874.) Their children are: Samuel A. Parker who resides on the homestead; Will D. Parker of Mayville, Clerk of the Surrogate Court; Lettie O. Parker, resides with her mother at Panama; Julius W. Parker of West Ferndale, Washington, and Milton E. Parker of Santa Fe, Oklahoma. Doctor Parker was an able physician. He was one of the founders of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.

Doctor Johnson was an early physician. He was soon followed by Doctor Hood, who, however, attended more to his store than his profession. Dr. Stephen Peck, a well educated physician, and careful and conscientious practitioner, located on the hill. His practice was a large and useful one. He lived to a ripe old age. Doctor Cornelius Ormes practiced here from 1833

to 1863, when he removed to Jamestown.

Edson E. Boyd, M. D., of Ashville, is a native of Carroll, where he was born in December, 1832. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1854. He commenced practice in Jamestown and removed to Ashville in 1856. At the formation of the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, he was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon, and was honorably discharged November 9, 1863, at Annapolis, Indiana, on account of physical disability.

Dr. A. B. Rice, born in Harmony October 22, 1841, practiced here for twenty years, and removed to Jamestown where he died.

Dr. John C. Lewis, son of Marshall L. Lewis, was born in Ellery August 6, 1848. He was educated at Westfield Academy and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine February 24, 1874, at Buffalo University, and established himself for the practice of his profession at Panama in December, 1874. He is a member of Chautauqua Medical Society, of which he has been President, and of New York State Medical Society.

Lawyers.—Walter L. Sessions, (see sketch). Loren B. Sessions, son of John S. and Sally (Green) Sessions, was born in Brandon, Vermont. He read law with his brother, Walter L., at Panama, was admitted to the Bar in 1852, and was in practice until 1881. He has been Supervisor of Harmony twenty-three years, and Chairman of the Board eighteen years. He was a member of the State Senate in 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church was organized at Blockville, (where the first re-

ligious services in the town were held by Rev. Simeon Powers), May 15, 1817. The primary meeting for organization was held April 5. The constituent members were Rev. Simeon Powers and Polly Powers, Timothy and Ruth Jenner, Orange and Jemima Phelps, Samuel and Susan Hurlbut, Oliver and Betsey Pier, Israel and Hannah Carpenter, Caleb and Phebe Beals, Moses Jenner and Aurilla Groom. The field was divided into east, west and middle sections. The "east" was Blockville; in the "middle" section services were held for some years at a school house one and one-half miles north of Panama; in the "west" section meetings were held at a schoolhouse one-half mile west of Panama. In 1834 and 1835, through the liberality of some Presbyterian people of Panama, a beautiful site for a church was obtained at that place, and a church was built which centralized the religious labors here. In 1828 the new church at Ashville received several members from this church, and in 1834 thirty-seven were dismissed, mostly to form the North Harmony Church. The first Church built was burned December 25, 1859, and one costing four thousand dollars was built in 1860. The Church very early commenced Sabbath School work, and has received a great strength from it. It ever took strong grounds against all secret, oath-bound societies. When slavery divided church and brotherhoods, this old Church of Harmony ever lifted its voice and recorded its vote in favor of freedom; in the Civil War it offered its sons as warriors, and gave its solemn vows to stand by the "Stars and Stripes." Its membership for many years has averaged two hundred.

The Congregational Church at Ashville was organized with nine members June 10, 1820, by Rev. John Spencer. He was its first pastor. A house of

worship was erected in 1834 at a cost of one thousand dollars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Blockville originated in a class formed in 1818. In January, 1822, it was organized with six members by Rev. Mr. Hill, first pastor. Their Church edifice was built in 1849; cost fifteen hundred dollars.

The Baptist Church at Ashville was organized, July, 1828, Rev. Jarius Handy officiating, with these members: Hiram Alden, Charles D. Slayton, James McClellan, Sr. and Jr., Nathaniel H. Stow, Anson Phelps, Heber Cowden, Daniel Higley, Albert Partridge, John Wellman, John Rugg, George L. Case, Peter L. Phelps, John Morton, Ephriam Case, and seventeen females—in all thirty-two. Ephriam Case was chosen the first deacon; James McClellan, Clerk. Their Church edifice was erected in 1836.

The First Congregational Church was organized November 28, 1830, by Rev. Justin Marsh, assisted by Rev. Samuel Leonard and Rev. Isaac Jones, all members of Buffalo Presbytery. The church was received under the care of that Presbytery. After several years it became the First Presbyterian Church of Panama. Of the early members were Orrin Matthews and wife, Isahel Clark and wife, Margaret Morgan, Mary Nichols, Benjamin and Eunice D. Smith, Emiline M. Smith, Dr. Stephen Peck, Dr. Cornelius Ormes, John H. and Esther Pray, Matilda Chase, Samantha Dix, Deacon Josiah Holbrook and wife, Nehemiah Sperry and wife, Mrs. Sarah Dix, Reuben Davis and wife, Noah Harrington and wife. The first pastor was Rev. Alfred W. Gray. Other early pastors were Aaron Van Wormer, Abner D. Olds, O. D. Hibbard, A. Worthington, Charles Merwin. For many years their place of worship was in the tannery, which

had been fitted up for that purpose. Their church edifice was erected in 1846. Rev. Chalon Burgess was pastor from February, 1861, until the last of November, 1875. The next pastor was Rev. James Phillips; he was succeeded by the Rev. I. I. St. John, then for several years this church was supplied occasionally by theological students. In 1886 or 1887 Rev. I. Brodnal commenced a pastorate which continued five years. The church has had no settled minister.

The Free Baptist Church of Harmony was organized at Nathaniel Clark's, Kings Corners, December 4, 1830; Elders Harmon Jenkins and Thomas Grinold, officiating. The members were Timothy Walkley, David Lucas, Nathaniel Clark, David Clark, James Alexander, Asa Wait, Ebenezer Thayer, Samuel Reed, Phineas Chamberlain and many of their wives; Isaac Phelps, Freeman Williams, Sarah Burham, Rhoda Keith and Pamela Baldwin. Asa Wait was chosen Clerk. The first deacon was David Lucas, chosen January, 1834, and who held the office till his death, September 4, 1872. The church was subsequently moved south to the town line and took the name of "Clymer and Harmony Church."

GEORGE W. APPLEBY.

A leading business man and public-spirited citizen of the town of Harmony is George W. Appleby, who was born October 17, 1846, on the farm on the northeast corner of the town of Clymer. In 1830, his grandfather, Justus Appleby, moved from Livingstone County to the Town of Harmony, when David Appleby, father of George W. Appleby, was sixteen years of age.

Mr. Appleby for a number of years has taken an active interest in business affairs. At the age of sixteen he commenced business as a merchant in a general store at Watts Flats, the year following the completion of the Atlantic and Great Western



GEORGE W. APPLEBY.

Railroad. From 1865 to 1873 he was engaged as a farmer. In 1881 he formed a co-partnership with H. W. True in a grist mill business at Watts Flats; this co-partnership continued for four years. Since 1875 he has successfully been engaged in the lumber business. He has always kept abreast with the times and by judicious management and wise consideration of patrons' needs has built up an extensive trade. Twenty-nine years of square dealing and honest business methods has made for him an enviable reputation in the commercial world. In the spring of 1902 he established the first independent telephone system in the Town of Harmony which has proven very successful.

He was married to Loania Morey, November 16, 1865. They have one son, Alton H. Appleby. Mr. Appleby is a supporter of the Republican Party, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and a member of Council No. 73, Royal Arcanum since 1883. He is an upright man, straightforward in his business dealings and stands high in the estimation of Harmony's best citizens.

REV. PALMER CROSS.

Rev. Palmer Cross was born in Rutland, Vermont, 1786. When but a few years old his father, Abel Cross, moved his family to what is now known as Felts Mills, Jefferson County, New York. When only about sixteen years of age he commenced studying for the ministry and without much to encourage, as his father's family were not inclined to the faith of his belief (they being Universalists, he a Baptist) but with such facilities as he could command, but little else than the Bible, with untiring energy he obtained a great success and at the age of eighteen was licensed to preach. At the age of twenty-six enlisted as a soldier for the time being and engaged himself to the United States for the termination of the War of 1812.

In 1824 he moved his family to Chautauqua County, near Panama,, where he bought land which in later years became a farm and where he reared his family. By his first wife, Naoma Blackmore, his children were: Harriet A., who married D. G. Powers; Palmer, married Mary Rice; Julia, married Humphry Richardson; Eber, married Polly Rexford, and Polly, who married Alonzo Manley.

By his second wife, who was Julia Hurl-

but and a daughter of Samuel Hurlbut of Blockville, was born Holland, Flora Christine and Bell. The first named have all died, the latter are, at this writing, alive and have families.

Rev. Palmer Cross was an early pastor of the Panama Baptist Church and later of the North Harmony Church, and was instrumental in organizing what was known as the Harmony Baptist Association, now called Chautauqua; was a great worker, a kind father, generous with every one, never idle but improved his time to the benefit of mankind; a man not easily forgotten. He died February 8, 1870, at the age of eighty-four years.

GRANT EARL NEIL.

Grant Earl Neil was born April 8, 1868, at Ashville. His father, Augustus Neil, came to this country when but eighteen years of age in 1860, enlisted in the Civil War from the Town of Harmony as a member of Company D, One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served three years, and now resides in Ashville. His mother, Urania M. (Whitford) Neil, was the daughter of Orison Whitford, who was one of the early settlers of the county, having settled on the west shore of Chautauqua Lake just below the Narrows in 1818. Mr. Neil was the oldest boy of a family of seven children; there were three senior sisters and two brothers and a sister younger. His early education was in the graded school at Ashville and the Jamestown Union School. He began teaching at the age of seventeen in District Number Eleven, Town of Harmony, and continued to teach until elected School Commissioner, attending schools for teachers during vacations. In September, 1891, Mr. Neil went from Charlotte Center where he had charge of the school for three years to Gerry as Principal of the Gerry Graded School and in September, 1892, became Principal of the Lakewood Union School at Lakewood, where he remained three years. In 1896 he was elected Commissioner and re-elected in 1899. In 1896 he was the author and compiler of a township and district map of Chautauqua County, published by the Mathews-Northrup Company which is in nearly every school and office in the county. While Principal of the Lakewood Union School Mr. Neil registered with the law firm of Sessions & Sessions where he served as Clerk and as law stu-



GRANT E. NEIL.

dent. As a teacher Commissioner Neil was a thorough disciplinarian and had the faculty of stimulating the ambition of his students and associates as is attested by the prominent positions which many of them have obtained. As a School Commissioner his work was of that same energetic nature that characterized his teaching, especially so in the building up and guarding the interests of the common school districts, realizing that in these schools the greatest part of the rural children will complete their education. He also advised with the Trustees about the management of the business affairs of the various districts under his charge, keeping them posted in regard to their important duties and appointing days on which he would meet with Town Clerks to receive and review Trustees reports. Politically Commissioner Neil has always been a Republican and an earnest advocate of his party's principles.

WALTER L. SESSIONS.

Walter L. Sessions was born in Brandon, Vermont, October, 4, 1820. He was the second son of John and Sally (Greene) Sessions. He was born of English ancestry who settled in New England in the seventeenth century. One of his ancestors was Amasa Sessions, a Captain with Putnam in the French War. The Sessions early espoused the cause of America against Great Britain. Walter L. Sessions was related to Governor Sessions of Rhode Island, who officially and personally did much for the American side in the revolt of the Colonies against England. He was also related to Robert Sessions who was one of the men who threw the tea overboard into Boston harbor and who later was a Lieutenant in the American Army serving with ability through the War of the Revolution. On his maternal side Walter L. Sessions was also related to General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. In 1835 he came with his parents, his four brothers and two sisters from Vermont to Clymer, Chautauqua County. Here they settled on a farm in an unbroken wilderness. On this farm he shared with his father and brothers the toil and care of those early days, laying the foundations of that love of agriculture and country life, that admiration of nature's display in field and forest, hill and valley, which remained with him to his last day. He lived on the farm until he became of age. He was edu-

cated in the common schools and at Westfield Academy. After finishing his studies at Westfield he taught several terms of school and was also Superintendent of Schools for years. Mr. Sessions was naturally attracted to the study of law and after he became of age he went to Panama and read law with Hon. Abner Lewis of that village.

In 1849 Mr. Sessions was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court, also to the Bar of the Court of Chancery at the only General Term of the Supreme Court ever held in Chautauqua County. Later he was also admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon his admission to the Bar he engaged in law practice in Panama.

Devoted to his profession, possessing a fine legal and logical mind, an ardent student, and strong and practical of speech before Judge and jury, he conducted successfully some of the most important civil and criminal cases ever prosecuted in the courts held in Chautauqua County.

In politics Mr. Sessions was a Republican. He was elected Member of the New York State Assembly for the year 1853 and was re-elected for 1854. During his second year as Member of the Assembly he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the most important committee of the Assembly. Mr. Sessions was the youngest man who had ever held that position which made him the leader of his party in the Assembly.

He was a member of the New York State Senate in 1860, 1861, 1866 and 1867, and he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate for the four years he was a member of that body. His appointment as Chairman of the Finance Committee made him also leader of his party in the Senate.

Mr. Sessions was associated in the Senate with some of the ablest men of the state, among whom were Senator Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University; Senator Charles J. Folger, afterward Judge of the Court of Appeals; Senator Andrew D. White, afterward President of Cornell University. The fact that from among so many able and brilliant men Mr. Sessions was made leader of the Senate was very gratifying to his friends and constituents who knew his ability when they elected him. In 1863 and 1864 Mr. Sessions was the Supervisor of the Town of Harmony. In 1870, 1872 and 1884 he was elected to the Forty-second, the forty-third and the Forty-ninth Congresses.



WALTER L. SESSIONS.

During his first and second terms in Congress he represented Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, but later Allegany County was added to the Congressional District, so upon his re-election to the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Sessions represented these three counties.

As a Member of Congress he labored faithfully and devotedly for the interests of the people of his district, serving as a valued member on some of the most important committees, among which was the Committee on Indian Affairs. By reason of his position on this committee Mr. Sessions was enabled to be of great service to his constituents who were living or engaged in business upon Indian lands in Cattaraugus County. The writer of this sketch quotes from a letter from the Hon. Edward B. Vreeland of Salamanca, the present Member of Congress, regarding Mr. Sessions' labors for the people of that locality. Mr. Vreeland says:

"The Hon. Walter L. Sessions is held in high esteem and grateful remembrance by the people in the Towns of Allegany, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Red House

and Cold Spring for his efforts in Congress in passing what is known as the Act of 1875, an act which is the foundation of the right of white people to live upon this Indian Reservation. Some eight or nine thousand people are directly interested. Until Mr. Sessions took hold of this matter several thousand people were living merely as squatters upon the Reservation, without any rights whatsoever and liable to be driven off at a moment's notice. These people had been obliged to locate at Salamanca and other points on account of the building of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroads. Salamanca had become a village of perhaps two thousand inhabitants in 1875. Stores, dwellings, school houses, churches, had been erected upon the Reservation here upon the strength of leases made with individual Indians. These leases had no value whatsoever in law. Mr. Sessions worked the bill through Congress against strong opposition, confirming leases which had been already made and giving to the Council of the Seneca Nation the right to make legal leases of renewal. The people in these towns always appreciated Mr. Sessions' work very highly."

Mr. Sessions was always the friend of the soldier, introducing bills in Congress for their benefit, one of which to enable honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and

children to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States. Another bill he introduced of interest to soldiers was one to allow totally disabled soldiers and seamen increased pensions.

During Mr. Sessions' term in Congress a bill was introduced and became a law allowing Members of Congress an increase of salary including back pay. Mr. Sessions voted against the bill and upon its becoming a law he returned his share to the United States Treasury.

After Mr. Sessions' retirement from Congress he devoted himself to the practice of law and other business.

In 1887 he removed his law office to Jamestown but continued to reside in Panama, dividing his time between the two places.

In 1891 he formed a law partnership at Jamestown with his only son Walter L. Sessions, Jr., the firm being Sessions & Sessions.

In April 1892 Governor Roswell P. Flower appointed Mr. Sessions one of the three Commissioners from the State of New York to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, to act with the three other Commissioners from New York State who had been appointed by the President of the United States, Benjamin Harrison. These six Commissioners constituted a non-partisan Board of General Managers. Mr. Sessions, with Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew of New York City and Gorton W. Allen of Auburn, representing the Republican Party and John Boyd Thatcher of Albany, Charles A. Sweet of Buffalo and Louis M. Howland of New York City, representing the Democratic Party. The New York State Legislature appropriated six hundred thousand dollars for the expenses connected with a suitable exhibit from New York State at the Exposition, and under the management of these Commissioners and a great number of subordinates New York State was in the front rank with a magnificent state building and other imposing exhibits of her arts and industries at the great Exposition in 1893.

Mr. Sessions was one of the men who aided in the early development of Chautauqua Lake as a summer resort. In 1875 he with a number of other men purchased Leet's Point on Chautauqua Lake. They re-named it Point Chautauqua, forming a company and a Board of Directors. Mr. Sessions was chosen President of the Board.

The intention of the directors was to have Point Chautauqua not only a summer resort but also a point for religious or educational meetings, connected with the Baptist denomination.

The grounds were beautifully laid out, a large tabernacle for meetings was built, cottages and a fine hotel erected and the place was a rallying point for people of the Baptist faith for several years. Later the denominational idea was given up and the point is now known only as a summer resort.

Mr. Sessions possessed a very genial and happy nature; he was extremely cordial and courteous in manner and speech. He was generous, kind and considerate to a marked degree. His benefactions were numerous. He had excellent literary taste, poetry, history and music were his delight. As a citizen of Panama and Harmony he was among the foremost in his efforts for the welfare of that village and township. In 1848 he was married at Clymer to Mary R. Terry, a daughter of Hon. Silas Terry. Mrs. Sessions was a woman of great strength of character and executive ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Sessions' children were: Velma, educated at Elmira College, the wife of Charles P. Ingersoll of Westfield; Edith, educated at Vassar College, an author and the wife of Horace E. Tupper of New York City; Walter Louis, born in 1866, a graduate of Hamilton College, a lawyer and associated with his father both in the practice of law and other business interests. He died in 1897. At the time of his death he was the member from Harmony of the Republican County Committee. Minnie and Lilla, both of whom died in infancy.

On the afternoon of May 27, 1896, Mr. Sessions left his office in Jamestown to go to his home in Panama, but upon reaching Lakewood death touched him suddenly, quietly and without a farewell word he "slept the sleep that knows no waking." Upon the news of his death Panama wrapped itself in mourning. His funeral there at the family home was impressive in its manifestation of sorrow; distinguished citizens of other towns including a large number of lawyers came and united with the friends and neighbors of his home town in the last sad rites and in sympathy for his heart-broken family. He was buried in Forest Hill cemetery in Panama. His wife died in 1899.

HANOVER.

BY MARCUS SACKETT.

This town in the northeast corner of the county, contains thirty thousand four hundred two acres, is well watered, having Lake Erie and Cattaraugus Creek on its northern border, Silver Creek and Walnut Creek flowing through it into Lake Erie with numerous smaller streams. The soil is mostly gravelly loam and is in the "grape belt." The land rises gradually as it recedes from the lake. In the south part the hills must be five or six hundred feet above the lake, yet the rise is so regular that from most of the farms a view of the lake is had. From some a broad fine view, from others only glimpses. This slope is being rapidly covered with vineyards. In the northeast part is the northern extremity of the Cattaraugus Indian reservation with six Indian families. Walnut Creek received its name from large black walnut trees growing on its banks. A notable one grew near Silver Creek.

At the time of the Holland Land Company's survey of Hanover into lots it was an almost unbroken wilderness. There were forests of great hemlocks; blackwalnut, whitewood, elm, beech, etc. Not sixty years ago it was no uncommon thing for boys and young men while chestnutting to cut down a large chestnut tree three or more feet through for nuts, or that of any other kind to capture a "coon." No one complained or thought it waste, as the owner's great desire was to clear the land for the plow as soon and as easily as possible. The few white settlers that were here when the survey was made were along Cattaraugus Creek and at Silver Creek. Mr. Ellicott, in his field

notes of the survey, mentions "Ezekiel Lane's shanty on lot forty-eight of Cattaraugus Village, and Amos Sottle's clearing on lot fifty-nine, Cattaraugus Village. There was also on the Cattaraugus at that time Charles Avery, William G. Sidney and John Sidnor; and at Silver Creek Abel Cleveland, David Dickinson and John E. Howard.

Sottle was probably the first white settler. It is believed at Irving, where he lived, that he came into the country in 1796, remained there from that time except when he was with Ellicott while the survey of the township lines were being made and two years spent in Ohio near Sandusky; that he came back to Cattaraugus in 1801 or 1802, with Sidney as he claimed. Just what year he came back is disputed. He was on lot fifty-nine, Cattaraugus Village, with a clearing there when the survey was made. He and Lane both talked Seneca. He married a colored woman at Buffalo and lived with her until her death about 1844. His son John died at Cattaraugus and was buried in the graveyard in the sandbank near the lake. This was the first cemetery in the town. Sottle, after he built on lot sixty-one, Cattaraugus Village, about 1845, moved John's remains to lot sixty-one near the house. Many of the remains of the other early inhabitants buried there were moved to Hanover Center Cemetery and the Railroad Company has since carried away the sand bank, cemetery and all. It has been said that Chloe, Sottle's wife, was a mulatto, but as I recollect her she seemed a genuine negress—decidedly black. She was a good neighbor and

kind-hearted. They had about the only orchard in the vicinity in the early days, and seldom a boy went to "Aunt Chloe" for apples in time of apples but what he got some. This was no small tax as apples were scarce and boys were numerous. All who knew her gave her credit for accumulating and saving the property Sottle had. He was intemperate. Sottle was fairly well educated, somewhat eccentric, and fond of using large words. One of his neighbors had a small yard near Sottle's house where he had yarded sheep, but he plowed it and planted corn. The ground being rich the corn grew large. Sottle was passing one day when the neighbor asked if he did not think it was a good field of corn. Sottle said "yes, there was only one objection to it, that was the circumference." He died in 1848 at Irving.

These were evidently the earliest settlers. Ezekiel Lane appears to have been a roving man. We first hear of him at Buffalo in October, 1798. Lane was son-in-law of Middaugh. In 1800 Ezekiel Lane was one of the three who paid taxes at Buffalo, then, in 1803, he took up lands at Tonawanda, yet when Cattaraugus Village was surveyed he lived on what became lot forty-eight, Cattaraugus Village. I can get no exact date of his settlement. In my early boyhood I knew Lane well. He was frequently at my father's house, spending days and weeks there. He was alone, his wife having died before 1830. She was buried on lot forty-eight, Cattaraugus Village, where the Cattaraugus now runs. He made his home in a small house belonging to Sottle, built for a cheese house. Lane was very old then (from 1837 to 1845) and was fond of talking of his early life and journeys. My brothers and I liked to hear him talk. He told of coming from Canada with the Indians, crossing the Niag-

ara just below the Falls, getting down the bank on the other side by help of the bushes and projecting rocks, crossing the river in canoes and climbing on this side by pulling themselves up by the bushes. They followed the river to Lake Erie to Buffalo when there was not a house in New York east of Rochester. They came along the lake near the shore in canoes, and he crossed overland with them through the woods to the Conewango and went down the Allegany to Pittsburg. He talked Seneca apparently as well as the Indians. He was familiar with this whole county and the adjoining country before other whites came. Chautauqua Lake, Cassadaga and the Conewango country he often spoke of as being the best hunting and trapping sections. He married a "Mohawk Dutch" woman, and, as he used to say, she was "short, stubbed and stout." He was tall and rawboned. She just came under his arm. He boasted of her strength and said she could stand with both feet in a half-bushel measure and shoulder two bushels of wheat without taking her feet out. He remained at Irving until about 1845. He built the house on lot forty-seven, Cattaraugus Village, known as the Bonney House. It was "raised" the day of the total eclipse, June 16, 1816.

The Cattaraugus settlement was at or near the mouth of the creek and was known as Cattaraugus, and the harbor made there by the government was called "Cattaraugus Harbor." Yet the first postoffice there was called "Acas-to." It must have kept this name until the formation of the Irving Company in 1836. The first map of what was afterward "Irving Village plot" was called "the map of the Village of Acas-to." Dr. H. P. Wilcox's Albany papers came as late as 1850 addressed "Acas-to." Some time about 1836 the name

must have been changed. The post-office was located at the lower village, Irving. The upper village, now Irving, was then called La Grange. During President Tyler's administration C. R. Leland was appointed Postmaster, and the office moved to La Grange. The name of the office was not changed, but La Grange Village gradually took the postoffice name, Irving. Yet the place was so generally known as Cattaraugus that letters were frequently (especially by sailors) directed to Cattaraugus.

The date of settlement of many of the pioneers cannot be definitely fixed. In some cases it can be gotten at from family traditions, but in many cases we can only fix on the time they were here by the date of their contracts for land. Sometimes the parties had been here a year or more before making contracts. After the survey was made settlers began to come in more rapidly. In 1804 Charles Avery took lot three, Cattaraugus Village. He kept a store there and remained there as late as 1816, in which year he was postmaster at Cattaraugus. Avery was the first person who took up land in Hanover. He was on the land at the time of the survey. He had evidently located his land and bought as soon as it was in the market. This same year William G. Sidney took up lots one and two, Cattaraugus Village, which he transferred to Captain John Mack. Sidney kept the "Cattaraugus House," which he sold to Mack. Sidney came to Cattaraugus in 1801 or 1802, and remained there until he died in 1807. Captain John Mack who bought of Sidney, came in 1806, and kept the hotel and ferry there a long time. His daughter Elizabeth married Judge Richard Smith at the Cattaraugus House in January, 1807. This was the first marriage in Hanover. Judge Smith then lived in what is now

Erie county but soon after moved to Hanover near Forestville and taught school there and at Silver Creek. He was one of the earliest teachers. Rev. Chalon Burgess was one of his scholars at Silver Creek. After Captain Mack's death, his son John kept a tavern until 1840 when he built the farm house near the railroad. Some years later he removed to South Bend, Ind. Captain John Sydnor as early as 1803 or 1804, came to Cattaraugus and was there a number of years. A number of the early settlers of the county speak of having put up over night at Sydnor's, and often they speak of his being a splendid penman. Sydnor seems never to have taken up land in Hanover, but died here. February 23, 1805, Abel Cleveland and David Dickinson bought lot seventy-four, township six, range ten. The greater part of Silver Creek is on this lot. It is probable they selected the lands before the survey and took title or the contract soon as survey was made, as on the land company's books is this record: "The above lot was taken up in the year 1804 or the latter part of 1803. For date see contract." The greater part all but about thirty acres was conveyed either by the land company or by Cleveland and Dickinson, to John E. Howard before 1805. Cleveland and Dickinson built a sawmill on the thirty acres—the first in town. To this mill they attached a "mortar and pestle" for pounding corn into meal. This was the first gristmill in town. Those mills were sold to John E. Howard in 1805 or 1806. I get no trace of either Cleveland or Dickinson after 1806. In 1805 Jesse and John Skinner took up lot seventy-three, the southern part of Silver Creek, and John Tyler took up lot ten, near Ashville. Tyler apparently gave up his contract. I do not hear of him after 1805; in 1810 the land

company sold this lot to Guy Webster. Turner in his history (page 461) says that "in 1806 Aaron Dolph, William Tuttle, Elijah Lane and Henry Johnson took up lands at Irving." It is very doubtful if they settled there or perfected their titles, as none of the early residents seem to have known them, and I know of no transfer of lands there by any of them. In 1806 Abner Cooley bought lot sixty-one, north of Forestville. In 1806 John E.



NORMAN SPINK.

Howard was the only resident at Silver Creek and owned lot seventy-four, including the mills built by Cleveland & Dickinson. Artemas Clothier and Norman Spink came into Hanover this year and lived near Silver Creek. In 1806 also Sottle first bought in town. He bought lots fifty-five and fifty-nine, Cattaraugus Village. In 1807 John Smith and David Scott articted lot seventy-three (afterwards sold to Artemas Clothier), part of the same lot articted to Jesse and John Skinner in 1805 at Silver Creek. In August, 1807, Samuel Johnson took up lot sixty-eight on the lake adjoining Cattaraugus Village.

He sold lot sixty-eight and in 1809 bought lot fifty-one near Forestville, moved there and remained until his death. This lot was afterwards bought by John Mack. Ezra Puffer bought this same year (1807) lot fifty-eight Cattaraugus Village; he seems never to have located there, but went to that part which became Villenova. He held a number of town offices in Hanover, was the first Supervisor of Villenova, and moved to Indiana in 1843. In 1808 Rufus Washburn bought lot fifty-seven near Forestville and Benjamin Kenyon bought lot sixty-three, Cattaraugus Village, built a house and lived there until his death about 1830. Walter Lull and Martin B. Tubbs bought lot fifty in 1808 near Forestville and the same year Sylvanus Maybe took up lot seven. In 1808 Jehial Moore settled at Forestville. He is said to have built the first house in Forestville, and in 1809 he moved his family in and also built the first sawmill below the Falls, and the first gristmill in 1810. In February, 1814, he moved to Ohio.

In 1809 Amos Ingraham bought lot five, Cattaraugus Village. Ingraham was drowned about 1835 in Cattaraugus Creek. This gave the name "The Ingraham Hole" to a deep place in the creek which it still retains. Daniel Holbrook bought lot fifty-eight, Forestville, built and lived there. While Hanover included Villenova and Sheridan, the town-meetings and elections were held at Mr. Holbrook's. This year in September Guy Webster bought lot three, Nashville. The little settlement in the southeast part was called "Webster Settlement" until after 1814. Artemas Clothier this year bought part of lot seventy-three, the south part of Silver Creek. He was a farmer and surveyor, and lived near Silver Creek until his death in 1879. Joseph Brownell in December, 1809, bought lot

eleven near Nashville. He was, by the town records, the first Supervisor elected and held other offices. The same year Asher Cooley bought lot thirty-three near Forestville. In 1810 Ephraim Hall came from Lowell, Massachusetts, to LaGrange. He located on lot forty-four, Cattaraugus Village, where he built and lived a few years. He also bought lot forty-three, Cattaraugus Village, known as the "Island." While living on lot forty-four there was an ice-jam in Cattaraugus Creek, setting the water back over the flats. Hall was awakened in the night by running water. He jumped out of bed into about a foot of water, got his family upstairs, and they lived in the chamber three days with no fire or light except one candle. At length some men ran the bow of a boat into the open door and the family were relieved. By this jam Mr. Hall lost about ninety head of young cattle. Hall was Justice of the Peace of Pomfret and frequently held court at Fredonia. He had eleven children, all dead except Rev. William Hall of Salamanca, from whom I got these facts about his father. After the experience with high water Mr. Hall bought part of lot eleven, Cattaraugus Village, and built on its high grounds and lived there until about 1832, when he sold and bought part of lot forty-eight, including the sawmill on the creek. In the War of 1812 a British war vessel chased an American schooner into the creek. The schooner ran as far up as it could to escape and the crew quickly gathered the settlers and Indians to protect the schooner. The British fired a few shots and gave up the chase. Esquire Hall was one of the whites, and Morris Halftown one of the Indians in the company. Mr. Hall died in 1859. Rev. William Hall and his sisters were early teachers at Cattaraugus.

In 1810 Thomas Chapman bought

part of lot thirteen north of Nashville, James Webb part of lot ten, Uriah Nash number nineteen at Nashville, Daniel Farnham lot fifty-one, Joseph Lull lot fifty, Thomas White lot fifty-seven, James Bennett lot fifty-nine, Forestville, and William Jones lot thirty-three and James Knapp lot eighteen, both between Forestville and Nashville. In 1811 Job Knight bought lot sixty-three, Hezekiah Fish lot fifty-three.

Dr. Jacob Burgess came into Hanover, settled at Silver Creek in 1811.



RODNEY B. SMITH.

He was the first physician in town. In 1812 he bought lot seventy-four, south of Silver Creek. He lived at Silver Creek until his death in 1855. He left one son, Rev. Chalon Burgess, and two daughters.

Isaac Smith from Whately, Massachusetts, came to Sheridan in 1810 and to Hanover that year or the next; bought with Erastus Scott lots forty-five and fifty-three, west of Smith's Mills. He was in the War of 1812 at Buffalo, contracted fever in the service and died. Rodney B. Smith, the founder of Smith's Mills, was his son. "When

but fifteen, in 1812, he took his brother's place in the army and was in the Battles of Chippewa, Black Rock and Williamsville." His son, Major Hiram Smith of Jamestown, was Quartermaster in the Civil War, and has been twice the nominee of the Democratic Party for Member of Congress. (See Jamestown section.) Major George R. Smith, son of Major Hiram, is a graduate of West Point, and in 1882 was appointed Paymaster in the United States Army.

Reuben Edmonds came in 1811, took lots fifty-five and seventy-seven. Lot fifty-five was near Hanover Center and lot seventy-four in Silver Creek. In 1812 Nedabiah Angell bought lot forty-seven at Angells Settlement (Hanover Center.) He soon took a prominent part in affairs. It is thought that he was the acting Supervisor in 1813, yet there is no record of his election. There seems to have been no lands taken up in 1813. In 1814 Jonathan L. Bartoo settled at Forestville, bought a farm and resided there a number of years. In 1816 he sold his farm and mill to Nathan Mixer, moved to Erie County and died in 1852. In 1814 Benjamin Smith bought lot forty-five and Otis Tower lot sixty-nine near Angell Settlement. Otis Tower remained in town until his death. In 1816 David Convis bought lot fifty-four south of Angell Settlement. Norman Spink lot fifty-two near Forestville; he bought afterwards between the creeks near Silver Creek, and died in Silver Creek. George E. Kirkland, number five, on the east side of the town and Walter Libbey number twelve, between Smith's Mills and Nashville. In 1817, Thomas Nevins bought lot thirty-seven west of Smith's Mills; William McManus lot thirty-two, south part of town; Samuel P. McKee, lot thirty-five, east of Forestville. In 1818 Solomon Gregory bought part of lot fifty-nine, Forestville; in 1822

James Beach bought lot thirty-three between Nashville and Forestville; in 1823 William Patterson bought lot fifty-three north of Forestville, and Israel Patterson lot number forty-three, east of Forestville; in 1826 George Love bought number three near Nashville; in 1827 William Dinsmore bought lot thirty-two, south line, and Belinus Green bought lot thirty-six, Cattaraugus Village. He built on this lot and resided there until his death in the seventies.

Albert G. Dow, a native of New Hampshire, came here in 1827 and after a residence of nineteen years removed to Randolph. He was early elected to office at Silver Creek and was for eight years a Justice of the Peace at Randolph and served as Supervisor ten years; in 1863 and 1864 was Member of Assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus County. In 1873 he was elected State Senator in the Thirty-second District (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties), and served one term, 1874-75. From 1860 to 1880 he was engaged in private banking business; in 1881 he organized the Salamanca National Bank at Salamanca and was its President until his resignation in 1890. His son, Charles M. Dow, has been President of the Jamestown National Bank since its organization.

After 1827 settlers began to come in rapidly. Those who took up lands were not the only residents. There were many who came and remained who do not appear on the company's books, either never bought or bought of individuals. As early as 1818 Philo Newton, from Massachusetts, came and remained until his death. Nine sons came with him who settled at La Grange, and many of their descendants live here. Henry J. Newton of Silver Creek, the last surviving son of Philo, died in the spring of 1894. Rufus L.

Bonney, a soldier of 1812, came in soon after the war. Bonney died at Irving in 1886 aged eighty-six. He married a daughter of John Smith who came about 1807. Nathan Mixer came to Forestville in 1817. He was Supervisor for ten years, three terms a Member of Assembly, and for a time Associate Judge of the county. He died at Forestville in 1871. George Love in 1820 settled for life near Forestville. Forestville was early known as Walnut Falls. The first postoffice there was called Hanover and it is said Mr. Love brought the change of name to Forestville. Jeremiah Ellsworth, M. D., came in 1828, settled at Silver Creek, practiced medicine until 1846, moved to Ellington and from there to Corry, Pennsylvania. He was Supervisor of Hanover three terms. While at Ellington he was twice elected Member of Assembly. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of Corry. Comfort Birdsey came to Portland from Oneida in 1828 with his mother, a widow with three sons and three daughters. They came to Hanover the same year and settled between Hanover Center and Silver Creek. Mr. Birdsey was a man of good, safe judgment and much respected, holding various offices. He died in 1893.

In 1812, when Hanover was formed, there was a scattering population in various parts. There were four centers, hardly villages: Silver Creek, then Fayette, Irving then Cattaraugus, Forestville and Nashville (Webster Settlement.) At the first election for Member of Assembly, April, 1813, in Hanover, which comprised Sheridan and Villanova, the whole number of votes cast was only one hundred twelve. James Williams received sixty-seven and Jacob Houghton forty-five. There is no record showing any town election in 1812 or 1813. The first town meeting

of which there is record preserved is thus recorded: "Resolutions and proceedings of the annual town meeting held at the house of Daniel Holbrook for the year 1814, April 5. Bethel Willoughby chosen moderator. Resolved, that Joseph Brownell be and is hereby appointed Supervisor for the year ensuing. Resolved, that Samuel J. Smith be and is hereby appointed Clerk for the year ensuing. Resolved, that Ezra Puffer, Nedabiah Angell and Miles Webster is hereby appointed assessors." The date, 1813, given by Mr. Young and Judge Foote as that when Daniel Russell was chosen Supervisor is wrong. The record is some pages later in the record book and says "1815." The error arose from mistaking a five for a three.

The Supervisors have been: Joseph Brownell, 1814-16-17-18-19; Daniel Russell, 1815-28-29-30; Nathan Mixer, 1820-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-31-32-36; Seth Snow, 1825; Oliver Lee, 1833-34-35; William Colville, Jr., 1837-46-50-51; Ebenezer R. Avery, 1838; Adolphus F. Morrison, 1839-48; Ezekiel B. Gurnsey, 1840; Thomas C. Hale, 1841; Jeremiah Ellsworth, 1842-44-45; Orson Stiles, 1843; Henry H. Hawkins, 1847; Charles H. Lee, 1849-52; Hiram Smith, 1853-54; Clark C. Swift, 1855-56; Hiram Smith, 2nd, 1857-58-59; Chandler Scott, 1860-61-62-67; Cyrus D. Angell, 1863; William D. Talcott, 1864; Nahum S. Scott, 1865-66; John D. Hiller, 1868-69; Norman B. Brown, 1870-71; Smith Clark, 1872-73; LeRoy Andrus, 1874; Carlos Ewell, 1875-76; O. Lee Swift, 1877-78; John G. Record, 1879; Seth M. Tompkins, 1880-81; Jason Knapp, 1882-83-84-85; Albert H. Stebbins, 1886-87-88-89-90-91-93; John McAdam, 1892; Asa Dye, 1894-95-96-97-98-99; Frank L. Smith, 1900-01; David T. Smith, 1902-03-04.

In 1830 and after that the lands were

taken up more rapidly, and various branches of business began to spring up in different parts of the town. In 1828 Oliver Lee had bought of John E. Howard the mill property and other lands on lot seventy-four at Silver Creek and opened a store. He soon built up a large trade with the Indians and settlers reaching to the south line of the county. When Lee came there were but eight or ten houses in Silver Creek. Oliver Lee died at Buffalo in 1846. C. C. Swift came from Batavia as a clerk for O. Lee sent by Ellicott in answer to Lee's request for a man who talked Seneca. He remained with Lee as clerk and partner until Lee closed business at Silver Creek. He married Lee's daughter and now lives at Silver Creek. The early merchants at Silver Creek were Stephen Clark, John E. Howard and Manning Case. After these came John M. Cummings. The village was west of Walnut Creek before 1828. The postoffice, then Fayette, was kept in a store on that side when Oliver Lee came. In 1832 William Van Duzer was Postmaster and moved the office to Lee's store, east side of Walnut and between the two creeks. O. Lee and C. C. Swift continued in mercantile business until about 1846. Afterward there were engaged in business there Ammi Merchant and Daniel Rumsey in 1829; Foot & Rumsey; Rumsey & H. N. Farnham. The firm was H. N. Farnham & Company. With Farnham as the Company were at different times Justin Clark and Joseph Wells. Farnham's business was sold to Mack Montgomery and Charles Wells and continued by Charles Wells to 1872. E. R. Ballard and H. H. Hawkins traded in the O. Lee store. Silas Gates, O. Lee Swift and Porter Smith were also traders.

At Cattaraugus, soon after 1830, the United States Government commenced

building a harbor and expended much money in building piers, etc., to protect and keep the channel open. Thus a village grew up at the mouth of the creek and was known as Cattaraugus. Stores and storehouses were built there. Considerable freighting business was done, and large quantities of lumber shipped, as the harbor gave an outlet to market for lumber, and soon five or six lumber mills were built at La Grange, a mile and a half above the harbor. The Irving Company was formed August 17, 1836, and bought about twenty Cattaraugus Village lots at the mouth of the creek. The company was composed of William Kent, Lewis Eaton, Augustus C. Stevens, Henry P. Wilcox, Thurlow Weed, Erastus Corning, Thomas W. Olcott, Williams Samuel Johnson, Hamlet Scranton, John V. S. Pruyn, Pierre A. Barker, Hiram Pratt and Thomas B. Stoddard. The title to a large amount of land bought by the company was owned by Rufus Reed, who conveyed it to Augustus C. Stevens in 1835. He conveyed lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, Cattaraugus Village. The Irving Village plot included the first twenty-four Cattaraugus Village lots.

John I. Thorn and family and Hiram Sackett and family, from Dutchess County, came to Portland in 1829, and to Hanover in 1830 and located at La Grange. Thorn bought of Squire Ephraim Hall lot eleven, Cattaraugus Village, and Sackett lots forty-seven, forty-eight, Cattaraugus Village, of Holland Land Company and of C. A. H. McGregor, a nephew of Ellicott, lots forty-three, forty-nine, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight, Cattaraugus Village, and lot fifty-nine of Sottle. Sackett afterward owned the two sawmills on the creek, and carried on lumbering and merchandising there along with his

farming. A large part of his lands he sold afterwards to John J. and E. B. Guernsey. He was elected for several terms Justice of the Peace and was for a number of years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He died at Irving in 1869 aged seventy-two. He was "affable and courteous in his manner, decided in his convictions, a man of strict integrity and of comprehensive mind, and scrupulously just; evincing in his judicial character those qualities of mind and heart which made him both the able and the just Judge." His children were Jehiel, John J., Joseph T., Marcus, Semantha and Niram, Jr.

it up. Among them were John Hurlbut, Nathan Mixer, Albert H. Camp, Daniel and Harvey Holbrook, William Colville, Jr., Amos Avery, M. D., Adolphus and Orrin Morrison and later Daniel Sherman, L. J. Pierce, P. O. Tower.

After the Erie and Lake Shore Railroads came in 1851-52 the whole character of the town was changed. The road from Fredonia to Nashville ceased to be used by drovers. I know of no hotels except at Forestville in town on that once very busy highway. A similar change took place in the northern part of the town. After the Lake Shore



WEST SIDE MAIN STREET, FORESTVILLE, N. Y.

Forestville, after the building of the sawmill and gristmill in 1809 and 1810, was the center of much business and early had a large trade in pot and pearl ashes.

The Holland Land Company laid out a road from Fredonia through Forestville and Nashville. This road became the road drovers took in driving their cattle, hogs and sheep to New York and Philadelphia. Taverns were about as frequent there as on the main road along the lake. This road helped the south part of the towns and Forestville and Nashville very much. Forestville received early a number of enterprising men who materially assisted in building

Railroad came through in 1852 the long lines of emigrant wagons going to the west were no longer to be seen, and the hotels closed for the want of custom. The main road along the lake shore from the old Mack Tavern to Silver Creek was principally abandoned for a more direct new road from upper Irving to Silver Creek. Where the old road ran in 1838, Lake Erie has washed it away, and the gardens and lots where three houses stood, and carried off ten or fifteen acres east of the road. During the winter of 1850-51 on that road Judge Sackett kept over night for drovers eighteen thousand hogs, besides a great number of cattle and sheep.

He kept no hotel, but his farm, like many others, was fitted for keeping droves, and this business furnished a home market for his hay and grain. After the next winter few stock were driven. The railroad carried them. The government made no more appropriations for the harbor, and piers and harbor went to decay. The business at Irving and Silver Creek was much reduced by the cutting off of the trade with the southern towns. Forestville also lost its part of the southern towns trade. The lower Village of Irving was entirely abandoned, except one or two fishing shanties near the lake. From the coming of railroads Forestville and Silver Creek more largely, invested in manufacturing and increased in population and wealth until they are thriving places. Forestville had a disastrous fire in 1870 which burned most of its business places and checked its growth for years. Silver Creek's most enterprising citizens after 1853 built factories, machine shops, etc. They have developed a large business in manufacturing and selling the Eureka smut and separating machines. This was built up by Simeon Howes, Ezekiel Montgomery & Son, Alpheus and Norman Babcock, W. W. Huntley and others. This business commenced in 1856. There have been many changes among the proprietors. Simeon Howes from 1859 to 1864 was out of the business but resumed it in 1864 and after having had others connected with him in the business, he took in Albert Horton as a partner, who sold to Carlos Ewell. About 1888 Simeon Howes bought the interest of the Babcocks and Ewell, who had all died, and became sole proprietor. Mr. Howes died in 1892, and the business is carried on by his executors. One hundred twenty machines were made and sold in 1856-57, in 1902 more than twenty-five hundred.

The Monitor Works, manufacturing grainmill machinery, separators, etc., are owned by F. S. Cranson, C. L. Hammond and W. W. Huntley estate.

Other manufactories are Excelsior Works, making milling machines; manufacture buckwheat shuckers; step-ladder factory, upholstering works, basket factory, canning factory; there are two flouring mills and other minor industries, making Silver Creek a thriving manufacturing village.

February 10, 1877, a few farmers met at Deacon A. S. Giles' to form a farmers' club, which was organized March 22, 1877, at the house of A. M. Keach, as the "Farmers' Club of Hanover," with J. J. Keyes, President, and A. S. Giles, R. C. Clothier, E. Dennison, A. M. Keach, J. J. Keyes, William Gardner, N. C. Southworth, Comfort Birdsey, D. J. Rider, J. F. Elson, Mr. McEwen and John Mixer members. It meets two Saturdays in each month.

Hanover Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in the school-house at Forestville February 5, 1824. Charter members: Luther Thwing, Worshipful Master; Ezra Puffer, Senior Warden; Seth Snow, Junior Warden; Albert H. Camp, Secretary; Warren Griswold, Treasurer, (first officers), and Ephraim Judson, Richard Smith, William Jones and Elijah Robinson. Discontinued in 1828; it was rechartered in 1849.

Silver Lodge, No. 757, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized November 11, 1874. The charter members were Hiram Washburn, Worshipful Master; Amos Bowen, Senior Warden; G. W. Eacker, Junior Warden; O. Lee Swift, Treasurer; C. G. Talcott, Secretary; Frank Swift, Senior Deacon; P. W. Bates, Junior Deacon, and F. D. Fuller, W. L. Cristy, F. M. Gifford, James Chesbro, Ebenezer Buel, W. W. Huntley, Smith Clark, A. L. Mulkins, A. Montgomery, M. Leland, W. S. An-

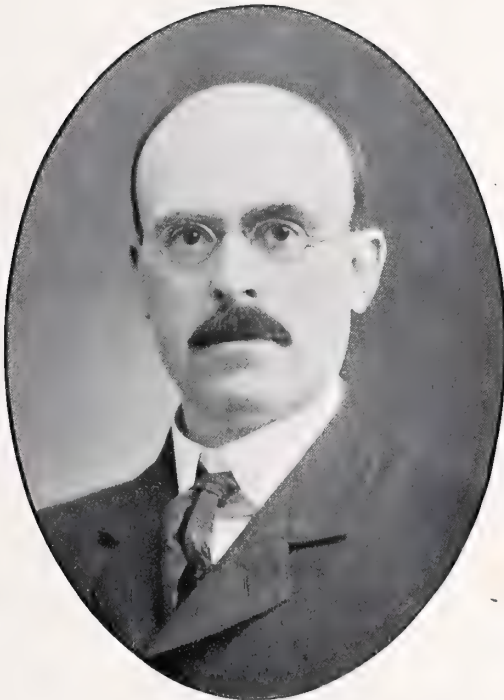
drus, Squire Keith, G. D. Chesbro, H. Newton, G. W. Smith, G. B. Bishop.

Silver Creek Lodge, No. 682, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted October 31, 1893. Charter members: H. A. Weston, W. W. Cole, C. M. Homan, John Schmill, D. J. Van Vlack, H. W. Allen.

Flourishing societies of Royal Arcanum, Royal Templars, United Workmen, Eastern Star, Maccabees, Farmers Alliance, etc., exist.

CHARLES C. HORTON.

Charles C. Horton was born September 19, 1857, at Angell's Settlement, whither, among the first pioneers of the Town of Hanover, came his grandparents, Benjamin Horton and Ada (Angell) Horton. The latter



CHARLES C. HORTON.

was a descendant of that Thomas Angell who came to America in 1631 and who, when only eighteen years old, in company with Roger Williams and four others, leaving Massachusetts in search of greater religious freedom, founded the Colony of Rhode Island.

It was in 1818 that Benjamin Horton and his wife, Ada Angell, journeyed through the woods to Hanover, bringing with them a babe six weeks old. This child grew up and married Mary Ann Waxham, recently of Cambridgeshire, England. To them were born four children: Helen, Elmer, Walter and Charles. In 1865 the family moved to Silver Creek where it has since lived. Charles was educated in the public schools there, finishing at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie. In 1879 Mr. Horton and his brother Elmer opened a drug and grocery business which is still successfully carried on. He is also extensively engaged in grape growing.

Mr. Horton was always a public spirited man, taking great interest in politics both local and national and in 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley Postmaster of the Silver Creek office. President Roosevelt re-appointed him in 1903.

In 1882 Mr. Horton married Leora B. Starring, daughter of Sylvenus S. Starring, a descendant of early settlers in the Mohawk Valley and himself a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Horton have three children—a son, Harvey, now a student in the College of Architecture at Cornell University; and two daughters, Mabel and Grace.

ALBERT W. HULL.

Albert W. Hull was a son of Sylvester and Selina (Reed) Hull, and was born in Oneida County, New York, December 10, 1825. His grandfather, Eli Hull, was a native of the eastern part of the state, and was one of the earliest settlers of Oneida County where he resided until his death, September 24, 1838. Sylvester Hull (father) was a native of Oneida County and a farmer by occupation. He moved to Chautauqua County in 1837 and purchased an eighty-acre farm in Cherry Creek, cultivated it until his death, October 29, 1854, aged fifty-four years. February 1, 1824, he married Selina Reed, a native of Oneida County, who died October 21, 1830.

Albert W. Hull was reared on the farm in Cherry Creek and received his education in the common and select schools of that section. He learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for a livelihood in connection with contracting and building until 1868, when he commenced the study of law in the office of J. G. Record at Forestville. He



ALBERT W. HULL.

was admitted to practice June 6, 1870, and later on before the United States District Court. In 1885 he was elected to the office of Justice of Sessions, which he held for one year. During the period of years from 1893 to 1897 he was Postmaster of Forestville, and at other times holding important positions of trust, being looked upon as an honest and trustworthy man. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Forestville Chapter, No. 136, Royal Arch Masons, and politically an active Democrat.

On January 31, 1855, he married Lydia Webb, daughter of David and Amelia Webb, pioneers of Forestville. One son, Albert W. Hull, of Paterson, New Jersey, who married Grace Thompson of Forestville; one daughter, Mrs. Carrie L. Robie of Bath, New York, and an adopted daughter, Mrs. William Henderson of Cleveland, Ohio, survive. Mr. Hull died November 13, 1903; Mrs. Hull died June 22, 1901.

JOHN T. GRISHO,

John T. Grisho, a leading business man of Silver Creek, was born in Prussia, Germany, May 28, 1837, and came to this coun-



MRS. ALBERT W. HULL.

try in 1857, being one of the early settlers of the county. His first employment was that of a farm hand in the employ of Lansing Hanford at Silver Creek.

On November 7, 1864, he was married at Logvillage to Miss Minnie Sass and in 1866 took up his permanent residence at Silver Creek. Three children, Carl, Ellen and Lizzie, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grisho. Mr. Grisho received his education in the common schools of Germany and has been a successful business man. He is a stockholder in the Invincible Grain Cleaner Company of Silver Creek and is an extensive dealer in hay. For many years he has been a leading and devoted member of the German Lutheran Church of Silver Creek.

SIMEON LEROY HURLBERT.

Simeon LeRoy Hurlbert, the youngest son of John and Sarah (Perry) Hurlbert, was born in the Village of Forestville, November 14, 1837. His father was a native of Sheffield, Massachusetts. He enlisted at Marlboro, Massachusetts, during the War of 1812 and was a member of Captain Rockwell's company of Massachusetts Infantry. He came to this county in 1823 and opened the first wagonshop in the Village of Forestville.



JOHN T. GRISHO.

His mother was a daughter of Samuel and Anna Snow Perry. Samuel Perry had the honor of bringing the first boat into Dunkirk Harbor in 1810, and also of assisting his cousin, Commodore Perry, as an ammunition tender in the Battle of Lake Erie.

Mr. Hurlbert's youth was spent in his native village attending school and assisting his father in the wagonshop. In 1865 he was married to Mary J. Johnson, daughter



SIMEON L. HURLBERT.

ter of Richard and Amy (White) Johnson. Their children are Sylvia White, who married George J. McAndrew; Florence Amy and John LeRoy, an attorney at Dunkirk. Mr. Hurlbert has always been an ardent Republican and a worker in the ranks of his party and for six years he was Superintendent of the Poor. He has always had the welfare of his native village at heart, and has been eager to do all to aid in its improvement. Several times has he been elected a Trustee of the village, and twice has he served as its President. He has been a director of the State Bank of Forestville since its organization in 1894, serving at first as Vice President and for the last seven years as its President.

CARLTON B. LIVERMORE.

A successful attorney of the Village of

Silver Creek is Carlton B. Livermore, who was born January 26, 1874, in the Town of Hanover, near Nashville. He is a son of Emory W. and Rosaltha (Bailey) Livermore. Mr. Livermore was born in Vermont in 1824 and came to Chautauqua County in 1836, where he has since resided. Mrs. Livermore, (mother), is a daughter of the late William Bailey, who was born at Shoreham, Vermont, March 11, 1793, and died at Silver Creek February 8, 1883. She is a lineal descendant, through her mother, of Sir Edward Rawson, who came to America nearly three centuries ago.

Carlton B. Livermore received his education in the common schools, Silver Creek Academy and Cornell University. He was admitted to the Bar in 1898, began practice in the Village of Silver Creek November 22, 1898, where he now enjoys a good business. Socially he is a pleasant gentleman, and in



CARLTON B. LIVERMORE.

business of strict integrity. On January 25, 1900, he married Jeannette M. Montgomery of Silver Creek; they have a daughter, Pauline Rosaltha, born April 5, 1903.

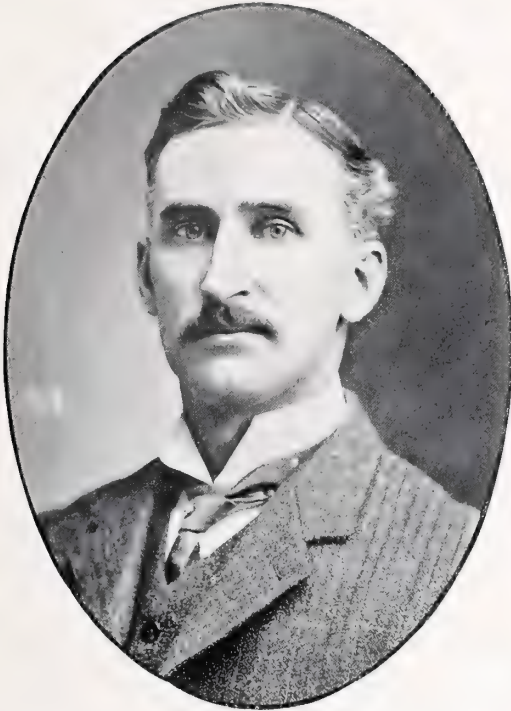
WILLIAM H. MARVIN.

William H. Marvin, a son of Henry Floyd Marvin and Mary (Deomney) Marvin, was born at Smith's Mills, Town of Hanover,

January 3, 1869. He received his education in the common schools of Chautauqua County, and on February 18, 1886, took up his residence at Forestville. He studied the furniture and undertaking business and on June 28, 1898, went into the business on his own account, in partnership with Daniel A.

County completed to the present generation an unbroken citizenship in the new world of almost two centuries during which the brain and muscle of this family were devoted to the development of the vast and unlimited resources of our country. Israel Record was a son of Rev. John Record who was a prominent citizen and pastor of the Baptist Church of Poughkeepsie, New York. Israel Record was born October 12, 1798, at Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1830, with his wife and two children he moved to Sherman, this county; a few years later he moved to the Town of Hanover and lived there until he died. His marriage resulted in eight children: Emily, who married William Wood; Ursula, who married Norman Babcock of Silver Creek; Laura, who married William Parkman; William K. Record, John G. Record, Walter Record, Cornelius Record and Daphne Record.

His memory was a wonderful store house of knowledge and it is said that within a few days after President Cleveland's inaugural address was published he repeated it verbatim and remembered it perfectly



WILLIAM H. MARVIN.

Dye under the firm name of Marvin & Dye. The firm has prospered and is now one of the leading establishments in the town.

Mr. Marvin was married on September 7, 1898, at Forestville to Miss Alice L. Reynolds, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester W. Reynolds of Forestville.

ISRAEL RECORD.

The Democracy of Chautauqua County lost one of its strongest adherents when on July 16, 1887, Israel Record of Silver Creek closed his eyes in their last sleep and passed over into the unknown world. Israel Record descended from a line of ancestors who were thoroughly American in their character and democratic in their habits. A hundred years spent in the valleys of the Hudson were but the sequel of their earlier residence in the Colonial settlement, and the sixty years' of life passed in Chautauqua



ISRAEL RECORD.

until he died. Dates and places, laws and state constitutions, amendments and the men who advocated them were as familiar to his memory when past eighty years of age as to the eye of an ordinary man when looking at the printed page of an open book, and when he once asserted the correctness

of a statement it was useless to refer to a book for corroborative proof—he was always bound to be correct.

JOHN G. RECORD.

John G. Record was born at Smith's Mills October 2, 1836, and was a son of Israel and Mary (Gardner) Record. During the last century his ancestors were settled in the rich and fertile valley of the Hudson River which has been made famous for all time to come by the pen of Washington Irving, the prince of American writers. Rev. John Record, the paternal grandfather of John G.



JOHN G. RECORD.

Record, was an active minister of the Baptist Church; he ran a grist mill and was a man of prominence as well as of usefulness in the community in which he resided. His son, Israel Record, (see sketch), the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared at Poughkeepsie and came to the Town of Sherman about 1830; he afterwards removed to the Town of Hanover of which he was a resident until his death in 1887 at eighty years of age. He was a cattle dealer during the active part of his life. His wife was Mary Gardner, who was born in Dutchess County and

passed away in 1880, when in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

John G. Record spent his boyhood days in his native county and received an academic education at Middlebury and Wyoming Academies. Leaving school he read law in 1858 with Sherman and Scott of Forestville; was admitted to the Bar in December, 1859, and practiced successfully at Forestville until his death on August 12, 1895. He was married in 1862 to Mary Farnham of Forestville, who died in March, 1886, and left four children: Nellie, who married I. K. Dye; Walter Record, Charles Record and Ralph Record. On October 2, 1887, John G. Record married Nora M. Hayward of Versailles, New York; to this union were born two children, Daphne and Mollie.

In politics Mr. Record was a zealous Democrat of Jeffersonian views, he always stood upon the platform of the old time genuine principles of his party and advocated honesty and economy in state as well as national affairs. In 1879 Mr. Record was elected Supervisor of the Town of Hanover, and several times accepted nominations from his party for other offices, in its plucky but hopeless fights against the overwhelming Republican majority in Chautauqua County.

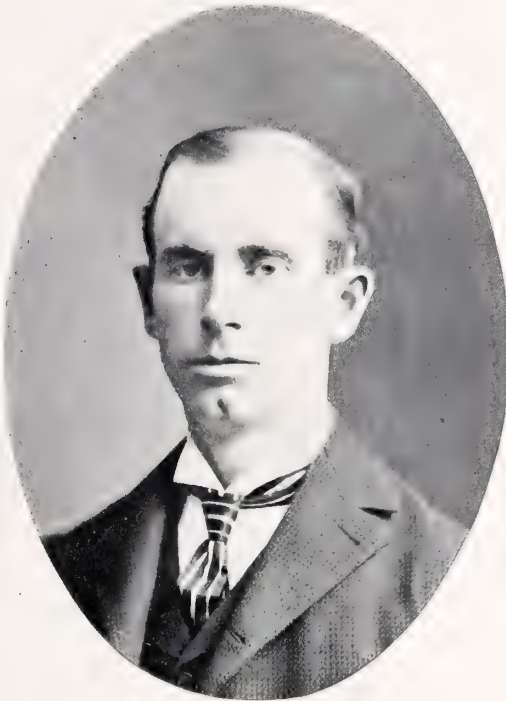
WALTER RECORD.

Walter Record of Forestville, is one of the representative young lawyers of Chautauqua County. He was born in the aforementioned village on June 4, 1868, being a descendant of a family numbered as one of the earliest in the settlement of the county. His father, J. G. Record, was a capable attorney in his day, while his grandfather, Israel Record, settled in Chautauqua County in 1812.

Mr. Record's preliminary education was commenced and finished in the Town of Forestville. Although never attending a law school, he was able to secure an adequate knowledge of law by browsing in the well-stocked library of his father. After being admitted to the Bar of the State in October, 1892, Walter Record formed a partnership with his father, J. G. Record, for the practice of law in the Village of Forestville. That partnership was terminated by the death of the elder Record, two years later, on August 12, 1895. Since that time he has continued to conduct his growing practice unassisted.

While having no particular political ambitions, Attorney Record was selected by the Democratic Party as a candidate for Member of the Assembly in the Second District of Chautauqua County. He was beaten by his Republican opponent, Speaker S. Fred Nixon. Subsequently he was the party's choice for District Attorney, but the usual Republican majorities resulted in the selection of Eleazer Green.

Mr. Record has been twice married, but he is without children. He was married to Nellie M. Judd on July 20, 1889, she dying on August 26, 1894. He was married to his second wife, Minerva P. Strong, on



WALTER RECORD.

March 16, 1898, and at the present time they reside in Forestville.

CHAUNCEY G. TALCOTT.

A farmer, and one of the National Guards who organized a company and helped to repel Lee at Gettysburg, is Chauncey G. Talcott, who is a son of William D. and Persis Brandgee (Gage) Talcott, and was born in Silver Creek, New York, October 6, 1834. Until the coming of William D. Talcott to Silver Creek in 1831, the family had lived in Connecticut since 1632, that being the date when an Englishman named John Tal-

cott landed at Boston, Massachusetts, and then went to Hartford, Connecticut. He soon after acquired a large tract of land. One of the patentees named in the charter of Charles the First, granted to Connecticut, 1662, and it was the foundation of the wealth owned by later members of the older family. The Talcott Mountains were named for a member of the family, probably for Governor Joseph Talcott, who was one of the early Governors of the colony—from 1724 to 1741. David Talcott was our subject's grandfather and he spent his life in his native state. His son, William D. Talcott (father), was born in Glastonberry, Connecticut, on March 3, 1811, where he lived until he attained his twentieth year. In 1831 he set out for Buffalo but after reaching it remained only a short time and then went to Jamestown, this county. A few months later he went to Silver Creek, arriving November 2, where he bought a home and resided until he died, December 15, 1880. By trade he was a harness maker and saddler, which he followed at this place until 1839 when he began lumbering, ship-building, etc., continuing this business until 1876. William D. Talcott was a man of magnetic influence, with good judgment and rare perspicacity, and conducted his business in a systematic manner. Politically he trained with the Democrats and held the offices of Superintendent of Highways, School Trustee and Supervisor of the Town of Hanover. He was a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity, and in 1856 became a member of the Presbyterian Church. Five years later he was created an elder of his church, the duties of which he filled with honor and Christian humility until he was called to join the great congregation above. Sabbath school work especially was the recipient of his attention and generosity. In 1833, he married Persis Brandgee Gage, a native of Winfield, Madison County, this state, where she was born in 1814, but when three years of age her parents, Asa and Nancy (Brace) Gage, brought her to Silver Creek. Mrs. Talcott died August 7, 1878. They were the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter: Chauncey G., Wallace W. and William S. reside in Silver Creek; Asa G., lives in Buffalo; Walter makes his home at Sandusky, Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth (Talcott) Harroun, of New York City. Mrs. Talcott was a woman possessing rare motherly characteristics and enjoyed the peace of a genuine Christian



CHAUNCEY G. TALCOTT.



WILLIAM D. TALCOTT.

spirit. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church at Silver Creek, and her body is laid away to rest in Glenwood Cemetery, Silver Creek. Coming from the renowned English family of Gage, the best blood of that country flowed in her veins. Viscount Gage, an old Irish nobleman, belonged to the same family and she was closely connected with our own Revolutionary hero, General Gage.

Chauncey G. Talcott was reared at Silver Creek and after graduation in the public schools he was sent to the Brockport Collegiate Institute and later, in 1856, he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Buffalo. Being thus fitted by education as well as natural endowments for business, he walked out in life and began as an accountant for a lumber firm in Toledo, Ohio, but after a stay lasting one year he went into his father's service, keeping the accounts of his large lumber and lake transportation business. In the fall of 1858 he entered into partnership with his uncle, John H. Talcott, the firm name being Talcott & Company, and their business in wool and tanning. The partnership continued for twenty years and was dissolved in 1878 by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Talcott has been engaged in farming and dealing in live stock and real estate. The beautiful home where he resides is but a small portion of his property holdings. In 1859 he organized a company of National Guards and was made its First Lieutenant. In 1863 when the Confederate Army invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Talcott was commissioned Captain of the company and took it to Gettysburg, but after the Rebel Army was repulsed they returned home, having seen about one month's active service.

On December 7, 1858, he married Maria L. Lee, a daughter of Oliver Lee, of Silver Creek, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and one of the earliest settlers in this town. They have an adopted daughter, Helen M. Abell, a daughter of William H. and Eliza (Lee) Abell. Chauncey G. Talcott is a member of the Presbyterian Church and serves it in the capacity of an elder. For four years he was Superintendent of its Sabbath school. He is a Democrat and has held some of the responsible offices in the gift of the town. When Sylvan Lodge, No. 757, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered, Mr. Talcott was a member of it and was elected the first Secretary. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary business

acumen, of undoubted integrity, genial, warm-hearted and generous.

CRAWFORD STEARNS.

Crawford Stearns was born in the Town of Arkwright in 1830. He was a son of Benjamin Stearns, who was born in Vermont and came to Chautauqua County with his father, Abijah Stearns, where he first settled within the present limits of the City of Dunkirk on the Roberts Road about the beginning of the century. Subsequently he removed to the Town of Villenova where he died in the year 1865. His father, Abijah Stearns, came from that branch of the Stearns family which first settled in Vermont, and the subject of this sketch, Crawford Stearns, is a direct descendant from Isaac Stearns who came to Massachusetts from England with Governor Winthrop on the ship *Arabella* in 1630, as shown by the published geneology of the Stearns family.

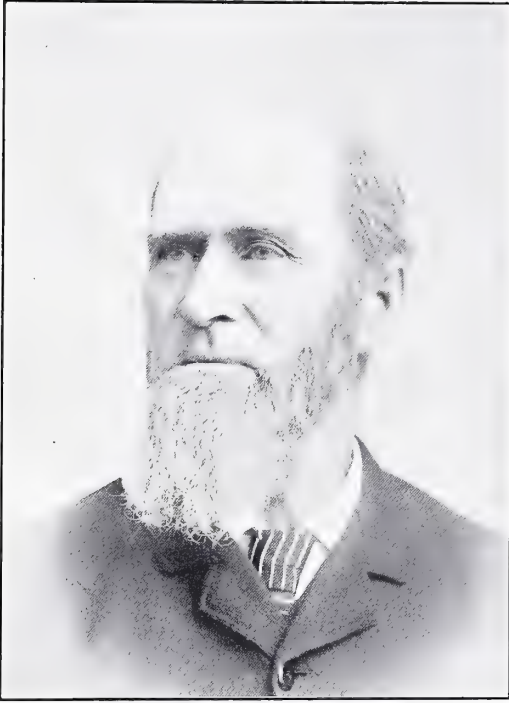
Crawford Stearns was reared on the farm and received his education in the common school. He has always been occupied in agricultural pursuits and in stock raising and dealing. He now owns a large farm of about four hundred acres in Villenova. In 1883 he removed from Villenova to Forestville. In 1854 Mr. Stearns was united in marriage with Lovisa White, a daughter of Joel White of Arkwright, who was born in 1835. Joel White, the father of Mrs. Stearns, came to Chautauqua County from Leroy, Genesee County, having come from Chesterfield, Massachusetts, to Leroy, as a child early in the century. Noah White, the father of Joel White, was a Revolutionary soldier, having served for four years in the War for Independence. The mother of Mrs. Stearns was ————— Vinton, who was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and her father, Abiatha Vinton, was a Revolutionary soldier, having served from the firing of the minute guns until the complete close of the Revolutionary War and was one of the men that suffered all of the hardships of Valley Forge.

They are the parents of two children, Honorable Lester F. Stearns, born July 27, 1855, (see Dunkirk section), and Allie M., born in 1860, and who married Irving Bowers in 1881 and resides at Forestville.

Crawford Stearns, full of push and energy, has as a natural consequence been very successful and now in the autumn of



RESIDENCE OF CHAUNCEY TALCOTT, SILVER CREEK--THE OLIVER LEE HOMESTEAD.



CRAWFORD STEARNS.

life is enjoying the fruits of his efforts. Politically he is a strong Republican. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he is also a steward and trustee. He is a member of Hanover Grange No. 594, Patrons of Husbandry, and Hanover Lodge No. 10, Ancient Order United Workmen. Strong in his convictions, pleasant and kindly in temperament and disposition, he is respected and esteemed by all who come in contact with him. Mrs. Stearns is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which she is a faithful worker.

GEORGE E. TOWNE.

George E. Towne is a man who has been prominently identified with the public and political affairs of Chautauqua County and is also an advocate of recognized learning and ability in the profession of law. He was born in Keene, New Hampshire, November 7, 1854, and is a son of Andrew H. and Caroline (Spring) Towne. Five generations of Townes have been native to the state of New Hampshire and have lived in the immediate vicinity of Keene. The grandparent of the subject, David Towne,



MRS. CRAWFORD STEARNS.

was one of the daring patriots and valiant soldiers who under the incomparable leadership of Ethan Allen, captured Fort Ticonderoga during the Revolutionary War. He was also one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" who won such a decisive and overwhelming victory at Bennington, Vermont. Andrew H. Towne, (father), is a resident of Franklinville, New York, and has been engaged in agricultural and viticultural pursuits the major part of his life. His wife, a native of Grafton, Vermont, died in 1888.

George E. Towne passed his childhood in New Hampshire and removed to Cattaraugus County at the age of thirteen. He entered the TenBroeck Academy at Franklinville, graduating in 1875, and soon after began to read law with a cousin, Hon. Alfred Spring, now a Supreme Court Justice, and the next year accepted the principalship of the Little Valley High School, which position he held a year, and then resumed his law studies. He was admitted to practice in all of the courts of the state of New York at Rochester in October, 1879, but began an actual practice of his profession in Cattaraugus, where he remained six months. In 1880 he removed to Silver Creek where he now resides. In 1888 he was



GEORGE E. TOWNE.

elected to the Legislature, his course so completely met with the approbation of his constituents, he was enthusiastically returned. While in the Legislature he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Claims. He was recognized as one of the leaders of the House on the Republican side, and gained an enviable reputation as a speaker, a logical and persuasive reasoner and a man of broad and thorough acquaintance with public questions. Mr. Towne has a pleasing address and as a lawyer enjoys the confidence and high esteem of his fellow men.

One June 18, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Smith of Franklinville. Thier children are: Frank H., Hazel, Josephine, Caroline.

FRANK L. SMITH.

Frank L. Smith of Silver Creek, a man who has attained a prominent position among the younger generation of citizens, was born in Hanover July 23, 1871. His father was Daniel C. Smith and his mother's maiden name was Cordelia C. Cushman. He has lived all his life in Hanover.

Mr. Smith attended the Union School at Silver Creek and the Cornell Law School.



FRANK L. SMITH.

He was admitted as an attorney at law at the July term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Department of the State of New York.

From July 1, 1898, Mr. Smith was a member of the law firm of Towne & Smith, and since January 1, 1904, he has been a member of the firm of Stearns, Towne & Smith, in Dunkirk. He is a Mason—a member of Silver Creek Lodge, No. 757—and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an attendant at the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Smith has at various times been chosen by his fellow citizens to offices of some importance, the duties of which he has always performed with conspicuous ability and faithfulness. He was Justice of the Peace of Hanover in 1897-1898, Supervisor in 1900-1901, and Loan Commissioner of Chautauqua County, 1902-1906. He married M. Josephine Robinson at Buffalo January 16, 1897. His children are Marion Josephine and Marvin F. Smith.

GORDON L. WEEKS.

Gordon L. Weeks of Silver Creek was born in Ellery February 23, 1842. His father was Liscomb Weeks of that town. He at



GORDON L. WEEKS.

tended the common schools in Ellery and the Academies at Westfield and Fredonia. He received an appointment to the Albany Normal School and as he had a liking for the work of a teacher, he pursued his studies in the Normal School, graduating in July, 1864. Throughout the period of his schooling, Mr. Weeks performed farm work or taught school to provide himself with necessary funds, and he thus knows what it is to make his own way in early life. On December 27, 1865, Mr. Weeks married Matilda F. Gillis of Fredonia. They have one daughter, Alice Gratia Weeks. Mr. Weeks has lived in his present home since April 1, 1868. He taught school in Silver Creek, Salamanca, Ripley and other places, and in 1872 he bought the Silver Creek Mills. For the last quarter of a century or since 1879, he has given his own time and attention to the mill and to the flour and feed business. He has built up a fine trade and is known for many miles as a master of his business and a man of upright character. While Mr. Weeks is not by disposition a seeker after public office, his ability and merit have been recognized by his selection for the office of President of the village, which he held three terms. He was a member of the Board of Education for six years and was Treasurer of the village one term. He is not a member of any church or fraternal organization.

HERBERT P. WHITE.

Herbert Peter White was born in Nashville, in Hanover township, October 19, 1856, and has lived in Forestville since 1874. His father was Allen White and his grandfather Peter White, who came to Hanover in 1834. He attended public school at Nashville and afterward the Forestville Free Academy, completing his education at Hamilton College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1881. He was a classmate in college with Hon. S. Frederick Nixon. When there he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and for the last three years has been Master of Hanover Lodge, No. 152. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. White was married in June, 1900, at Forestville, to Susan Mary Record, daughter of Dr. Henry A. and Helen Record of that place. A son, Albion Nelson Record, was born to them on May 29, 1901.

Mr. White was admitted to the practice of law at the General Term, Rochester, in April, 1882. Afterward he taught school for a number of years and then associated with his father, Allen White in general farming and grape growing in the Town of Hanover. Since 1900 he has given his entire time to the practice of law, and is now associated with Walter Record in law

practice in Forestville under the firm name of Record & White. He is a Democrat in politics and has never sought political preferment. In 1893, however, he was elected President of the village and was kept on the Village Board from that time until 1899. He



HERBERT P. WHITE.

was one of the incorporators of the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Company and its first Secretary.

DAVID T. SMITH.

David T. Smith comes of Revolutionary stock. He was born in Conewango, Cattaraugus County, New York, April 14, 1843. On his mother's side his grandmother's father was a soldier of the Revolution. His grandfather, Jotham Metcalf, who came to Conewango in 1821, was a soldier of 1812. His father, Zalmon Smith, was born in Rochester, New York, and came to Conewango when he was six years of age. He was a soldier of the Civil War, in the same company and regiment as David T. Smith.

Mr. Smith was educated in the common schools and in Randolph Academy. He has lived in Forestville since March, 1889. He enlisted in the Civil War in Company E, Ninth New York Cavalry, in 1861, and served

for three years, making an excellent record as a brave soldier. He was wounded at Brandy Station, Virginia, 1863.

Mr. Smith engaged in the lumber business in Bradford in 1865, where he remained five years. He was in the same business in Randolph for the succeeding twelve years and in Red House for the next five years. He was interested also in the manufacturing of wood handles. He was keeper in Auburn and Clinton prisons for one and a half years, from 1887 to March, 1889, at which time he removed to Forestville and purchased a farm for the cultivation of grapes and garden vegetables.

Mr. Smith has held various public offices. He was Commissioner of Highways two terms, Supervisor in 1875 and 1879, in Randolph; was elected Collector of Hanover in 1898, for a term of two years; and was chosen Supervisor of the town in 1901 and was re-elected to that office in 1903, which position he now holds.

He was married to Amelia Davis, daughter of Hiram Davis of New Albion, July 16,



DAVID T. SMITH.

1865. Children have been born of the union as follows: Addie, born September 13, 1868, died October 17, 1893. She was married in June, 1886, to Addison Lake of Randolph, who with a daughter, Gertrude, twelve years old, survives. Clarence D.,



STEPHEN HOXIE YORK.

born February 12, 1875, married Katie Sanford July 20, 1898.*

Mr. Smith is active in various fraternal and patriotic orders. He was a member of Conewango Lodge, No. 282, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of East Randolph. In 1876 he was First District Deputy of the Cattaraugus District of that order, and is now a member of Forestville Lodge, No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of Randolph Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and now belongs to Forestville Lodge, No. 152. He was a charter member of D. T. Wiggins Post, No. 297, Grand Army of the Republic, Randolph, was twice Commander of that Post and transferred his membership to G. L. Pierce Post, No. 439, Forestville. He is Past Master of Hanover Grange, No. 595, of Forestville Patrons of Husbandry, and was for ten years Fire Director. He is a member of Forest City Tent, No. 99, Knights of the Maccabees, of Forestville.

He and his wife and daughter joined the Baptist Church of Forestville in 1890 and the son in 1892.

STEPHEN HOXIE YORK.

Stephen Hoxie York, a man who was var-



MRS. STEPHEN HOXIE YORK.

iously and extensively engaged in business pursuits in the Town of Hanover, was a son of Warren D. and Sarah (Crumb) York, who was born December 12, 1841, at Brookfield, New York. His grandfather, Yeomans York, belonged to an old Revolutionary family of Connecticut, where he was born and from whence he emigrated to the State of New York, locating at Brookfield, where he died in 1860, aged ninety-three years. His brothers, who were all older than himself, enlisted and served in the Revolutionary War. He was twice married; first to Miss Rogers, by whom he had two children; his second wife was Miss Catherine Collins, who bore him a family of seven children, six boys and one girl. Warren D. York (father) was born in Madison County, in 1819 and died at Liberty, Nebraska. He came to Chautauqua County in 1868, settling in the Town of Hanover, where he engaged in the manufacture of cheese until 1885, when he removed to Nebraska. He had a family of six children: Stephen H. (subject); Lewis; Warren Y.; Selah; Lucy, who married George Crumb; Eliza, married Frank H. Morrison.

Stephen H. York married January 7, 1866, Josephine Ramsdell, a daughter of John Ramsdell of Madison County, New

York. Mr. York was educated in the common schools and the academy, and like many other successful men, gained a good physical basis for his after career by working upon a farm. His farming experience however, lasted only three years, when he engaged in the manufacture of cheese, wagons, and lumber at Forestville, under the firm name of House & York. He remained in that business about a year, when he retired from the firm and joining with his father went into the same business which became successful and lucrative. In 1873 he sold his interests in the manufacturing enterprise and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Villanova, under the firm name of Maples & York, but at the expiration of two years returned to Forestville and again engaged in the lumber business in connection with his cousin. Three years was the limit in this business also, and in the spring of 1881 he removed to Smith Mills, built a large store and again engaged in merchandising, which business he successfully conducted until his death, March 6, 1898.

Mr. York was a life long Republican, an earnest advocate of its principles, and had been called to fill the offices of Collector and Town Clerk, the latter office he held continuously since 1885, until his death. Mr. York was a pleasant, agreeable man in his general demeanor, possessed of good business qualifications and a laudable ambition.

ALBERT H. STEBBINS.

Albert H. Stebbins of Silver Creek, a descendant of one of the old pioneer families of the Town of Hanover and Chautauqua County, is a son of Marcus and Emeline (Moore) Stebbins. His grandfather, Hesadiah Stebbins, came with Francis Webber from Monson, Massachusetts, in 1804. They were the first settlers and the first purchasers of land in what is now Sheridan. Marcus N. Stebbins, father of Albert H., was born in Sheridan in 1819, and owned one hundred forty acres of the original farm, where he lived until his death in 1886. The farm is now owned and occupied by Marcus and Edith Stebbins, the youngest son and daughter. Albert H. was born on the same farm May 15, 1842, and moved to Silver Creek in 1892. Albert H. united in marriage with Clara Smith, a native of Leicester, England, who died in 1883, leaving

four children: Loren W., who married Grace Birdsey; Scuyler C., married Jessie Mead, daughter of S. L. Mead; Smith H., who graduated as Civil Engineer from Cornell University in 1895, and married Alice Keegan of Ithaca, New York, and Mary L. Albert H. married Nina E. Congdon in 1886, who died in 1892, leaving one child, Clara A. In 1901 he married Julia (Fuller) Watts, who is a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller. Albert H. commenced business for himself in 1864 in farming and dealing in real estate. He owned seven different farms in Hanover



ALBERT H. STEBBINS.

and Sheridan, also five houses in Silver Creek.

In politics he is a staunch Republican and has served the Town of Hanover for sixteen consecutive years, nine years as Assessor, and seven as Supervisor.

He commenced his education in Sheridan and finished at Randolph Academy in 1863. He was associated with parties in St. Clair, Michigan, in building the schooner John W. Hanaford in 1875, and was successful as manager and owner until 1903. He affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Mason. Mr. Stebbins is a lineal descendant of Rowland Stebbins, of the Town and Parish of Stebbing, England.



HENRY G. ALLEN.

DANIEL SHERMAN.

Judge Daniel Sherman was born in Busti November 29, 1821, and died at his home in Forestville March 29, 1903. For many years Judge Sherman was one of the conspicuous public men of the county and was also actively identified with various business interests. He was elected District Attorney of Chautauqua County in 1851 and at the conclusion of a three years' term he became attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians, a position he held for twelve years. Later he was appointed agent for the Six Nations

**DANIEL SHERMAN.**

of New York and in 1882 he was elected Surrogate of Chautauqua County, which position he held until 1894.

Judge Sherman married Mary Colville, April 28, 1852. They had five children, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, William and Julia D. Sherman.

HENRY G. ALLEN.

Henry G. Allen, cashier of the State Bank of Forestville, comes of old Chautauqua County stock. While he was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, December 30, 1850, his grandfather, Worthy Allen, settled in Sheridan in 1815, and his father, Spencer Allen, was born in Sheridan February 5, 1818. He moved to Wisconsin, where the subject of this sketch was born, and returned to Sheridan in 1858, where he died February 7, 1884.

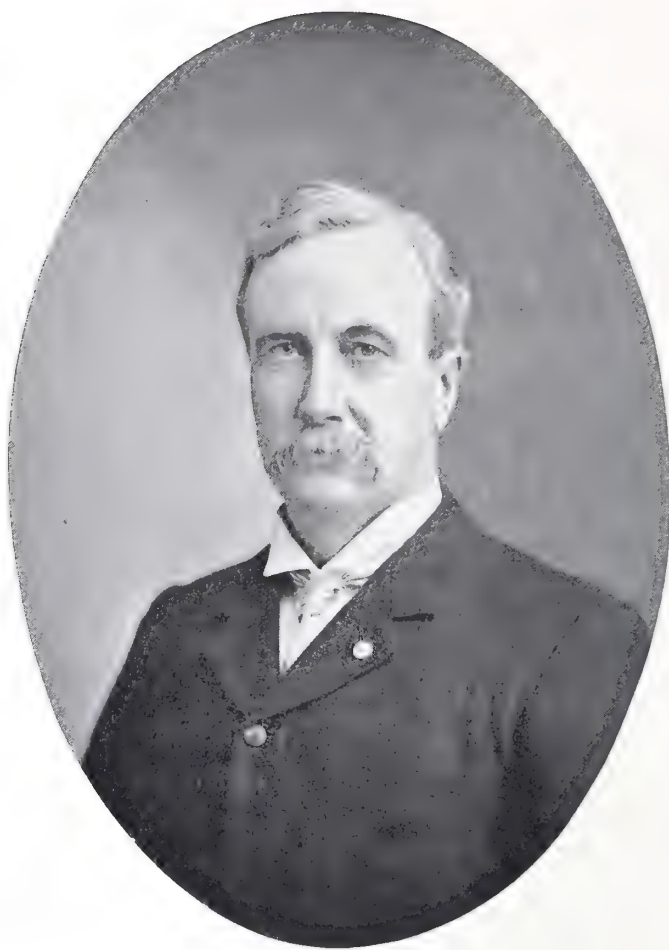
Mr. Allen received a common district school education and later took a Higher English course at the Fredonia Normal School. He began life as a wage-earner as a messenger boy in the Western Union Telegraph office at Fredonia, and by faithful and diligent work rose to the position of manager of the office, in which capacity he served for over ten years. He entered the Fredonia National Bank in April, 1884, was bookkeeper for two and one-half years and then advanced to assistant cashier. He held this position for ten years, resigning to accept the position of cashier of the State Bank of Forestville November 1, 1896.

Mr. Allen was married to Hattie E. Colburn in Fredonia, November 13, 1878. They have three children. He is a Republican in politics, but has never aspired to public office. He is a member of Forestville Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons, and Worthy Patron of Forestville Chapter, No. 247, Order of the Eastern Star.

A further fact of interest regarding Mr. Allen's ancestry—he is a great-grandson of Rev. John Spencer, who was the first itinerant preacher that preached in Western New York, and who was born in 1758. A biography of Rev. John Spencer appears in Volume II of this History, pages 639-643.

EMMONS J. SWIFT.

The cause of education in Western New York was faithfully served by Emmons J. Swift in the capacity of teacher and School Commissioner for twenty-two years, covering the period from 1869 to 1891. Mr. Swift was born February 20, 1852, on the farm in the southern part of Hanover, settled by his grandfather, Jacob Swift, who moved from the Town of Lisle, Broome County, this state, reaching the Hanover wilderness, overlooking Lake Erie, September 20, 1822, the day that his oldest son Joel C., the father of Emmons, was one year old. The maternal parent was Frances A., daughter of Reverend Jonas Glazier, a Baptist preacher, who moved from Massachusetts to Napoli, Cattaraugus County, in an early day. Emmons was the oldest of a family of four sons. He was educated in the common schools and the Forestville Academy; began teaching at the age of seventeen and continued his work for thirteen years, being principal of the schools at Cherry Creek, this county; Versailles, Perrysburg, Dayton and Cattaraugus in Cat-



EMMONS J. SWIFT.

taraugus County. He closed his last term of school in that county the day before Christmas and in one week thereafter, on New Year's Day following, assumed the duties of School Commissioner in the Second Commissioner District of our county.

He took front rank from the first in matter of school supervision, being prominent in the formation of the Western New York Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents, the first body in our state to use Uniform Teachers' examinations. Commissioner Swift was a strong advocate of this feature of unification until it finally became engrafted into our state educational system. He took a leading interest in state as well as local educational meetings and was elected President of the New York State Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents. As School Commissioner he was renominated each time by acclamation and his efficiency and popularity demonstrated by largely increased majorities at the polls; but he declined a renomination for fourth term.

In November, 1891, under the administration of President Harrison Mr. Swift was appointed one of the twelve United States Internal Revenue Agents and assigned to duty in New York City. He was soon transferred to Greensboro, North Carolina, and given charge of the division which includes the three states, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. This of all the divisions is considered the most difficult to handle. This work consists of the detection of and the prosecution for fraud on the Internal Revenue, and includes the suppression of illicit distillation. Many are the hair-raising encounters with southern mountain moonshiners that "Colonel Swift" could recount. He remained chief of that division until a change in the politics of the national administration led to his resignation.

He returned to the Swift homestead which has never passed from the family, and when the present State Liquor Tax Law was enacted he entered the competitive Civil Service examination and passed second highest in the Eighth Judicial District and was the first Special Agent appointed from the eligible list in the district after the war veterans were out of the way.

He served the state in that capacity till October, 1899, when wholly unknown to him, and while he was absent from the county, being at work in New York City, he was

selected by his party to fill a vacancy on the county ticket of the Republican Party for County Treasurer, to be elected at the coming election, and on the twentieth of that month assumed the duties of that responsible office having been appointed by Governor Roosevelt to fill a vacancy that had occurred. He was successful at the November election of that year and has since filled the office with honor to himself and credit to his constituency, being re-nominated by acclamation in 1902.

He married June 30, 1881, an academic teacher of prominence in Western New York, Mary E. Merritt, oldest daughter of George W. Merritt, and Emmons Glazier is the only child. Among the first to pass the State Teachers' examinations under the present system were Mr. and Mrs. Swift, each of whom as the result is the holder of a life certificate.

R. J. QUALE.

At the head of some of the foremost institutions in Silver Creek is R. J. Quale, President of the State Bank of Silver Creek, who was born in Middlebury, Wyoming County, July 1, 1856. His parents and grandparents were all residents of Wyoming County, in which his grandparents on his father's and also his mother's side took up their abode in an early day. Mr. Quale has lived in Silver Creek since 1874, when he removed to that village and began work in the office of Howes Babcock & Company. His education was received from the common schools, the Attica High School and the LeRoy Academic Institute. In 1880 he married Corinne Howes, daughter of the late Simeon Howes, manufacturer, at Silver Creek. They have two sons, Howes J., who is a student in the University of Michigan and Grant W., who is attending the Pennsylvania Military College, and one daughter, Helen L., a graduate of Wellesley College.

Mr. Quale comes of hardy pioneer stock. His father, J. M. Quale, is living in Orleans County, this state, at the age of eighty-five, and is still able to follow the occupation of a miller, a trade that was learned by the subject of this sketch and two brothers. His mother, Melissa Wilson Quale, who was born in 1820, died in 1894. Mr. Quale was twice elected President of the village, an office that sought him quite naturally. Apart from this he has not accepted public position. In addition to the bank presi-



RALPH J. QUALE.



PERHAM O. TOWER.

gency named, he is President of the Columbia Postal Supply Company, manufacturers of postal machines for United States and other governments; of the Silver Creek Upholstering Company, wholesale manufacturers of parlor furniture, and he is interested in several other enterprises in Silver Creek and elsewhere which distinguish him as a leading and progressive citizen of the community.

PERHAM O. TOWER.

Perham O. Tower was born in Hanover February 27, 1849. The ancestry of this family in the United States is traced back to John Tower, who came from Hingham, England, in 1637, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Nathaniel Tower, great-grandfather of P. O. Tower, came to Westfield June 29, 1794. He was a Revolutionary soldier under Col. Ebenezer Allen. Pamela, his daughter was born in Westfield June 29, 1795, and died July 17, 1797. Cephas, a son of Nathaniel, died in Westfield September 2, 1797.

Nathaniel Tower was the first white settler in Chautauqua County. He lived until 1836, so knew where Westfield was located.

Otis Tower, grandfather of P. O. Tower, came from Vermont and settled in the Town of Hanover in 1811. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the burning of Buffalo.

Perham O. Tower's father was Col. Lanson Tower, born in Vermont April 22, 1805. His mother was Diana (Perham) Tower, who was born in the same state April 15, 1815. They were married in 1835. Perham O. Tower married Melissa M. Mitchell September 16, 1876, at Whitney's Point, New York. Her father was George W. Mitchell, a native of Rhode Island. Her mother was Sarah Perham, born in Massachusetts. A daughter, Florence E., was born of this union April 20, 1878, at Forestville.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and Forestville Academy. He followed farming until he was twenty years of age and went west in November, 1869. In 1870 he took up a homestead at Newton, Kansas, which he afterward sold. In 1871 in company with another party he built the first business house in Hutchinson, Kansas. In 1871 he went with the Engineering Corps and stayed until the

fall of 1872, when he left the corps and became a contractor on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. On account of the hard times of 1873 work on the railroad was discontinued, not having any more work there, he went with another party to Silver City, which was nine hundred miles from any railroad. Here they prospected until they located the Commercial and McGregor mines, which proved to be profitable.

In the fall of 1873 he drove his team from Silver City to Dallas, Texas, to contract on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Six hundred miles through which he traveled was an Indian country and the Indians were on the war-path. On arriving at Dallas, he found the Southern Pacific hadn't sufficient funds to construct the road. He stayed there until the fall of 1874, when he returned to Georgetown, New Mexico. He then developed the Commercial mine, putting it on a paying basis. He remained there until 1876. Wishing to visit his home and the Centennial, he returned by way of Santiago, California.

In the fall of 1876 he purchased the present home where he now lives and engaged in buying and selling fruit. In 1881 he went to Whitney's Point, Broome County, where he has farms and wished to improve them.

In the fall of 1883 he returned to New Mexico to look after his mining interests. He returned in the fall of 1884 to Whitney's Point for his family and returned to New Mexico, where he stayed until the fall of 1886, when he returned to Whitney's Point.

In the spring of 1887 he came to the old homestead at Forestville, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business.

He is the proprietor of the Forestville Veneer and Basket Manufactory, also two stores at Forestville and a general store at Smiths Mills. He is also the owner of his father's and grandfather's farm, on which he has large vineyards.

Mr. Tower held the office of Town Clerk for two terms, was nominated for Supervisor but declined the candidacy. He is a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar; also a member of the Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star; a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Forestville; also a member of the Order of the United Workmen, since 1888.

JAMESTOWN.

BY VERNELLE A. HATCH.



VERNELLE A. HATCH.

The early history of Jamestown does not differ materially from that of thousands of other cities of its class. Beginning as a lumber camp in a wilderness, the settlement grew to a village which year by year spread itself out over the surrounding hills and finally became the metropolis of Chautauqua County. There was nothing phenomenal about its growth. The site was simply a natural center of population. The lumber camp became a hamlet, the hamlet a village, the village a town and the town a city because it was an advantageous point for the location of business enterprises, and because the citizens worked together in harmony for the advancement of the interests of the community.

It will serve no useful purpose to devote space to speculation as to the first white settler who visited the site of the future city. Probably the Marquis De Celoron in that famous trip in 1749, which is described at length elsewhere, passed through Jamestown on his way to the Allegheny River. It is said he camped one night on the shores of Chautauqua Lake a few miles from Jamestown and when he resumed his journey he could not very well have avoided passing through what is now the heart of the city. It is really of no importance whether he did, or did not, for the first white man to seriously consider the place as a possible site for a settlement, was James Prendergast, and

it is from him that the city takes its name.

The members of the Prendergast family were prominent in the early history of the county. They had explored many sections of the south and west and their adventures with the Indians, together with the numerous hardships and privations which they were compelled to endure, would no doubt provide material for an interesting story. It will be sufficient to say, however, that the Prendergasts after all their wanderings had in the year 1806 purchased thirty-five hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Mayville and settled themselves to clearing away the forest. One day a span of horses wandered away and we are told that James, the youngest of eleven children, was assigned the task of finding them. It was no small task. The country was unsettled and heavily wooded, and it is fair to assume that the prospective founder of Jamestown did not derive any great degree of enjoyment from his lonesome journey through the forest.

Just how much time was spent in this search does not appear from any contemporaneous writings. We are told that he proceeded southward, that after a time he came to an Indian camp on the Chautauqua Lake outlet, that he was profoundly impressed with the possibilities of this region, and that he remained here a day or two before resuming his journey. As accurate an account, perhaps, as can be found, is written by Gilbert W. Hazeltine, who says:

"The dense pine forest, the rapid

stream, whispered to him scenes connected with his future. His Indian friends intuitively seemed to understand his errand; they undoubtedly had seen his horses and tried to tell him so. A party was about starting for Kiantone and he was invited to join them. Was this not another act of Providence guiding him on his way? He passed through the vast pinery of the Connewango Val-

country ever produced. He found his horses on the grass meadows near what is now known as Rutledge, in Cattaraugus County. They appeared to remember him as an old acquaintance and were willing to go home.

"This memorable tramp of James Prendergast through the unbroken wilderness of Southern Chautauqua, by chance if you will, took him through



JAMES PRENDERGAST.

FOUNDER OF JAMESTOWN.

ley; he saw the little clearings on the Connewango and the Kiantone where the Indians had planted their corn for centuries. Here had been the granaries of the Six Nations, here had been one of their cities of safety. At Kiantone they pointed him to go north for his horses. He followed their direction and passed through those forests of enormous pines, the largest and best any

the two locations which were to be his future homes; he found his horses, his fortune and his fame. All his acts indicate that the inspiring idea of founding a city had been generated in his fertile brain."

Unquestionably Mr. Prendergast then and there conceived the idea of founding a village, although as a matter of fact it was two years later before the idea

was carried into execution. Regarding the wisdom of his plans Coleman E. Bishop says:

"He had traversed unbroken miles of as magnificent pine forests as ever stood. He reasoned that the first, and for many years, the only remunerative industry of the settlers on these headwaters must be lumbering; that the first mills and best water privilege would inevitably be the center of trade and population for the whole section. He therefore selected Chautauqua Lake as his millpond, the nearest point to the lake where the outlet broke into a ripple, as the site of his mills and city. The prophetic sagacity of this location, as well as the subsequent management of the enterprise, stamps James Prendergast as the most marked character of this family of able men."

Mr. Prendergast's first move was to purchase some land. His brother, acting under his instructions, secured one thousand acres at two dollars per acre. The present steamboat landing is located near the center of the tract thus purchased. In the early autumn of 1809 Mr. Prendergast journeyed southward to inspect his purchase, this time accompanied by an employe named John Blowers, and it is written that on his arrival he told Blowers for the first time that he intended to found a settlement. "This stream," he said, pointing to the outlet, "will furnish power for a sawmill. These pine trees I will cut into lumber. To do this I must have workmen, and when I have the workmen I shall have the village."

Many reminiscences have been written about the early days of Jamestown, yet little has been said about Blowers. Undoubtedly he was a trusted employe of the Prendergasts, and had much confidence in their business acumen, for he acquiesced in the suggestion that he should settle in this wilderness, and in

1810 he erected a small log cabin on the banks of the outlet. This circumstance is noteworthy, because this log cabin was the first building to be constructed on the site of Jamestown. Later a story and a half log house was built for the use of Mr. Prendergast and family. This, too, was located on the banks of the outlet. Then a dam was built for water power midway between the boatlanding and Warner's dam. A sawmill and a gristmill followed, and the foundation of Jamestown was laid.

It is evident that there were citizens who did not approve of Mr. Prender-



ALEXANDER T. PRENDERGAST.

gast's methods, for it is a matter of record that in 1812 he was indicted by the Grand Jury of Chautauqua County for erecting this dam "to the great injury and common nuisance of the liege citizens of the state," and although he removed the obstruction he was tried, found guilty and fined fifteen dollars, to which sum was added a substantial bill of costs, litigation even in those primitive days being relatively as expensive as now. Still Mr. Prendergast was not discouraged. He rebuilt his dam on a new site where, let us hope, it was not regarded as a "common nui-

sance" to the "liege citizenship of the state."

There is little of importance to relate regarding the next few years. Fire about this time destroyed the buildings which had been erected with such infinite labor, but no sooner had the smoking ruins cooled ere Mr. Prendergast was at work rebuilding and soon was in readiness for business again.

Captain William Forbes, another sturdy pioneer, concerning whom considerable has been written, was so far as the writer can ascertain, the next settler. He moved with his family into the second log house built by Mr. Prendergast in the month of December, 1812. This house was located on the east side of Cherry Street between First and Second Streets.

John Blowers, who built the first log house in Jamestown also built the first frame building. This building, which was completed in 1813, was the first tavern of the town. It was managed for a short time by Mr. Blowers, and for years known as the Blowers House, although in 1814 it was sold to Dr. Laban Hazeltine and occupied by him as a dwelling house for nearly forty years. Eventually it went the way of other early landmarks, and nothing now remains.

The little settlement was hardly started when the war with England began, and for a period of two or three years its future prospects were not very bright. Still Mr. Prendergast clung persistently to the idea that this was an ideal location and he did not despair, even after his buildings had been a second time destroyed by fire. Gradually, however, the settlers began to come into the country. Strips of forest land were cleared, roads were laid out, the outlet was bridged, thirty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents out of one hundred dollars, the entire bridge fund of

the county, being appropriated towards defraying this expense, and thus the little settlement grew towards villagehood.

In the spring of 1815 the first operations in real estate began. A number of lots fifty by one hundred twenty feet were surveyed and placed on the market at fifty dollars each, and we are told that fifty dollars was the ruling price for a lot for a period of about ten years, beginning with 1815. Under existing conditions this was enough, for there was little about the location in and



MRS. ALEXANDER T. PRENDERGAST.

of itself to attract any but the adventurous pioneer. Indeed, Jamestown in 1815 was little more than a crude lumber camp, as will be readily seen from the perusal of a sketch written by Judge Foote who describes the village as follows:

"A one and one-half story gristmill building, with two runs of stones, two single sawmills and one gang sawmill, all owned by James Prendergast. There was one small store of goods owned by Jediah and Martin Prendergast of Mayville, managed by Thomas Disher, a clerk. Two small shanty blacksmith shops were occupied by Eleazer Daniels

and Patrick Campbell, and a small out of doors tannery owned by John Burge and James Rice. The chief business was cutting lumber. In November, 1815, there were thirteen families living on Jamestown territory, occupying rude cabins, and some men without families. A few families lived in adjacent territory; one in the extreme northwestern corner of the city limits, and two or three at Cass Mills (East Jamestown)."

Jamestown is now one of the healthiest cities in the state. It was quite the reverse in those days. The marshy land of the swamp bred fever and ague, a common complaint in newly developed country, and the fact that these settlers remained in spite of all these discouragements is ample testimonial to their perseverance and pluck. Among them were: Abner Hazeltine, Daniel Hazeltine, Samuel Barrett, Samuel A. Brown, Thomas W. Harvey, Royal Keyes, Rufus Pier, William Hall, Silas Tiffany, Doctor Foote, Horace Allen, Col. Augustus F. Allen, Dascum Allen, Col. Henry Baker, Adolphus Fletcher, Solomon and Ellick Jones, Charles R. Harvey, Silas Shearman, George W. Tew, William H. Tew, Woodley W. Chandler and John W. Winsor. These names should not be omitted from any historical sketch of Jamestown, or forgotten, because these men were the founders.

The social life of the settlement did not differ materially from that of other settlements of the same size and character. These energetic pioneers did not have much time to devote to celebrations and balls, yet we find they occasionally forgot the sterner duties of life in harmless relaxation. For example, on January 1, 1816, there is an account of a grand ball given at the unfinished hotel at the southeast corner of Main and Third Streets by William Clark and Jesse Smith, and on July 4, 1816, there is an account of a grand Fourth of July

celebration with James Prendergast presiding, Abner Hazeltine, orator of the occasion, and Jesse Smith to read the Declaration. There is no record as to the attendance at the ball or the outcome of the celebration, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it is fair to assume that the one was a social success, and the other a patriotic function which left nothing to be desired.

Jamestown today is remarkably free from the rule of political bosses. No man, or clique, or faction can dictate public policies or control public opinion



JAMES PRENDERGAST.

on any given issue. It is pleasing to note that this was equally true in the beginning, for the first public question to agitate the citizens of the settlement was the selection of a name, and on this question the sentiment was sharply divided. It was an important question to these settlers because they believed the name that was designated would cling to the town for all time to come, and were, therefore, anxious that it should be appropriate.

As previously stated there were thirteen families in the settlement in 1815 and realizing that a post office would

soon be established they appreciated the necessity of selecting a suitable name for the place which at that time was locally known by some as "Prendergast Mills" and by others as "The Rapids," or some other equally uncouth cognomen. All agreed that neither of these names was satisfactory, and so a meeting was called at Doctor Hazeltine's office one evening for the purpose of discussing the question. At this meeting nine of the thirteen families were represented, and all present were soon involved in lively discussion.

"Prendergastberg would be a good name," said one citizen.

"Nonsense," retorted another.

"Prendergastville," suggested a third.

"That's as bad as berg," replied the opposition.

"Why not call the town Jamesville," suggested still another.

"There are other towns in the state with that name," objected Doctor Hazeltine.

Other suffixes to the name of James were suggested but it was soon evident that the assemblage could not agree and the meeting was adjourned.

It happened that among others present on this occasion was a man named Blanchar. This Blanchar was a man of considerable resource as will be seen, for just before the adjournment was taken he addressed the warring factions. "Gentlemen," said he, "it is impossible for us to agree and I will therefore settle the question myself. I have determined on a name and if you will come around to my gristmill in the morning you will find the name over the door."

Without any further argument he departed and we may feel assured that the residents of the settlement had occasion to pass his gristmill the following day. Their curiosity was gratified for pinned over the door was a business

card on which was inscribed in ample capitals—

JAMESTOWN

There was some opposition. It is said the opposing faction sought to ridicule the name out of existence, but were unable to do so. It was short, it was easy, it was appropriate, and in spite of the efforts of all opposed, the people persisted in designating the settlement as Jamestown, and when a year or so later the government established the post office and called it Jamestown, the last vestige of opposition was swept away and it was Jamestown from that time on. It is said the members of the defeated faction finally claimed they had favored the name all the time but did not care to make concessions. Thus terminated the first public controversy. Needless to say it was not by any means the last.

From a rude frontier settlement to a thriving village is a long jump which in the history of Jamestown is bridged by a few short years. In 1815 as previously shown the place was sparsely settled and lumbering was the chief industry. In 1827 this number had increased to such an extent that the desirability of incorporating under a village government was manifest, and an act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature of the state and became a law March 6, 1827. The first village election was held at the home of †Solomon Jones and these officers were elected:

Trustees, Thomas W. Harvey, Jediah E. Budlong, *Daniel Hazeltine Jr., *Samuel Barrett, Alvin Plumb; Treasurer, *Samuel A. Brown; Clerk, George W. Tew; Collector, R. F. Fenton.

After the election E. T. Foote, Horace Allen, *S. A. Brown, *Abner Hazeltine and *Joseph Waite were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and

*For portrait see Civil and Political History, Vol. I.

†For portrait see Vol. I, page 477.

by-laws and when their work was completed Jamestown was ready to assume the duties and responsibilities of a village. The extent of the growth from 1815 to 1827 may be learned from the summary of the business section given in Ferugsson's History as follows: Six stores, two taverns, two groceries, one gristmill, four sawmills, one woolen factory, two clothing shops, one sash factory, two distilleries, two apothecaries, three tailors, two hatters, two saddlers, two wagon makers, two cabinet makers, three law shops, one steamboat. A census of householders is given by the same authority as follows: Solomon Jones, William and Elisha Hall, Hibbert Mon-

Jr., Loren Sherman, Samuel Barrett, Jediah E. Budlong, Richard F. Fenton, Samuel Grout, Daniel Gibson, Lyman Crane, Emerick Evans, Aaron Taylor, Ira Hart, Sedgwick Benham, Horace and Elisha Allen, Woodley W. Chandler, James and James Merrill, Jr., Noah Schofield, Rufus Pier, James Prendergast, Elial T. Foote, William Forbes, James Clark, D. Phillips, James White, Horace Bacon, James Richards, Sanford Holman, Laban and Abner Hazeltine, Wilford Barker, Amory Stearns, John Fent, Elmer Freeman. Other prominent citizens who were not householders were Silas Tiffany, Silas Shearman and wife, Henry Baker and wife,



SOUTHERN VIEW OF JAMESTOWN.

EARLIEST PICTURE IN EXISTENCE, MADE ABOUT 1830

tague, Abraham Winsor, J. Warner Winsor, Abraham Staples, William and John Breed, Jacob Rice, William Knight, William Sherman, Nathaniel Barnes, Jesse Carrier, Loren Johnson, Judson Southland, William Clark, Phineas Palmiter, Richard Hiller, Barber Babcock, William Carpenter, Noah W. Harrington, Joseph Waite, Mrs. Farnam, Samuel A. Brown, Royal and Eber Keyes, Harmis Willard, Adolphus Fletcher, George W. Tew, Nicholas Depew, Henry Morgan, Pearl and Henry Johnson, R. K. Lyon, Daniel Hazeltine, Hiram Kinney, James Dailey, Owen Salisbury, Thomas W. and Charles R. Harvey, Alfred Wilcox, James Carney, Isaac and Isaac Eddy,

William H. Tew and wife, Alvin Plumb, R. V. Cunningham and D. S. Walbridge.

The act incorporating the Village of Jamestown was drawn with great care and provided for all the contingencies that were likely in those days to arise in the transaction of public business. In terse language, the act defined the rights and prescribed the duties of the inhabitants and officials, and all in all was a very satisfactory scheme of government as may be inferred from the fact that the principles that were then laid down were in a large degree adhered to in the subsequent amendments that were made from time to time to meet the demands of a growing village.

The basic idea was to afford every

citizen an opportunity for representation in the settlement of all policies which could affect the future of the village. Hence careful provision was made for notifying the inhabitants of public meetings and of the purpose of such meetings. Provision was also made for inducing reluctant citizens to serve in the capacity of Trustee or other officer by a section which provided that in the event of the failure of a person so elected to serve he was subject to a penalty of ten dollars. There is no record that any attempt was ever made to enforce this section, or that there was

tauke, as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of James Hall's land, thence south to the town line as it is called, being the line between the first and second townships of the eleventh range of townships of the Holland Land Company's land; thence west to the line of the Town of Busty; thence north of the outlet of Chautauque Lake; thence up the said outlet to Solomon Jones' land; thence east to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be known and distinguished as the Village of Jamestown; Provided, nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to vest in the freeholders and inhabitants of said village, any con-



SHAW'S HOTEL, CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

ever any necessity for enforcing it, and it is not surprising that in the course of time it was eliminated from the organic law of the village.

That the problems with which the residents in those days had to contend may be understood, a summary of the act is herewith given.

Section one defines the boundaries of the village and makes other provisions as follows:

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That so much of the Town of Ellicott in the County of Chau-

trol over the said outlet of the Chautauque Lake, or the mill dams, raceways or artificial canals across the same, or connected therewith, any further than to use the waters thereof for extinguishing fires, and to remove any nuisance or nuisances detrimental to the health of the citizens that may be therein: And provided further, That no unimproved land included within said boundaries shall be subject to any village tax or assessment, so long as it shall remain uninclosed and unimproved, unless the same shall be actually laid out into village lots.

"Section 2.—And be it further enacted, That all male persons being citizens

of this state, who shall be above the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided within the boundaries aforesaid six months preceding the first Tuesday in June next, and paid taxes within the Town of Ellicott, the year next preceding, for property possessed within said boundaries, or having a freehold therein, may on the first Tuesday of June next, meet at some proper place to be designated in a written notification to be given by one of the Justices of the Peace of the Town of Ellicott, at least ten days previous to the said first Tuesday in June next, and that then and there it shall be lawful for such persons so convened to proceed to choose by ballot five Trustees of said village, each of whom shall reside in said district and shall be a freeholder therein, or an inhabitant renting a tenement in said village of the yearly value of fifty dollars; who when chosen, shall possess the authority and exercise the powers herein vested in them by this act, and the said Justice is hereby required to preside at such meetings and to declare the persons having the greatest number of votes duly elected Trustees; and on every Tuesday in June thereafter, there shall be a new election of Trustees, and the male persons residing in said village who shall be citizens of the state and above the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided within said village six months next preceding such annual meeting, and shall be possessed of a freehold within said village, or shall have paid a village tax or county taxes for property possessed in said village within the year preceding, shall be entitled to vote at such elections; and the Trustees for the time being shall perform the duties required from the said Justice in respect to notifying meetings and presiding at such elections.

"Section 3.—And be it further enacted, That all the freeholders and inhabitants residing within the aforesaid limits, be and they are hereby constituted, ordained and declared to be from time to time, and forever hereafter, a body politic and corporate, in name and in fact, by the name of 'The Trustees of the Village of Jamestown,' and by that name they and their successors forever, shall and may have perpetual succes-

sion, and be persons in law capable of suing and being sued, * * * and shall be in law capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the public use of said village, and of erecting fire engine houses, hay scales and such other buildings as shall be deemed necessary; of providing aqueducts and reservoirs, of purchasing and keeping in repair fire engines, ladders, buckets and other instruments for extinguishing fires, of improving the streets, or opening and improving all such lanes and alleys as James Prendergast, Esquire, has laid out, or that he or any other proprietors of land in said village, shall hereafter lay out, and of making and ordaining prudential by-laws and regulations, relative to slaughter houses, gambling houses and the prevention and removal of nuisances generally; relative to the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to the keeping of chimneys, stoves and fire places clear and in good repair; relative to public wells, pumps, reservoirs and cisterns of waters; relative to grocery shops; relative to restraining hogs, dogs, geese, horses and cattle of any kind, and of raising a sum by tax for the purpose aforesaid, and for defraying the incidental expenses of carrying the several by-laws and regulations into effect not exceeding three hundred dollars annually, for the first two years after the passage of this act, and two hundred dollars in any subsequent year: Provided, nevertheless, That no moneys shall be raised, assessed or collected, for the purposes aforesaid, nor shall any purchase or sale be made, or buildings or reservoirs be made or disposed of without the consent and approbation of the freeholders and inhabitants of said village, qualified to vote for Trustees, or a major part of those assembled in open meetings, duly notified by written or printed notices, to be put up in three public places in said village, at least one week previous to said meeting: And provided further, That any monies to be raised for improving the streets and alleys as aforesaid, shall be assessed, levied and collected, in a just and equitable manner, of and from the owners and occupants of all the houses and lots adjoining such street or streets or alleys to

be improved in proportion as nearly as may be to the advantages which each shall be deemed to acquire respectively, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Section four of the act provides that it shall be lawful for the Trustees to establish by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and to impose from time to time on the offenders such penalties as a majority of the inhabitants who have the right to vote for Trustees, shall think proper.

Section five provides for making assessments against the taxable property of the inhabitants, and also makes provision that those aggrieved may appeal from the assessment that has been made against them.

Section six provides for the election of a Collector and Treasurer by those qualified to vote, and in case of a vacancy, on account of death, removal or refusal to serve, the Trustees were authorized to appoint a qualified person to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board.

Section seven provides that the Trustees, Treasurer and Collector shall within ten days after the election take the oath of office and the Treasurer and Collector give bond for the faithful performance of their duties in such sum as a majority of the Trustees shall deem sufficient.

Section eight reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That the Trustees of said village shall by virtue of their office, execute the trust of fire wardens, and they, or a majority of them shall have the power to appoint any number of firemen willing to accept, not exceeding twenty-five, out of the inhabitants of said village, and the same or any of them to remove at pleasure, and to appoint others in their stead, to regulate the time of meeting and exercise of the said company of firemen, to appoint their Captain and other officers, and to make such rules and regulations for the government of said company,

and to ordain and establish such penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations as they may deem expedient: Provided, That no fine or penalty shall be inflicted on any fireman, for any one such offense, exceeding five dollars, and that the Trustees shall have the power of remitting such fine or penalty whenever a majority of them shall deem it proper; and the said fireman while in office shall be exempt from military duty except in case of invasion or other imminent danger."

Section nine provides that the Trustees shall assemble within ten days after their election and organize by electing a President and a Clerk, and prescribes the duties of each official.

Section ten provides for the Trustees issuing the tax warrant to the Collector, and directs that official to proceed to collect the tax after such warrant is issued.

Section eleven provides that the Trustees shall keep an account of their necessary disbursements and on exhibiting the same to the Treasurer duly authenticated shall be entitled to receive the amount thereof out of the monies of the treasury. The Treasurer and Collector were to be compensated for their services as the inhabitants at their annual meeting should determine.

Section twelve makes the following interesting provision:

"And be it further enacted. That if any one of the inhabitants of said village, qualified as aforesaid, shall be elected or chosen Trustee, Collector or Treasurer, and shall neglect to serve as such, it shall be lawful for the Trustees who do accept and serve, or a majority of them, to impose on such person so neglecting or refusing, a fine not exceeding ten dollars for any one offense, and that every fine or penalty imposed agreeable to the provisions of this act may be sued for and recovered, in the name of the Trustees in an action of debt, in which it shall be deemed sufficient for the Trustees to declare generally, that the defendant is indebted to them by virtue of this act."

Section thirteen provides for turning

the money received for fines and penalties over to the Treasurer and authorizes that official to use the same for the benefit of the city.

Section fourteen provides for holding the next election on the following June.

Section fifteen prescribes that the Trustees shall give the inhabitants at least one week's notice of all public meetings, and in such notice the principal objects of the meeting shall be set forth. Ten days' notice, however, is required for the choice of Trustees.

Section sixteen reads:

shall be and hereby are declared competent to try or serve as Jurors, or give testimony in any cause, wherein the said Trustees are parties, notwithstanding any remote interest they may have in the event of such suit, as members of the corporation of said village."

Section eighteen is the last and simply declares the act is a public act and "shall be construed in all the courts benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the Legislature at any time to repeal or amend this act."

Under the provisions of this charter the first election was held as previously



BROOKLYN SQUARE—SEPTEMBER, 1866.

"And be it further enacted. That it shall be lawful for the Trustees to require and direct the inhabitants or owners of dwelling houses or other buildings within the limits aforesaid, to provide themselves with such and so many fire buckets, to be ready in such houses and other buildings, for the purpose of extinguishing fires, as they shall think proper."

Section seventeen contains this provision:

"That any Justice of the Peace of said County of Chautauque residing in said Village of Jamestown, and any freeholder and inhabitant of said village,

stated, and the villagers settled down to making the most of their opportunities. To adequately protect the village from the ravages of fire was one of the first duties of the new village government, and for a period of years the village records relate chiefly to legislation designed for the maintenance of an efficient fire department, although on July 16, 1827, it is evident the Trustees gave brief consideration to other matters, as witness the following which was enacted on that date:

"Whereas, Certain exhibitions and

shows exhibited in the Village of Jamestown tend to call together the youth and others and frequently such exhibitions are impositions upon the public and serve to disturb the public peace rather than enlighten the mind or innocently amuse the spectators. Therefore, Be it ordained by the freeholders and inhabitants of the Village of Jamestown; that if any person or persons shall hereafter exhibit any shows, either natural or artificial, or perform any feat or feats of tumbling or balance upon the slack wire, or perform any scene or scenes of stage playing or any other performance of any kind whatsoever within the said village, for which performance or show any reward or compensation shall in any manner be taken, the person or per-

For that purpose a meeting was held July 5, 1827. At that meeting it was decided to raise three hundred dollars by tax. Eventually it was raised and August 31, 1829, the first fire company was organized and in the formal language of the public record was designated as "Fire Company No. 1." This company had for apparatus a little hand pump which was hauled to the nearest reservoir at the outbreak of a fire, and with a dozen muscular young men on the brakes doubtless did more or less effective work. The first officers of this company were: Ellick Jones, Captain; William H. Tew, Captain's Mate;



JAMESTOWN'S FIRST FIRE ENGINE.

sons so exhibiting or performing, shall forfeit or pay to the Trustees of said village for the use of the said corporation the sum of five dollars for each distinct show or exhibition."

This act to all intents and purposes is in force today, only the charter of the city uses less formal language and in precisely eighteen words says a circus shall pay a license fee of fifty dollars and passes no opinion on whether "feats of tumbling and balance" have a tendency to disturb the public peace.

License fees for "exhibitions and shows" were, however, matters of minor import. The first and most important question was to provide fire protection.

Phineas Palmeter, Jr., Engineer; James H. Culver, Assistant Engineer. All these officers were prominent citizens. Ellick Jones, the Captain, was the father of Orsino E. Jones.

It is evident from a perusal of the early village records that the purchase of equipment for the department, the management of the same and the selection of officers, cut quite a figure in the politics of the village. For example the minutes of a meeting held May 13, 1844, show that the main topic for consideration was a fire department controversy, as will be seen from the following text:

The Trustees of the village met at the office of George W. Parker,. Present,

A. F. Allen, M. Burnell, N. Eddy, John Scott and Albert Jones. Mr. Eddy offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the office of Assistant Engineer be vacated. After considering and discussion by all the Trustees, the vote was taken on the resolution and resulted as follows: For the resolution: Messrs. Eddy, Scott, Jones and Burnell. Against, Allen, and therefore the office was declared vacant. Messrs. Allen and Burnell requested to record upon the minutes the reasons of their votes, which was allowed. Whereupon Mr. Allen directed the Clerk to enter the following statement and reasons upon the record:

In the month of November last the Trustees received a recommendation from the three foremen in the three fire companies, requesting them to appoint a suitable person to the office of Assistant Engineer. Whereupon William H. Tew was duly appointed Assistant Engineer by the Trustees by the power vested in them in Section IX, Parts 7 and 15; and Section XI of the Act to amend the act incorporating the Village of Jamestown passed April 7, 1842.

And whereas certain persons belonging to the fire department have at different times presented to the Trustees sundry resolutions refusing to recognize the person so appointed because the Trustees did not request them to nominate, and therefore say they will no more act as firemen until the Trustees remove the present Assistant Engineer, and the firemen be allowed to nominate whom they please as officers of the fire department.

In consequence of the repeated threats, and with a desire to harmonize the feelings of certain persons who say they will not be recognized as firemen until the Trustees vacate the office of Assistant Engineer, therefore a majority of the Trustees have been induced to remove the present incumbent without a shadow of complaint or a charge preferred against the individual—the objection being only “the manner of appointment.”

I protest against the removal for the following reasons:

First. The appointment was legal in all respects and the request of the firemen complied with as far as possible

without yielding up the appointing power.

Second. The appointment was a judicious one. Against the person appointed, no one complains.

Third. The removal is made to satisfy those who say they are not longer firemen, and who in their acts deny that the appointing power vests in the Trustees, and thereby take that power from the Trustees, which is vested in them for the maintenance of peace and good order, which denial is treason against that power which constitutes a corporate body.

Finally it is a complete overthrow of the whole control of the village into the hands of the firemen so far as the appointing power is concerned, and the yielding up of principles I am unwilling to give up and setting a precedent that coming time will prove dangerous, if past experience has not, and will prove the falsity of the statement made by the firemen. “It is not the person but the mode of appointing.”

Signed, A. F. Allen.

Mr. Burnell directed the following statement to be entered upon the record:

The resolution is to vacate the office of Assistant Engineer. The facts connected with the difficulty are as nearly as I can ascertain them as follows: In November last the Foremen of the several fire companies applied to the Chief Engineer to recommend some suitable person for the office of Assistant. A person was recommended by him, rejected by the Trustees and the present incumbent appointed. To this the firemen objected, claiming that notwithstanding the Trustees had had absolute right to appoint independent of the recommendation of the fire companies, still that it was due to them as well as from precedent or the common interest, that in ordinary cases they be consulted in the appointment of those to whose commands they were subjected, and that the recommendations of the Chief Engineer at the instance of the firemen was unauthorized and no substantial compliance with this rule.

The Foremen in their communication to the Trustees of January 13 admit this want of authority to make this re-

quest, and ask that the office of Assistant Engineer be made vacant to enable the firemen to express their preferences.

A meeting of the committee of the fire companies and the Trustees took place, at which the Trustees requested that no charges be preferred against the incumbent and that the entire matter be disposed of under the question of the privilege by custom and courtesy of the fire department to nominate.

I think this suggestion of the Trustees entirely proper, calculated to conciliate.

The Trustees, however, under the present circumstances of the case, decline granting the prayer of the committee. All this was a matter between them and the firemen, upon which we are not called to express any opinion. The application by the Chief Engineer was one very likely to induce the Board to take some action and produce an appointment. Whether they should afterwards recede, is a matter entirely without our province to decide.

That they acted throughout with a desire for the chief good of all concerned there can be no doubt.

The firemen, however, resolved to suspend their action as firemen until what they conceived to be their rights should be recognized.

There were peculiarities in the relations which existed between the firemen, the officers and the Trustees that ceased with the term of office of the Trustees and left us free to adopt such rules and recognize such privileges in favor of the fire and other departments as should seem to us proper. Without any reflection upon the old Board or any assertion that the fire department was right in its demands, the committee have offered to prefer charges if we thought proper, at the same time choosing to avoid a personal controversy. They desire ordinarily to be indulged in the recommendation of officers over them. They concede the right contained in the charter of the Trustees to appoint without such recommendation, and insist that they are generally the best judges of the qualifications of those who are called to superintend the department. The power of appointment is very properly lodged with the Trustees, still I can perceive no impropriety

except in extraordinary cases in allowing the fire department to recommend subject to the independent action of the Trustees. This is in strict accordance with the exercise of the absolute right of appointment in more important political organizations. Removals from office which the incumbents hold at the pleasure of the appointing power are often had for the purpose of taking the opinions and recommendations of a constituency.

Nor can this view be regarded as reflecting upon the incumbent or the Board making the appointment upon other grounds than those recognizing these principles. The doctrine here contended for was in many respects distinctly recognized by the old Board in their communication to the committee of firemen, as well as in the appointment of a Chief Engineer. Their refusal to remove originated in the peculiarity of the case. That refusal may have been perfectly justifiable, but certainly can not control an action who are in no way parties to the relations which then existed. To adopt and carry out these views, establishing our position as connected with the fire department, the removal of the present incumbent is indispensable, and it is upon that ground and that alone my vote is in support of the resolution.

Signed, M. Burnell.

The village records are full of controversies over the election of Chief of the department and the like, but it will serve no useful purpose to detail these controversies or discuss the merits of the same. Suffice to say the department has grown with the growth of the city and always has maintained an excellent reputation as a fire fighting force.

The first system of fire protection consisted of a series of small storage reservoirs located in various sections of the village. Crude hand engines supplied water pressure for hose and thus the villagers were able to cope with an ordinary blaze. With the growth of the village came the demand for additional reservoirs and engines and to meet this demand hose companies and engine

companies were organized from time to time. The first engine company, heretofore mentioned as Engine Company No. 1, was later known as Deluge Engine Company and claims the distinction of being the oldest company in the present volunteer department. This claim has been sharply disputed by the local Hook and Ladder Company, and there are no records available which decisively settle this dispute, although an impartial investigation which was conducted in August, 1892, resulted in a decision that the Deluge Company was entitled to claim the seniority. The Hook and Ladder Company was organized about the same time as the Engine Company and its organization was maintained unbroken to the present date. The decision, however, gives the Deluge Company the seniority and it will hereafter be known as the oldest fire company in Jamestown. The order in which the present companies of the department were organized is as follows: Deluge Engine Company, Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, Rescue Hose Company, Eagle Hose Company, Prendergast Hose Company, Jeffords Hose Company, Fire Police, Martyn Hose Company.

The village grew so rapidly that in the course of a few years it was found impracticable to adequately protect the buildings with the reservoir scheme, and a private company constructed a simple system of water works with mains running through the business section of Main Street. Pressure was supplied by a large steam pump and thus the business section of the village was fairly well protected, residents of the outlying portions of the village still relying on the reservoirs and hand engines.

In 1886, a general system of water works was projected. This system covered the entire town, and with powerful steam pumps provided ample pressure

for all localities. It was then the old hand engines were laid away forever, and the volunteer firemen assumed the task of protecting the property of the village under more favorable auspices. The department has since grown with the growth of the town. In the course of time hose wagons replaced the old hand carts. The Gamewell fire alarm system was installed, two chemical engines have been purchased and also a fine La France fire engine for use in any emergency that may arise.

Reference has been made on preceding pages to the population of Jamestown in 1827, as estimated by a writer in Fergusson's History. That this estimate is a trifle inaccurate is evident from the documents prepared by the projectors of the Chautauqua County Bank (now the Chautauqua County Trust Company) in 1831, in which they applied to the Legislature for a charter and outlined the following cogent reasons why the charter should be granted:

"In 1816 there was no post office within twenty miles of Jamestown where it is proposed to locate this bank.

"Population of Jamestown, January, 1827, three hundred ninety-three.

"Population of Jamestown, June, 1830, eight hundred eighty-four.

"It has now eleven stores, one woolen factory, one sash factory, one gristmill with three run of stones, one gang sawmill, three common sawmills, two printing offices, and a great number of mechanic establishments. A steamboat of eighty tons burden plies daily between Jamestown and Mayville on the Chautauque Lake. One of the Lake Erie steamboats is solely employed in doing the business of Chautauque County.

"Jamestown is ninety miles on the route usually traveled, from the nearest banking institution in this state, (United States Branch Bank at Buffalo.) The bank at Lockport is the nearest state institution. There is no bank in the southern tier of counties from Orange to Lake Erie.

"The lumber included in this estimate

is produced in a territory about the size of Chautauque, which is partly in this county, partly in the County of Cattaraugus and partly in the State of Pennsylvania, and of which Jamestown is the commercial center.

"A bank at Jamestown will accommodate an active population in this state and Pennsylvania of at least sixty thousand.

"The County of Chautauque ranks among the first in the state for size, commercial advantages and fertility of soil. It has no large swamps nor barren mountains, and is probably capable of supporting as numerous and dense a population as any in the state."

The charter for this bank was granted April 18, 1831. The institution was organized under the safety fund act with a capital of one hundred thousand dollar, and the privilege of issuing bills to twice the amount of the capital. The first directors were Leverett Barker, John G. Saxton, William Peacock, James Hall, Samuel Barrett, Jediah E. Budlong, Oliver Lee, Thomas Campbell, Daniel Shearman, Elial T. Foote, Alvin Plumb, Abner Hazeltine, Richard P. Marvin. The first officers were Elial T. Foote, President, with an allowance of one cent for each bill signed by him and Arad Joy, Cashier, with an annual salary of five hundred and fifty dollars.

The prudent, conservative policies adopted by the founders of this bank have always been strictly adhered to not only by their successors but also by the officials of the other excellent banking institutions which in the course of time followed, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that there has never been a bank failure in Jamestown, and that all the banks have at all times maintained the most harmonious relations with each other.

In the slavery days of the early fifties Jamestown was a well known way station on the underground railroad, whereby fugitive slaves from the South were assisted to escape into Canada.

As Jamestown is but a short distance from the border, being the last stages of the journey so to speak it was necessary to exercise the greatest vigilance to avoid detection. C. R. Lockwood, one of the old and respected citizens of the city in his reminiscences of Old and New Jamestown tells some interesting tales of the thrilling escapes of runaway slaves. Among others whom he interviewed on this subject was Mrs. Catherine Harris who lives at 12 West Seventh Street. Mrs. Harris recalls an occasion when seventeen slaves were brought to her house at one time and she prepared food for them. Phineas Crossman, Silas Shearman and Doctor Hedges were among those who were active in the work of assisting slaves to escape, and Orsell Cook, Lewis Hall, Albert Partridge and Madison Burnell are mentioned as among those who furnished financial assistance.

Escaping slaves came to Jamestown from Sugargrove, Pennsylvania. Food and an opportunity to rest was provided by these willing workers. The fugitives were then hurried towards the border, the next stop being at the home of one Nessel in Ellington Center. It is estimated that many thousands of slaves passed over this road on their way to freedom.

One episode which is perhaps worthy of mention occurred about 1852 or 1853. It appears seven runaway slaves stopped in the Town of Busti. One of this number, a youth seventeen years of age, Harrison Williams by name, stopped with the family of William Storum, colored. Some of the party who were married determined to return to their old homes and get their wives. On their return they were captured and revealed to their masters the location of the others, among whom was Harrison. The fugitive slave law was then in force and it was an easy matter to secure assist-

ance from the authorities, and that is how it happened that one morning in September a covered carriage drove into the yard where young Harrison was working, and a United States Marshal and two Deputy Sheriffs alighting placed the negro under arrest. The alarm was quickly given. The officers and their prisoner drove towards Jamestown but the news went ahead of them and when they reached Brooklyn Square they encountered an excited mob which only needed a leader to take the negro from them by force. Mr. Lockwood, in his account of the occurrence, says: "The contempt for the man grabbers was unlimited and 'hurrah to retake the negro' was proclaimed aloud; but the local officers quieted the disturbance and so far as possible dispersed the people, keeping the masses from pell mell onslaught, and the carriages with their bounden booty passed up Main Street and on their way.

"Among other things done, people mounted upon boxes, board piles, or elsewhere, among whom was Guinea Carpenter, our old stage driver and boat runner. Said he, in substance if not in precise words: 'Fellow citizens! Think of this act of cruelty! This stealing of a poor colored man in the free North. This tyrant slave-holder, aided by such unholy law and the United States authorities, comes here and, grabbing this poor colored man from his milking stool, puts him in chains and claims to return him to slavery. Shall we suffer it? I, for one, say no. He is guilty of no crime and all he has done was to find his liberty. You and I have our liberty and why not let him?'"

Nevertheless the slave was taken away and returned to his master and singularly enough James Broadhead, a resident of Busti and soldier in the Civil War, saw Harrison on Christmas day, 1863, at Culpepper, Virginia. He with his master had been captured by the Union soldiers, and so he found his freedom at last.

A serious fire occurred in the village on the night of January 1, 1852, on

which occasion a block of buildings on the easterly side of Main Street was practically destroyed. Concerning this fire Mr. Lockwood writes as follows:

"The night of the fire was dreadful! With comparatively slight fire apparatus; hemmed in on all sides by lofty forests; the weather wintry and tedious; and assistance from neighborly kindness and proffered help was out of the question. The 'bucket brigade' was the most effectual help, composed as it was of men, women and children; two lines were formed, one for carrying water, leading from the reservoir and water-tanks to fire; and the other in return for carrying empty buckets and pails. Indeed, a perfect stampede of men, women and children filled our streets, not knowing where to go or what to do; teams and persons were running against, pulling and hauling each other, while street, business house, public and private residence became a united pandemonium for devastation, pilfering and crime. Language is inadequate to perfect description; and the only truthful ideas of sensible reality, linger only in the vividness of the yet remaining few who experienced the dreadfulness of that night.

"But the calamity came and went and 'Old Jamestown' arose as from the dead; its industrious and preserving citizens armed themselves with the weapons of progress; and the burnt district, phoenix like, came forth in new garbs, radiant in the sunlight of renewed splendor; and new fields, occupations and industry marked our progress on every hand."

Among others who had a store on Main street were Mansfield and William W. Compton. Suspicion that they set the fire which resulted in this disastrous conflagration, led to their arrest and indictment for arson and they were tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Mayville in May, 1853. It was an imposing trial. Justice Mullett presided and with him were associated Judges Lewis, Parker and Strang. There was a formidable array of attorneys for the prosecution and the defense. The prosecuting attorneys were District Attor-

ney D. Shearman, Madison Burnell of Jamestown and S. W. Scofield of Warren, Pennsylvania. The defendants were represented by Hon. Joshua Spencer of Utica, Abner Hazeltine and John F. Smith of Jamestown, Russelas Brown of Warren, and the newspaper reports add "other counsel of Buffalo, all good lawyers."

With much pomp and ceremony the trial commenced and without going into detail it will be sufficient to say that it lasted over a week, during which time many witnesses were sworn. The jury retired at seven o'clock in the afternoon and at three o'clock the following morning, returned a verdict of guilty as against Mansfield Compton and not guilty as against William W. Compton. Judge Mullett in sentencing the convicted man said he was perfectly satisfied with the verdict, therefore should not impose the shortest sentence allowed by law, but would make the sentence eight years in Auburn State Prison.

Jamestown is a manufacturing town. Its growth has been due to the development of industrial enterprises. Mr. Prendergast, the founder, early realized that the lumber interests would furnish at best but a few years' temporary employment for the residents and with shrewd foresight did everything possible to induce manufacturers to locate in the settlement. The first industry of which there is any record was a small cabinet shop which was started about 1815 by Royal Keyes, a carpenter and joiner. The same year the Chautauqua Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars for the manufacture of cloth. Thus we see that the manufacturer was early in evidence in Jamestown, and from the humble little two-story cabinet shop to the present imposing factories covering acres of territory and furnishing an annual output of

many millions of dollars there has been no retrogression, but instead year by year the industrial interests of the town have steadily expanded in a legitimate and healthy growth.

Woodworking establishments of various kinds sprung up rapidly and at the time the village was incorporated we find several on the list of early industries. It is not necessary to go into detail regarding these industries for that subject has been adequately covered in the preceding volume. It will be sufficient to say that from the very beginning the citizens dealt liberally with all who wished to locate new industries in the town and as a result the village grew at a pace that astonished the staid inhabitants of older but less energetic communities. In his entertaining sketches of Old Jamestown C. R. Lockwood writes interestingly on the village life of 1849, and the following from his facile pen will surely be of interest to all:

"As we pass up and down we come across Attorney S. A. Brown and citizen A. F. Allen, near the former's office, in earnest conversation and though not understanding the precise language, the declaration of war is evident; passing along to the Shaw Hotel we are questioned as to the conversation of Brown and Allen, and we wonder what is up. As we get over the other side of Main, Shoemaker Fenner is passing with a pair of shoes in hand, hastening to his shop to mend. Right here Paul Dean steps out from the Lowry store and meeting Alonzo Kent commences one of his yarns and a crowd of boys gather round and have a great laugh. Passing in a sort of a zig zag way, we get over on the west of Main where we meet 'Fen' Hawley, Tyler Field, Joe Green and some others discussing the merits of certain articles claimed to be gold jewelry, by Fuller offered for sale; passing on we step into the Chautauqua County Bank and present a certain check to friend Newland for payment, which is promptly cashed and he kindly offers to lend more if wanted. Our at-

ention being called to rather loud conversation outside near 'Hencoop Row' we pass across the street and there Merchant Curtiss and one or two farmers are trying to compromise over a prospective sale of a quantity of eggs, but they differ as to price and the parties leave a little 'rilled.' 'Dasc' Allen, standing on the southwest corner of Main and Second Streets, calls to Attorney Cook to come over, which he does and there a fight of words occurs between Allen and Joe Clark of Mud Creek as to a certain quantity of lumber which Allen claims and demands of Clark, but he refuses to surrender and

of Main, because of which William H. Tew made serious complaint, and after a time was instrumental in having the way cleaned out and put in passible condition.

"At the time referred to, the streets west of Main were comparatively short, obstructed and not numerously inhabited; in comparison with today one would hardly recognize that section as the same. Indeed, roughness was the surface appearance of the Village of Jamestown, but the forests of pine and other timber covering our hills and along the limits of the village gave it a picturesque appearance, most charming to



WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET. LOOKING SOUTH—PRIOR TO FIRE OF 1861.

suit is ordered against him, and 'Dasc' and Joe separate, cursing each other. Frequency of such occurrences are fresh in memory, but useless to further recite, and now passing on up the street, obedient to request, we halt at Ellick Jones' meat market and order a couple of pounds of beefsteak for dinner. While here, and looking at the lay of the country, we behold a high hill in East Third Street, which is extensive in size, including the site on which the Ellicott stands; and roughness of streets because of uneven grounds, want of work and holes of mud, is common in that vicinity, including them all, and Second is about impassible to within a few rods

the view and to us new comers and muchly countrified, Jamestown was a jewel set 'midst wreaths of flowers.'

"Of course the industries of the village, compared with the present, were of a limited order, and stores, meat markets, shoe shops and other moderate classes of deal were, as a general thing, confined to that part of Main Street extending between Fourth Street to the north and to the outlet on the south.

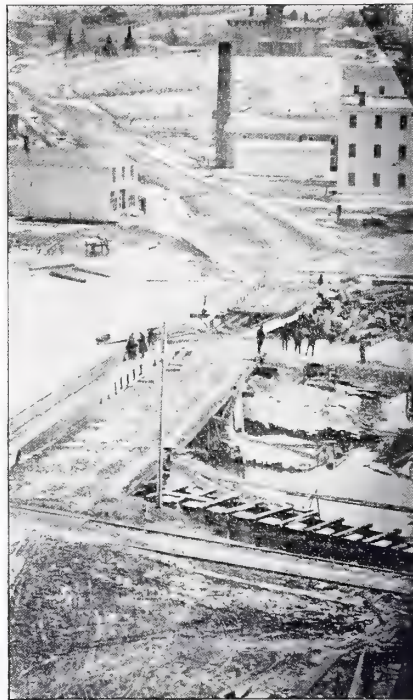
"In the days referred to, wood was the principal article for fuel, and in passing along the street piles of beech and maple would appear in front of stores, while woodshed, yard and kitchen be-

came shorehouses for family use and winter supplies, and in the night time our streets were regions of darkness, over and along which the stranger was courageous to venture, and the 'taller' candle, though then gradually leaving the home of civilization was commonly seen in aid of housewife and seamstress. Men and women of today, think of it! We read of the trials of our forefathers when pine knots were their light and the flint and jackknife, fire kindler, and such indeed were hard times, but compared with today, midst the brilliant and roaring coal stove, self-feeding and rushing gas—perhaps occasional artificial wind—and the glorious Welsbach to beautify and illumine the daily paper, the years of 1849 and thereabouts seem equally astonishing to the rising generation, who may think of, ponder over and converse about, but do not, nor can they realize.

"In the days referred to we had a thriving farming community around our village whose interests were solidly linked with ours, and from whom Jamestown received its food supplies and wood necessities, and teams in numbers would be observed with wagon and ox cart loads both for house consumption and store selling. This traffic was a source of profit to the farmer, as also of trade to the merchant, and in subsequent years, when the wood trade was cut off and Jamestown lost its identity as part and parcel of the revered Town of Ellicott, a perceptible change came over our community.

"Now approaching the outlet at the foot of Main Street and mindful of the year 1849 and about then, we behold on the east the old Sash and Blind factory, so long managed as the place of business of Albert Smith, and which in its dilapidated condition, and hand made articles of merchandise strewn in front, bring to mind the locality now covered by the new and spacious brick structure known as the Arcade. Turning our eyes to the west, there appears the old Baker sawmill, just a short distance from the bridge, and with its logs, piles of lumber and slabwood lying in about all directions; its clatter of saws and clinking of chains, in inharmonious unison with the hurrah of lumbermen and customers' confabs, bring to view the photo-

graph of the bygones and we hear and see over again the charming days of about half a century ago. Here, too, Henry Baker, the hard working, money making, venturesome and risky landowner, with keen look and eye glasses low on the nose, as they were wont to be, is in and out of the mill, observing most keenly the whereabouts of the workmen and property, and with an eye intent on personal interest, makes memoranda and utters the word of command, and then we gaze on the rushing outlet with its surrounding



OLD BRIDGE AFTER A FLOOD.

roughness and shanty dilapidations, and venture on the old rickety bridge with its loosened stringers, loud rattling plank and holes too numerous for comfort, resolved to risk our safety in reaching the south side."

The above may be taken as an accurate word picture of the men and events of that day. The bridge referred to was subsequently rebuilt at a cost of three thousand dollars to the village and nine thousand dollars to the Town of Ellicott which was jointly charged

with the expense of construction. The new structure was substantially built of stone and lasted for many years.

The village grew steadily year by year and at last there came a time when the citizens saw the work of years swept away in a single night. The only available account is found in the village records which read as follows:

FIRE!

On the night of January 31, 1861, about 11:30 o'clock a fire occurred in this village, which completely destroyed the entire block on the west side of Main Street from Second to Third Streets, together with the Allen House block on the east side of Main from the corner of Third Street down to William H. Lowry's building, and the Allen House barn east of the alley (Potter's), together with the livery stable and other buildings on Third Street west of Mechanic's Alley; causing great loss to the business men of the place. It consumed the Shaw Hotel block, northwest corner of Main and Third Streets up to S. A. Brown's house.

Practically the entire business section of the village was destroyed by this fire. Nearly every business man sustained a more or less severe loss for few were adequately insured. One circumstance which Mr. Mason recalls today is the fact that immediately after the fire numerous safe agents came to the village to investigate the situation. "My own safe," said Mr. Mason, "withstood the fire admirably, although I was obliged to devote considerable time to cleaning up the jewelry that was stored inside. I was thus in a position to furnish any kind of a testimonial that was desired. I could truthfully say that I had sustained loss, because many account slips stored in the safe were rendered worthless, and again I could say the safe had protected my property because many valuable watches escaped injury. The Safe company gave me a new safe and had the old safe on exhibition in New York for a number of

years, and doubtless derived considerable benefit from it as an advertisement. The old safe was badly battered and bruised but the books I recollect were in good enough condition to be used for a number of years after the fire."

Property owners commenced rebuilding without unnecessary delay and the work when completed materially improved the appearance of Main Street. The next few years may be passed with brief comment, for the Civil War was in progress, and the account of the organization and departure of troops for the scene of the conflict will be found in detail elsewhere. Skipping the Civil War period and beginning in 1865 it may be said without exaggeration that the greatest event in the history of the village was the home coming of the soldiers. The Ninth New York Cavalry, a famous regiment which was made up largely of Chautauqua County men, slipped into Jamestown unnoticed, but the citizens learned by telegram when the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment was to arrive, and although they had little time for preparation they made the most of their opportunities and gave the scarred and toil worn remnant of the regiment a royal welcome.

The troops came by train over the Atlantic and Great Western (now the Erie) Railroad, arriving in Jamestown about midnight Wednesday, June 22, 1865. The villagers turned out en masse. The church bells were rung. Bonfires were lit on the streets, and when the train rolled into the station it is safe to say every man, woman and child in the village was there to greet the returned heroes. Owing to the lateness of the hour there were no formal exercises, although the soldiers were formed in line and marched up Main Street to Third where they were entertained informally.

On July 4, 1865, the village had a

grand celebration in which practically the entire county participated. It was estimated that between thirteen thousand and twenty thousand people were present, and of course it was impossible to satisfactorily accommodate such a crowd. There was a fantastic parade, a dinner which was free to all soldiers and their wives, and various other events of more or less interest, and according to the newspaper accounts of the occasion it was the most elaborate celebration that up to that time had ever been held in Jamestown.

The years that succeeded the Civil War were years of prosperity for Jamestown. New industries and the steady enlargement year by year of those already established, swelled the population to such an extent that in the seventies the village was claiming the proud distinction of metropolis of Chautauqua County. Much might be written regarding the events of the seventies, but it is necessary to hurry on and only a few incidents can be enumerated here.

The controversy between Orsino E. Jones and the village at the time attracted a good deal of public attention. Mr. Jones claimed a property right in East Third Street which the village had opened to the junction with Second Street, and believing in the old legal maxim that possession was nine points of the law, he moved a red barn into the center of the street and remodeled the structure into a dwelling house. The village authorities removed the building. Mr. Jones then brought an action against the village, and although the litigation was prolonged for a considerable period of time, eventually the case was decided in his favor. For many years "Sine" Jones' red barn was a topic of conversation, although of course the matter was finally forgotten.

A personal encounter between Lieu-

tenant Caleb Cushing of Fredonia and Coleman E. Bishop, editor of the Jamestown Journal, on another occasion attracted public attention. Cushing, during the Civil War, achieved national fame by his reckless daring in torpedoing a rebel ram lying quietly at anchor and protected by a raft of logs. After the war was over the young officer wedded a daughter of Colonel Levi Forbes of Fredonia. The wedding and succeeding festivities were conducted on a scale of magnificence that was a little more elaborate than usual for such events. Bishop ridiculed the affair in his newspaper with a cutting sarcasm that was very exasperating and Cushing determined to horse-whip the author. Accordingly he paid a visit to the editorial sanctum in company with his father-in-law and assaulted Bishop with a savage vigor that might have caused serious results had not employes of the office interfered and hustled the belligerent naval officer into the street. The affray was a few years ago briefly described to the writer by George H. Tiffany, a veteran printer who at that time was employed in the Journal office:

"I was in the job room downstairs," said Mr. Tiffany, "when Colonel Forbes walked in accompanied by a fine looking young man clad in a soldier's overcoat. Colonel Forbes asked if Mr. Bishop was upstairs and receiving an affirmative reply he and the stranger turned in that direction. I thought nothing of the circumstance until a few moments later when Mr. Bishop called for us to come upstairs. Of course we went and we arrived in time to see Lieutenant Cushing strike Bishop. We at once stepped between the two men and the fight was stopped, although I got a rap or two while about it. If it had not been for the presence of the printers Mr. Bishop would have received a severe thrashing."

Mr. Bishop made this assault the leading feature of the next issue of his

paper, writing an elaborate and abusive article which occupied the greater portion of a page. Cushing's version was promptly told by the rival paper but after a few months of acrimonious controversy, the affair was forgotten.

Another disastrous fire visited the village in 1871. This is the last conflagration which the Village Clerk took the time and trouble to describe in the village records. It reads as follows:

"Morning of February 1, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Broadhead Block, east side of Main, between Second and Third Streets, by which the said block was entirely destroyed, and the whole block up to the corner of Main and Second was very greatly damaged. Engines worked well and the firemen accomplished more than would seem possible that they could.

"They had a hand to hand encounter with the fire in the Tew corner and they conquered."

Measured by dollars and cents this fire was probably the most disastrous conflagration that had yet visited Jamestown, but the village was now a prosperous and progressive town, and a fire even though it destroyed a block of buildings was not regarded as so serious a public calamity as formerly. The property owners, therefore, did not waste any time in useless regrets but set about the work of rebuilding the burnt district.

Churches and schools are important factors in the life of any community, and an account of the village record of Jamestown would be incomplete without reference to the work and worth of these agencies for the spiritual and mental development of the people. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that no city in the confines of the state has, in proportion to its population, as large a religious element, or as many imposing church edifices as may be found in Jamestown. The school system is also the best. Rev. Elliot C. Hall in 1900 prepared

a brief sketch of the church history of Jamestown, in which will be found all the essential facts regarding the growth of the various church denominations from the beginning to date, and this sketch is herewith quoted with a few changes regarding the present pastors of the various churches:

"The early settlers were, for the most part, interested in religious matters, and favored the formation of churches. Many meetings, however, were held before any church was formed, and no minister of any denomination visited the place without being invited to preach.

"The First Congregational Church was organized in 1816 by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary from Connecticut, and legally incorporated in 1821.

"A Methodist class was formed at Worksburg in 1814, and a Congregational Church in what is now Kiantone, in 1815. (Both Worksburg and Kiantone were then in the Town of Ellicott in which township Jamestown was also located.) A building formerly used for school purposes known as the Old Academy served as a place of worship until the year 1828, when a church building was erected on the southwest corner of Main and Fifth Streets.

"A commodious brick church edifice was erected in 1869 on East Third Street which has been enlarged and remodeled and is now used by this church.

"Rev. Isaac Eddy was the first pastor of the church. Rev. Albert L. Smalley, D. D., the present pastor, is the seventeenth incumbent, having begun his labors here January 1, 1896.

"The present First Methodist Episcopal Church grew out of the class formed at Worksburg in 1814. This class was duly organized into a church and moved to Jamestown in 1823. Their first church edifice was erected at the junction of Second and Chandler Streets, and completed in 1833. They now occupy a fine brick structure which has a seating capacity of about fifteen hundred. This church has had a remarkably vigorous growth, and has the largest membership of any of the English speaking churches of the city. Rev. Frederic A. Gould, D. D., is the present pastor.

"The First Baptist Church was organ-

ized in 1832. Their first church edifice was built in 1833. Their present building, constructed of Warsaw blue stone, is one of the finest in the city. It is situated at the corner of Fourth and Church Streets and is a monument to the zeal and devotion of both pastor and people. Rev. W. J. Ford, Ph. D., is the present pastor.

"The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1834 by Rev. E. J. Gillett, forty-one members of the Congregational Church having withdrawn to unite in its formation. In 1837 a substantial church edifice was built of wood, on the corner of West Third and Cherry Streets. This building was burned in 1877, but was replaced by a large and commodious brick edifice, the interior of which was destroyed by fire in 1890. The building was immediately rebuilt with all modern conveniences and facilities for church work. The church has a large and growing membership, and has been ably served by its present pastor, Rev. Dr. Otis A. Smith.

"St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1834, but was without a stated pastor until the year 1853, when Rev. Levi W. Norton took charge of this parish. The first church building of wood, erected on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, was consecrated in 1856. This building was burned in 1862 and replaced by a second building upon the same foundation in 1865. The present beautiful church edifice was the munificent gift of the late Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, as a memorial to her daughter, Catherine. It is constructed of Medina sandstone, is fire-proof and complete in all its equipments. It has a clock tower which contains the only chime of bells in the city. The present rector is Rev. John T. Kerrin.

"The Free Methodist Church was incorporated in 1874, the outgrowth of a class formed in 1871. The present church building was erected in 1884 on the corner of Lincoln and East Seventh Streets. The pastor is Rev. William Pearce.

"SS. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church occupies a fine stone building on the corner of West Sixth and Cherry Streets. For a number of years Jamestown was part of a large parish embrac-

ing several towns served by one church official. In 1874 a separate parish was formed here under the care of Rev. Father Richard Coyle, under whose wise administration the church has greatly prospered. Rev. Father Sharkey is associate pastor.

"The English Lutheran Church has a modest brick house of worship on West Fourth Street. The church was organized by Rev. S. G. Weiskotten in 1877, and has for its present pastor, Rev. Charles W. Jefferis.

"The First Unitarian Church was organized by Rev. J. G. Townsend as an Independent Congregational Church in 1885. Its church property at the junction of East Second and Chandler Streets was purchased from the First Methodist Episcopal Church and completely remodeled and refurnished. Rev. Walter A. Taylor began his labors as pastor in 1900.

"The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized in 1882 as a Union Church, but subsequently placed itself under the care of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference. It has a new church building on its lot on Spring Street. Rev. Henry G. Morse is the present pastor.

"The Seventh Day Adventists have a church building on Cherry Street. Rev. Charles Meleen is pastor.

"The First Church of Christ (Scientist) has a unique church building on the corner of East Fourth Street and Prendergast Avenue.

"A Primitive Methodist Church has recently been organized, and a house of worship erected on Allen Street. Rev. Samuel Darlington is the pastor.

"The Brooklyn Heights Methodist Episcopal Church has a neat house of worship on the corner of Sprague and Palmer Streets. Rev. A. A. Horton is the efficient pastor.

"The Salvation Army holds services in both the English and Swedish languages. There are also six chapels where Sunday Schools and occasional preaching services are held.

"There is also a Spiritualistic and a Theosophic Society which meet by appointment in different places.

"Jamestown has a large Swedish population, and they are largely a church going people. A Swedish Methodist

Episcopal Church was formed here as early as 1852. This church now occupies a fine brick structure on the corner of Chandler Street and Foote Avenue. Rev. Carl A. Seaberg is the pastor.

"The First Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1857. Rev. Carl Otto Hultgren, D. D., became pastor in 1864, Rev. Julius Lincoln being the present pastor. A large and imposing Medina sand stone church building is located on Chandler Street.

"The Swedish Mission Church was organized in 1879 and has recently erected a fine brick building on Chandler Street. Rev. E. G. Hjerpe is the present pastor.

"The Swedish Christian Zion Church was organized by members who withdrew from the Mission Church and have a fine brick house of worship on College Street. Rev. Constantin Olson is the pastor.

"The Swedish Immanuel Lutheran Church was formed from members who withdrew from the First Lutheran Church in 1887. They have a commodious brick church on East Second Street. Rev. A. M. Benander is the pastor.

"A Danish service is held each Sunday in the church on Institute Street. Rev. Jens Pedersen is the pastor."

Since the above sketch was written the Pilgrim Memorial Church has been located on Prospect Avenue. Rev. James S. Kittell is the pastor.

The Salvation Army also has a handsome barracks on the corner of Spring and Third Streets.

The Calvary Baptist Church is located at the corner of Ashville and Livingston Avenues. Rev. Charles Reed is the pastor.

The Swedish Baptist Church is located on Chandler Street. Rev. A. P. Hanson is the pastor.

The United Brethren Church is located on North Main Street and its present pastor is Rev. Oliver E. Williams.

In the limited space at command, it is impossible to more than sketch a brief outline of the development of the

schools of Jamestown, which today have as nearly as possible attained the goal of perfection. The first school taught in the village was during the fall and winter of 1814 and 1815. Rev. Amasa West, a graduate of Williams College was the teacher. The school room was in the old Blowers House. Seven children, and we are told, three or four adults attended. The expense of maintaining this school was borne by James Prendergast.

The second school was taught by Abner Hazeltine, also a graduate of Williams College. The building in which this school was taught was designated Prendergast's Academy. In the course of time this name was dropped and the school under other instructors was known as the Jamestown Academy.

Abner Hazeltine taught until the winter of 1818. In 1819 one, Professor Flack, taught writing and grammar. In 1820 Austin Nelson, a graduate of Hamilton College was the teacher, and he was followed in 1821 by Thomas Walkup.

In 1822 the Pine Street school house was erected by subscription by the anti-Prendergast faction, and for a time there was what might be termed competition in educational institutions. Among the teachers who directed affairs at the Pine Street school house may be mentioned Richard F. Fenton, Henry Gifford, Elisha Hall, Isaac Eddy Jr., and Orrel Green. Among the teachers of the same period at the Academy were Rev. Lewis C. Todd and Samuel Brown.

In 1825 Rev. Philip Smith, a Baptist clergyman, came to Jamestown and opened a select school.

John Foster Allen, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, succeeded Rev. Smith and he was followed by James Boutelle who remained until 1835.

April 16, 1836, the Jamestown Acad-

emy was incorporated and in 1839 came under the control of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and consequently was entitled to its share of the literature fund.

The existing school system proved inadequate in the early sixties and July 13, 1863, a meeting was held in Jones' Hall for the purpose of considering the project of a union school. Through the influence of Miss Calista S. Jones, who for many years was a teacher in the Jamestown schools, the plan was adopted and August 24, 1863, it was decided to purchase the Pier property consisting of ten acres located between East Second Street and the outlet, and two days later the purchase was made. A handsome brick school building was erected thereon at an ultimate cost of seventy thousand dollars, and July 9, 1865, it was resolved to tender the management of the village schools to Prof. Samuel G. Love, who had taught in the Buffalo public schools and was at that time Principal of the Academy at Randolph.

The engagement of Professor Love was an epoch in the history of the Jamestown schools, for to him more than any other person is due the magnificent school system of today. Through his energetic efforts a system of manual training was adopted in the schools and this system has since been copied by many of the schools of the state. He also introduced other innovations in educational work and for many years he was regarded and recognized as one of the most progressive educators in the state. The school under his management easily held first place on the list of educational institutions and it is a pleasure to add that the high standard established by him has since been maintained by his successor, Prof. Rovillus R. Rogers, the present Superintendent of the schools.

Professor Love remained at the head of the Jamestown schools until March, 1890, when he resigned to take the position of Librarian of the James Prendergast Library, a position which he was well qualified to fill, and which he did fill to the satisfaction of all concerned until his death which occurred November 12, 1893. Associated with Superintendent Love were two teachers whose names should not be omitted from any account of the schools of Jamestown. One was Miss Calista S. Jones. She entered the schools in the early days and remained until the time of her death in the year 1900. The other is Mrs. Sarah Hall who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her connection with the schools.

Many changes were made during Professor Love's administration. When he came to Jamestown there were two distinct systems, the Union School and the Academy. To unite these systems was not so easy an undertaking as one might imagine. The Trustees of the Academy were reluctant to release their control but August 15, 1865, they did make a proposition to the Board of Education of the Union School to unite in procuring an act whereby the pupils of the school district might be instructed in the Academy on terms mutually agreeable. The Board of Education, however, insisted on the consolidation of the two systems, believing that the stockholders of the Academy, or a majority of them, were favorable to such project. That this belief was well founded is evident from the fact that on January 9, 1866, these stockholders elected a Board of Trustees who January 27 adopted a resolution to the effect that the Board transfer the Academy property to the Union School District whenever the proposition be accepted by the voters of the district. The voters held a meeting March 23, 1866,

and voted in favor of acceptance, and thus the two conflicting school systems were wisely merged in one.

Among those who have been connected with the Jamestown schools as Principal are: Dr. Samuel H. Albro, 1870-1876; A. Frank Jenks, 1876-1879; William H. Truesdale, 1879-1881; Rev. R. Rogers, 1881-1890; Frank S. Thorpe, 1890-1897; Almon N. Taylor, 1897-1899; Milton J. Fletcher, to date.

For many years after the organization of the Union Free School District, the boundaries of the school district did not include the entire village, a district school in East Jamestown being independent of the Union School District. In 1887 the boundaries were made co-terminous with the boundaries of the city, but the management of the schools was vested in the Board of Education which happily has been kept free from the taint of partisan politics. About this time the designation "Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute" was dropped and the Academic Department became the Jamestown City High School. Still later the word "City" was discarded and the department is now simply known as the Jamestown High School.

December 21, 1879, James Prendergast, son of the founder of Jamestown, and last of his race, died after a brief illness in Buffalo, and it may be as appropriate here as elsewhere to digress for a moment to recapitulate briefly the history of the family and to mention the monuments that are left in Jamestown to perpetuate its memory.

James Prendergast, the elder, came of sturdy stock, the family being of mixed Scotch and Irish descent. James was married in the spring of 1807 to Agnes Thompson of Rensselaer County who brought with her a dower of seventeen thousand dollars. She is described by an appreciative writer as a

lady of literary tastes and a notable housewife. "It was her custom," continues the writer, "to have the family of every new comer take their first meal in Jamestown with her, and she always sent them a loaf of bread and a pail of soft soap, as the first requisites for beginning pioneer housekeeping."

February 3, 1809, Alexander T. Prendergast was born, and he was a boy two years old when his father finally settled in Jamestown. For many years James Prendergast was the leading man of Western New York. He was the first Supervisor of the Town of Ellicott, the first Postmaster of the Village of Jamestown and also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1837 he removed from the village he had founded and for a time took up his residence in Ripley. In 1841 he removed from Ripley to the Town of Kiantone and spent the remaining years of his life on an estate which he had purchased in 1809. He died in 1846 respected and beloved by all who knew him. One of his contemporaries in an appreciative description says he was "a large man, of fine personal appearance, courtly and dignified in his manner and an accomplished gentleman."

Alexander T. Prendergast, the son, was educated in the Jamestown district school and Jamestown Academy and at the age of nineteen was fitted to enter college. He preferred to begin his business activities at once and his next few years were devoted to the management of his father's estate. An appreciative biographer in speaking of him says: "When the Prendergasts, father and son, closed out in Jamestown they held notes against many people for supplies from the grist and lumber mills, money loaned on personal property exclusive of real estate obligations to the amount of over ten thousand dollars. These they quietly burned. Alexander T. Prendergast lost on interest alone on one extended transaction over ten thousand dollars, which a rigorous and

perfectly just enforcement of the terms of the bond would have given him. Instances could be multiplied numerously of his generosity.

"In intercourse with their neighbors on their Kiantone farm the same large heartedness was proverbial. One point to illustrate. Three different years after he removed to the farm hay had been up to twenty-five dollars per ton. It was his providential practice to carry over a supply of hay and on such occasions he always sold this hay at prices prevailing before this scarcity, always giving preference to his neighbors who were the most needy, and giving credit to those who had no ready means. The well to do and those who came with cash in hand were sent to other sellers."

Alexander T. Prendergast was married April 16, 1847, to Mary Norton. They had two children, James, born June 18, 1848, and Catherine Merritt, born April 2, 1854. Catherine died at the age of ten years but James grew to manhood, took a course of study in Yale College, graduated from the Columbia Law School, spent a short time in the law offices of Cook and Lockwood, and eventually organized the law firm of Green, Prendergast & Wiltsie, which firm subsequently became Green, Prendergast & Benedict.

Proud of the achievements of his grandfather young Prendergast early conceived the idea of perpetuating his memory and in 1873 he contributed two thousand dollars towards the organization of the fire company which today bears his name.

In 1871 he commenced to make investments in real estate and before his death he owned over one hundred and forty thousand dollars worth of land in Jamestown. He built the business block at the corner of Main and Third Streets at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars, and he devoted much time and attention to plans for beautifying the streets and parks of the town, plans which owing to his untimely death were never carried out.

In 1878 he was elected as the representative of his district to the New York State Assembly and he served one term. His death was unexpected. He had been in Buffalo taking treatment for a period of three weeks and it was not supposed that he was in any immediate danger at least. The newspapers of the day devoted much space to eulogies of his work and worth in the community and many of the public and private buildings were draped in mourning immediately after the announcement of his death was made. These symbols of grief remained until after the funeral which was held Friday morning, December 26, at St. Luke's Church, Rev. S. Buford, rector of St. Luke's Church, officiating. Members of Prendergast Hose, the G. E. C. Club, Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Ellicott Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which organizations he was a member, attended in a body. The bearers were Robert N. Marvin, Albert Gilbert Jr., Frank E. Gifford, representing the G. E. C. Club, and Messrs. R. A. Osmer, Henry C. Lay and E. Green, Jr., representing Prendergast Hose. Resolutions of regret were adopted by the various organizations of which he was a member and these resolutions, together with the text of the funeral sermon and a brief sketch of the family of which he was the last descendant, were compiled in a neat little memorial volume prepared by the following committee: C. E. Bishop, for the citizens of Jamestown; O. E. Jones, for the Jamestown Board of Trade; Jerome B. S. Fisher, for the Bar of Jamestown; Daniel H. Post, for Prendergast Hose; E. F. Carpenter for Mount Moriah Lodge; H. S. Hall for Ellicott Lodge; Robert N. Marvin, for the G. E. C. Club.

In the settlement of his affairs after his death his relatives found a brief memoranda requesting that the proper-

ty at the corner of Main and Third Streets should be made available as an endowment for a free public library. This was simply a request, but his parents scrupulously followed his directions. January 2, 1880, the James Prendergast Library Association was incorporated by act of Legislature and January 3, 1880, the association was duly organized and took the title of the property. The articles of incorporation were drawn by Hon. Eleazer Green who has taken an active interest in the work and contributed materially towards its success.

Mary Prendergast, the surviving parent of James Prendergast, died at Rochester December 22, 1889, and when her will was read it was found that the bulk of her estate was to be used for public objects. Robert N. Marvin and Willis O. Benedict were named as executors, and they fulfilled the trust imposed upon them with the most scrupulous fidelity. Summarized the various Prendergast bequests are as follows:

The James Prendergast Library building was completed at a cost of sixty thousand dollars and furnished with an art gallery at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars. The grounds upon which the building is located cover an entire city square in one of the most sightly sections of the city. It was opened to the public December 1, 1891. It then contained eight thousand six hundred sixty-six volumes. This number has been increased from year to year and at the present time it contains twenty thousand two hundred forty-three volumes. During the thirteen years the library has been open a careful count has been kept of the number of volumes loaned and the number of persons who have visited the reading rooms. From year to year this number has gradually increased. For example, the number of books taken from

the library at the time the second annual report was made was thirty-eight thousand seven hundred twenty-seven; the third annual report shows thirty-nine thousand eight hundred sixty-seven; the fourth, forty-nine thousand one hundred ninety-four, and so on down to the thirteenth, which shows that during the preceding years there was loaned from the library seventy-four thousand one hundred eighty-four volumes, and including two half years in the report from the opening date, the entire number of books which have been taken foots up to the grand total of seven hundred fifty thousand, three hundred forty-nine.

A handsome bronze drinking fountain was erected near one of the main entrances to Lake View Cemetery at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The magnificent St. Luke's Episcopal Church edifice was erected at a cost of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

The sum of two thousand dollars was set aside and the income derived therefrom is divided annually into four prizes to be paid to students in the Jamestown schools for superior merit in scholarship, the same to be determined by competitive examinations.

The sum of five hundred dollars was set aside and the income derived therefrom is expended in the purchase of books for the library of the Mission Sunday School conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association.

The rental of the Prendergast building at the corner of Main and Third Streets provides an income sufficient to defray the operating expenses of the library. Thus it will be seen that the Prendergast family imposed no restrictions for they not only built the library but they equipped it, and provided an endowment sufficient to support it for

all time to come. The library is a model of its kind, the pride of the city. The art gallery is the finest in Western New York.

The Trustees are Elliot C. Hall, Robert N. Marvin, Frank E. Gifford, Eleazer Green, William H. Proudfit, Lucius B. Warner and Shelden B. Broadhead. The library force is Miss M. E. Hazel-tine, Librarian; Mrs. Hattie B. Love, Miss Eline Ljungberg, Miss Josephine Tuckerman; the janitor is Frank Randall.

Elsewhere will be found an extended account of the development of the railway facilities of Chautauqua County, and it will therefore be unnecessary to more than mention the fact that the first railroad to reach the village was the Atlantic & Great Western, which is now a part of the Erie system. This road was originally what was known as a broad guage, but years later was changed to a standard guage. Its construction was brought about largely by the untiring efforts of the late Judge Richard P. Marvin, who with much persistency overcame obstacle after obstacle until the enterprise was assured. The first train reached Jamestown August 23, 1860. It was an event of international interest. The London News of November 10, 1860, published a half-page steel engraving which has been reproduced in a small half-tone cut that is published in this work. Accompanying the picture was the following text:

The first train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has sped its course, and the stupendous undertaking which for ten years has occupied the attention and absorbed the capital of commercial and moneyed men has at length reached a stage of its completion that almost guarantees a rapid but indisputable success. To appreciate the importance of the event, which our engraving illustrates, the arrival of the

first train from New York at Jamestown, State of New York, the reader should be informed that the line just opened is remarkable for completing the junction, without which two great railroads in the region which it traverses have heretofore been deprived of half their utility. It is remarkable, too, as supplying an immediate connected high way from the chief emporium of the United States to the Mississippi River and all the vast regions watered by those giant streams, * * * * *

When T. W. Kennard conducted the first train upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railway he was received at Jamestown with a public demonstration and at the dinner given to celebrate the event, all the magnates of the company were present in person or by proxy. Senor Salamanca was represented by Senor Deosdado; the Duke of Rianzares by Senor Navarro; James McHenry by Mr. Thallen; the Trustees by Mr. Goddard; the managers of the New York and Erie Railway by Mr. Divan; the Erie and New York City Railroad by Mr. Lowry. At the termination of this festival, a much better one was speedily commenced and kept up from day to day in the constant passing and repassing of the local traffic which had been so long awaiting its iron pathway. One extraordinary feature of this traffic is the weekly transport of about five hundred tons (nearly one hundred tons a day) of native coal oil which actually arises from the earth in the vicinity of some stations in columns like the fountains of Trafalgar Square, and in a state almost ready for consumption.

Undoubtedly the completion of this road marks an era in the industrial development of Jamestown, for without railroad facilities the growth of the village would necessarily have been checked.



FRANK H. PETERSON.



MRS. FRANK H. PETERSON.

EARLY SWEDISH SETTLERS OF JAMESTOWN.

Another important factor to the development of the village was the emigration of natives of Sweden and Norway to this section. They began coming in 1849. Olaf A. Olson who several years ago wrote a brief article for Furgesson's History, says these three young women were the first actual Swedish settlers and that "one of these women married Frank Peterson, a well to do farmer near Levant; another married Otto Peterson of Jamestown, while the third settled further west."

The next to come were Samuel Johnson, and Andrew Peterson. They came in 1849. The next settlers were Otto and Frank Peterson who came in 1850; the next Andrew P. Peterson and wife in 1851, and a year later the additional arrivals were Lars A. Johnson, Nils J. Swanson, Peter Johnson and Andrew Peterson. Mr. Olson further says:

"The writer has interviewed some twenty of these old Swedes. A few of them had some experience here with sharpers, who would now and then refuse them the right change and with-

hold expected wages. The majority, however, speak in unqualified high terms of the generosity of the Americans. The names of Falconer, Albert Jones, Elijah Bishop and others are very dear to these early Swedish settlers. The first female child of Swedish parents was born to Andrew Peterson and wife; the first male child born December 29, 1851, was Theodore, son of Samuel Johnson and wife. The girl died in infancy, whereas Theodore is still alive, the first male Swede of the second generation in Jamestown."

That Jamestown was fortunate in having this class of emigrants, there can be no question. The Swedish people are intelligent, industrious, thrifty, patriotic and law abiding. They provide liberal support for schools and churches, and without detracting in any degree from the fame of the founders of the village, it is but fair to say they have contributed materially towards the prosperity of the community and have been an important factor in its growth and development.

CHAPTER II.

THE CITY OF JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown remained a village long after less populous and progressive towns had assumed the titles and dignities of "cities" and in the early eighties there was considerable discussion in Jamestown regarding the advisability of changing to a city form of government. The old village charter, which was sufficient to meet the requirements of the earlier days, had long since out-

authorities to transact the public business, do hereby petition your honorable body to call a general meeting of citizens at such time and place as you deem proper to consider the proposition to draft and adopt a new charter:

"William Broadhead & Sons, N. W. Gokey & Son, Columbia Drill Company, O. E. Jones, Jerome Preston, Alonzo Kent, Sidney Jones, E. C. Bailey, S. N. Bolton, J. D. Palmer, L. B. Warner, Dickinson & Livingston, William H. Proudfit, C. R. Lockwood, Edward R. Bootey, W. O. Benedict, J. B. Fisher, E. Morgan, J. T. Larmonth, Fred P.



BROOKLYN SQUARE—1885.

lived its usefulness. The demand for incorporation became more and more insistent year by year and ultimately this demand assumed concrete form in the shape of the following petition which was presented to the Board of Trustees at a meeting held February 23, 1885:

"To the honorables, the Board of Trustees of the Village of Jamestown, New York., we the undersigned, thoroughly believing that this village has outgrown its charter and that a city form of charter would better enable the

Todd, R. P. Marvin, Fred T. Powell, F. E. Gifford, Edward L. Hall, Marshall Firman, Henry C. Hitchcock, John T. Wilson, W. F. Endress, Vandergrift Manufacturing Company, W. J. Weeks, A. Sisson, H. P. Hall, D. H. Grandin, W. H. Sprague, J. J. Aldrich, J. H. Camp, A. R. Catlin, Erie L. Hall, E. P. Putnam, R. N. Marvin, John A. Hall & Son, Hatch & Crane, Jamestown Water Supply Company, Jamestown Gas Company, J. Whitley, A. E. Allen, Jamestown Bottling Company, Daniel H. Post, E. M. Peterson, H. R. Lewis, Edward Appleyard, C. W. Grant, O. F. Price, Frederick W. Hyde, C. Hitch-

cock, Thomas Henry Smith, N. R. Thompson, J. R. Forbes, Bradshaw & Fairbank, F. A. Fuller, Jr., Seth E. Milspaw."

In response to this petition the Board issued a call for a public meeting of citizens to be held on the evening of February 27 in the Prendergast Hose rooms in the Prendergast building, and in this call the importance of a general attendance at the meeting was emphasized. Much interest was shown by the citizens and the meeting was well attended. Frank E. Gifford called the assemblage to order, and the meeting was organized by the election of Robert N. Marvin as Chairman and Frederick W. Hyde as Secretary. The discussion developed the fact that the City of Dunkirk was working under a charter which it was believed, would with a few amendments, meet the needs of Jamestown, and before proceeding further it was decided to investigate this charter. Accordingly the Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee of four, two Trustees and two citizens, to visit Dunkirk and obtain such information as was required. The chair appointed as such committee A. N. Broadhead and John J. Whitney of the Board of Trustees and Hon. Porter Sheldon and L. B. Warner of the citizens. This committee in the performance of the duties imposed upon it visited Dunkirk and in due time reported. It was then decided to appoint a committee of ten to draft a charter and as such committee the following gentlemen were named: Hon. Robert N. Marvin, A. N. Broadhead, F. E. Gifford, Hon. Porter Sheldon, John T. Wilson, Orsino E. Jones, John J. Whitney, James I. Fowler, Hon. Jerome Preston and Hon. Oscar F. Price.

Nearly a year was spent in the discussion of the various details incident to the preparation of a city charter. Among other things suggested was to have a representation of one Supervisor from

each of the five wards of the city, and this naturally engendered opposition on the outside in the country towns. Ultimately a compromise was effected whereby the city was to be represented by two instead of five Supervisors. At last the proposed charter, perfected to the satisfaction of all concerned, was passed by the Legislature March 31, 1886. The act was promptly signed by Governor David B. Hill and Jamestown became a full fledged city. By the provisions of this charter the city was divided into five wards. The legislative branch was vested in a Common Council or Board of Aldermen with two representatives from each ward. The executive authority was vested in the Mayor. The first election was held April 13, 1886, and resulted as follows: Mayor, Oscar F. Price; City Clerk, Fred R. Peterson; Aldermen, First Ward, Adam Ports, John G. Wicks; Second Ward, W. T. Bradshaw, T. E. Grandin; Third Ward, C. F. Hedman, J. S. Ellis; Fourth Ward, Conrad A. Hult, E. F. Carpenter; Fifth Ward, H. S. Hall, E. R. Bootey; Police Justice, Henry J. Yates; Justices of the Peace, Marshall P. Strunk, DeForest D. Woodford, Egbert E. Woodbury, Herbert U. Bain; Assessors, James C. Swanson, John W. Johnson, John M. Farnham. There was no contest for the office of Mayor. The total vote was nineteen hundred fifty, of which number Mr. Price received seventeen hundred eighty.

The change from a village to a city government took place on the evening of April 19, 1886, on which occasion the old Board of Trustees met, canvassed the vote of the election declared the result. In retiring, Major Hiram Smith, one of the Trustees took occasion to review briefly the past history of Jamestown and express his confidence in the ability and integrity of the newly elected officials. "I am one," said he, "who cheerfully surrenders to the new admin-



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JAMESTOWN.

istration the affairs of the village. I believe they are capable men. I hope you, the Aldermen, will so guard the public interests as to satisfy yourselves and your constituents, and the verdict shall be at the close of your service, 'Well done thou good and faithful servant'."

Mr. Smith's remarks were applauded by the assemblage. President John Cadwell thanked Major Smith in behalf of the Board of Trustees for his appropriate remarks. The formal ceremony of declaring the old Village Board adjourned sine die then occurred, after which President Cadwell delivered the following address:

"Mayor Price:—As I resign this chair to you, allow me in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Jamestown to congratulate you and this Board of Aldermen upon your election to the responsible position you will fill in the new city government. You are here today the proud representative of the new; we are the no less proud representatives of the old. You look forward with hope to the future. We look back with pride on the past. You look upon the child born today, we on one born nearly sixty years ago and now grown gray and very near the end of life. Within a few short years and even months, many who knew this child in its early life have passed away. A few

are with us yet, their bowed forms and silvered heads attesting to the struggles and trials as well as the triumphs of the battle this young life fought. They tell us how the pine woods covered the grounds where our busy streets are today and the thick forests stood on the hillsides where now stands their pleasant homes. They stand here with us today with memories of the past, looking with thoughtful eyes into the future.

"And what of the future city? Will her record equal that of the village of the past? Will she be a Pearl City in fact as well as in name with all that the name suggests to us—not a brilliant luster that will dim and tarnish by bad laws, badly administered, but instead like the mother of pearl, gathering to herself all that is best and wise legislation honorably administered, shining with a pure undimmed light? We believe it will be so that your honorable body will sink all personal and partisan feeling and do that which is wisest and best for us all; that sixty years hence there will be citizens who will look back upon those years with as much pride as we do upon those now so nearly ended.

"And now sir, we of the old, lay our burdens upon your shoulders, of the new, and doing so with heartfelt sincerity, wish you God speed and all honor and prosperity to the City of Jamestown."

Mayor Price immediately submitted



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JAMESTOWN.

his first message, an admirably written, concise review of the affairs of the city in relation to its finances and methods of government. Prefacing this message with the comment that "it is particularly fit that at the outset of the new government, we who are but its agents should understand each other," he continued:

"The management of local affairs belongs to the people concerned because they best understand and are most competent to control them. There is not, nor could there be any constitutional standard or measure of local power. A city of a hundred thousand needs a more elaborate scheme of government than one of ten or fifteen thousand. A city of fifteen thousand cannot be operated with the legislative restrictions imposed upon a village of a thousand or two. It, therefore, became advisable that our form of government should be changed and the state having in mind our growing prosperity and our future as well as our present needs, created us a city and conferred upon us powers in advance of our present necessities, with such limitations and safeguards, leaving much still to the people, that those powers might not easily be abused.

"Municipalities have powers that pertain to their private existence and others that are of a public nature. In the first capacity they may purchase and acquire property and they have the right

to protect it and they may, acting within the scope of their charter, enter into contracts as can the individual or other corporation. On the other hand viewed in its relation to the public, a municipal corporation is merely an agent of government. State duties are apportioned for performance between a local government and the several political divisions, and it is upon this theory that we are required to maintain local courts, local police, and to keep in repair highways and bridges; to preserve order and the public peace in our midst.

"Great manufactories representing investments of hundreds of thousands, and employing thousands of our people, have grown up among us. For all this we are largely indebted to the public spirit and the liberality of our citizens, and the history of our past in this regard should be the history of our future. Of such a community particularly energetic and ambitious of nearly fifteen thousand citizens, of a city of constant growth we are the representatives, and to a large extent welfare and prosperity are in our keeping. They have the right to expect protection to their persons and property, and an honest and economical government."

The public debt of the village at this time was eleven thousand eight hundred forty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents, of which sum seven thousand thirty dollars and fifty-six cents was in time or-

ders on the Treasurer and not at that time due. Thus it will be seen the city was practically out of debt, the above amount being a mere bagatelle.

The Mayor, in his message, recited the fact that this indebtedness existed against the city and that it must be paid in three years. He called attention to the fact that sewers and pavements were, or within a few years would be, imperatively necessary, and that the expenses of the city would naturally increase year by year. He urged the strictest economy in the management of the municipality and concluded as follows:

"The people demand sound municipal administration. Cities have grown up around us that as they have increased in population and importance, retrograded in public credit and official integrity. The remedy for such a state of things can only be found in honest officials, conservative and business principles, and a wise employment of the confirming and appointing power.

"In conclusion, I pledge you gentlemen my hearty support in the discharge of your duties, and my earnest endeavor to make our administration a success. The people who elect us had confidence in our integrity and honesty of purpose. We should use the same care in the performances of our official duties that we use in the conduct of our private affairs. Taxes must be kept to the lowest consistent figures. There must be no reckless extravagance or careless legislation. Rigid economy must prevail and is demanded of every official.

"By economy, as I have used that word, I do not mean that we should be penurious or unwise, but that we should retrench, be frugal and prudent and obtain from the people value received for their money, which must be wisely appropriated to strict municipal uses, for even the state could not so enlarge our powers that we could impose taxes or use the money of the city for objects not of local interest."

Those who were selected to guide the destinies of the infant city encountered many perplexing problems, and to the

credit of all connected with the management of the municipality, these problems were met and solved with a wise conservatism that demonstrated very conclusively that the voters had not erred in the selection of their representatives. One incident which occurred in 1888 is perhaps worthy of passing mention as an illustration of the vigilance with which the first Mayor and Aldermen safeguarded the interests of the city.

It appears during the summer of 1886 a new railroad, known as the Chautauqua Lake Railway, had been projected between Jamestown and Westfield, and the manufacturers of Jamestown, quick to appreciate the importance of this line as a means of developing competition in freight rates and service, had, in common with the rest of the people, given every possible moral and material encouragement to the enterprise. This road, a more extended account of which will be given hereafter, was during the summer of 1887, completed and in operation between Jamestown and Mayville and the management was planning to reach the factory district and Main Street in the city over a route parallel with Steele Street. To do this it was necessary to cross the Erie tracks at grade near the bridge at the boat-landing, and naturally enough the Erie people objected to this procedure.

Little attention was paid to the controversy between the two roads until the afternoon of January 11, 1888, when information was conveyed to the Mayor and Aldermen that the Erie had commenced grading in the west end of the yard and filling on West Second Street in such a manner as to indicate its intention to cross the street with a siding, which when completed would be about five feet below the grade of the new road. With all possible haste, a special meeting of the Council was called, and

the Aldermen assembled at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Attorney Frank W. Stevens, counsel for the Chautauqua Lake Railway, was present at this meeting and in a few words informed the Aldermen that if this siding was completed it would prevent the Chautauqua Lake Road from crossing the Erie tracks at grade. The Aldermen acted promptly and decisively. The City Attorney was directed to begin such legal action as was necessary to

otherwise obstructing or interfering with the same."

This resolution was adopted and that night police officers were placed on guard at the disputed point. The Council maintained a continuous session throughout the night, Aldermen Wicks and Bootey, who were attorneys by profession, assisting the City Attorney in the preparation of the necessary papers to procure an injunction. January 12 a temporary injunction was granted



FIREMEN'S PARADE ON MAIN STREET—1888.

restrain the Erie from occupying this street and to supplement this action, Alderman John G. Wicks offered this resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on litigation be authorized and directed to call on the police and to use all other lawful power and authority possessed by the city or this Council to immediately and summarily prevent any further interference with West Second Street by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, or the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railway Company, or both, by digging in, or

by Special County Judge George R. Butts and this injunction was immediately served. The company of course obeyed the order of the court but the workmen were shifted to another point and continued their labors while cars loaded with ties and rails stood suggestively near the proposed place of crossing.

This was on Thursday. The Council remained in session all day and the policemen patrolled the disputed point constantly. There was no change in

the situation Friday except that the railroad workmen continued to lay the rails nearer and nearer the point of dispute, and when late Friday night the Aldermen were informed that it was the intention of the railroad people to throw the switch across Second Street immediately after midnight Sunday night, they at once advised the Mayor to exercise the authority conferred upon him by law and call upon the local military company to assist the municipal authorities in enforcing their orders. The Mayor heeded the suggestion. At three o'clock in the morning of January 14 he notified Captain Henry Smith to assemble his company of the National Guard at the Armory and be prepared for any call that might come. Captain Smith with commendable promptness notified the men and at seven o'clock in the morning had the company under arms awaiting further developments.

The city officials now assumed the aggressive. For the purpose of further hampering the railroad they ordered the street filled at the disputed point and men and teams were soon dumping dirt into the excavation that had been made by the railroad company. Saturday evening the road served an injunction on the city which temporarily checked this work, but before midnight this injunction was vacated and early Sunday morning the city employes resumed their work with renewed vigor. Blasting powder was employed to loosen the frozen earth on a hill near by and ten teams were kept busy hauling this earth to the Second Street crossing. When an embankment nearly four feet in height had been erected a fire engine was brought out and poured a stream of water over the dirt which in the zero weather quickly froze almost as hard as rock. The members of the military company remained on duty all day Sun-

day and the company was not finally dismissed until 10 o'clock Monday morning at which time the city had adequate official assurances that no further attempt would be made to occupy the street.

The Council had a meeting at eight o'clock Monday morning on which occasion the representatives of the road were present and everything was adjusted in an amicable manner as will be seen from the official proceedings which are as follows:

"Board of Trade Rooms,

"Jan. 16, 1888, 8:00 A. M.

"At a meeting of the Common Council there were present Oscar F. Price, Mayor, and the following Aldermen: Messrs. Wicks, Ports, Grandin, Shedd, Ellis, Nichols, Bush.

"General Shaler, as General Superintendent of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, in behalf of said company, appeared before the Common Council and stated he regretted there should be any differences between the city and the Railroad Company, and if the Railroad Company had done anything wrong it was willing to correct it if possible; that the differences between the city and said company seemed to arise from the uncertain location of West Second Street; that as the official of the road he would assure the city that in no way would the company interfere with West Second Street or lay any tracks therein, and whatever differences there were between the city and the Railroad Company, if any existed, he desired them settled, and that C. R. Lockwood, as attorney for the company, was authorized to act for the company and that any arrangements made by him would be carried out by the company; and he suggested that the Railroad Company and the city meet, talk over, and adjust any differences between them.

"On motion adjourned.

"Fred R. Peterson, City Clerk."

This terminated the railroad controversy. January 17 the litigation committee of the Common Council and the representatives of the road had a con-

ference and agreed to postpone further legal proceedings until Saturday, January 28. Eventually the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all, although the Chautauqua Lake Road had a hard fight with the Erie to secure the crossing, and, as a matter of fact, never did reach Main Street as was the original intention. A freight station, however, was established on Steele Street and the road reached that point by crossing the Erie tracks at grade just as was intended from the outset.

The contest over this crossing was the subject of much public comment at the time and the action of the Mayor and Common Council in thus vigorously defending the rights of the city was highly commended by the newspapers and citizens.

Jamestown is one of the pioneer cities of the state in the advocacy and adoption of the policy of municipal ownership of public utilities, and in this connection a brief review of the events leading to the adoption of such policy may not be amiss. Soon after the incorporation of the city, the Common Council was confronted with the problem of properly lighting the streets, and for a time contracted with the Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company which had a well equipped plant and was able to supply as many lights as desired. A short time prior to the expiration of the contract, a committee from the Common Council interviewed the officials of the lighting company with a view of settling upon terms for a renewal of the contract, and was told that the price would be ten dollars per month per lamp.

"That is too much," said Alderman Wicks, who was a member of the committee.

"If you do not care to pay ten dollars per month for our lights you can let them alone," replied the official.

"We will let them alone," retorted

Mr. Wicks; "We will build a plant of our own."

The agitation for a municipal electric light plant really dated from that conversation, although the subject had previously been discussed to some extent by Benjamin S. Dean, editor of *The Morning News*, and M. George Martyn, an ardent believer in municipal ownership. There were many in the city who opposed the suggestion that the city should incur a heavy indebtedness for the construction of an electric light plant, believing that other public improvements should be first provided, and on this point issue was sharply joined and the discussion waxed warm. It was evident from the outset, however, that there was in the city a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of municipal ownership and at a special meeting of the Common Council held February 2, 1889, Alderman Hult offered a resolution calling a special meeting of the inhabitants to be held in the Opera House February 18 to consider the advisability of the city building an electric light plant. Owing to inclement weather this meeting was not very well attended, but those present discussed the various phases of the subject, and the outcome of the discussion was the appointment of a committee of six to investigate the matter, viz.: C. R. Lockwood, L. B. Warner, John T. Wilson, Jerome Preston, M. M. Skiff and O. E. Jones, all practical and successful business men in whom the citizens had implicit confidence. This committee spent some weeks in making a careful and exhaustive investigation and on the evening of March 29, 1889, submitted its report to a mass meeting of citizens which assembled at the Opera House. Among other things the committee said:

"It has for a long time been a public duty to light our streets which for several years last past as a general rule

has been done with gas. For a few months our principal business streets were lighted with electricity; but because of the want of ample authority to continue it, our Common Council declined to make other engagements without first consulting the people whose servants they are. Our city charter makes provision for this and wisely imposes the burden upon you, the people, to indicate by public action your choice in the premises. Our streets are now being lighted by gas furnished by the Pennsylvania Gas Company, and which contract will expire in a few months. The complaint that our streets are not sufficiently lighted, is not foolishly made; nor can it with credit to ourselves or benefit to our business prospects be ignored. If we do not move in this direction, the fault will not be with our Common Council, for they have done, and evidence a willingness to do, all within their power. They only await further instruction, for which purpose we are here and now assembled.

"From the superiority of light, comfort and ease of management there seems to be little if any question as to the kind of light and that kind is electricity.

"The Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company, a corporation in our city, has the reputation of owning a very excellent plant and we believe justly so. Private business places and some dwellings are now being lighted by it; and with credit to itself and honor to our city, this company has been and yet is pushing its business in a vigorous and successful manner. The company has a large amount invested, and being composed of our own worthy citizens makes it really a home enterprise. Desiring to foster local industry, we have been inclined to bring ourselves in harmony with figures that would induce it to contract for this service."

The committee quoted reports from other cities which had tried municipal lighting, and continued:

"We have had several interviews with the officers and members of the Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company; and from such interviews we are informed of their desire to contract for this service, but the terms which they

propose are so far above statements and evidences we have obtained elsewhere and from parties disinterested, that we cannot as a committee, acting under your authority advise the acceptance of any proposition they have made. We are impressed with the belief that situated as this company is, with its plant on hand, and with power and services engaged and of necessity must be retained to operate, exclusive of public lighting, should be able to perform this service for the city as cheaply as other parties can come here and establish a new plant for that purpose, or as cheaply as our city could create and operate one in its own behalf. And if it will do that, we should advise and believe our people would gladly acquiesce therein, the contracting of the desired service from it, but as before stated, the evidences are that you can do better than proposed, and these evidences cannot be ignored in the face of agreements to support them by requisite indemnity. Of course the precise figures cannot be obtained but our judgment is the city can put in a satisfactory plant and operate it to that degree cheaper than any offer yet obtained from the local company, to enable the city with proper economy to save enough each year, which, if laid aside for that purpose, would within five years from commencement of operation, nearly half pay for the plant; in the meantime interest on the whole investment would be kept up from an actual saving in cheapness of light as compared with propositions made.

"From present knowledge we believe the City of Jamestown can put in its requisite plant for any reasonable service and fairly anticipate future needs at a cost not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, and then run it to the extent desired for either eighty or one hundred lamps at a cost not exceeding six dollars per month for each lamp, including interest on investment and depreciation, and have all and every night service.

"In conclusion your committee feel authorized to recommend that our Common Council be empowered to at once take all necessary and proper steps for the putting in of a plant for and on behalf of the city, and to that

end proper legislation be procured as soon as possible, and in case said Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company does not contract for said service at rates herein suggested, that is to say, for the running of not less than eighty lamps for all and every night service at not more than six dollars per month per lamp for a term not exceeding five years from date of contract, all of which said Common Council should be authorized to do on the part of the municipality, it proceed with all reasonable dispatch to the construction of such plant and the completion of the work herein advised."

The substance of these recommendations was that unless the private company would agree to furnish lights for six dollars per month the city should proceed to construct its own plant. The regular meeting of the Council was held the following Monday night, or to be precise, on April 1, 1889. At that meeting C. R. Lockwood presented the draft of a proposed bill authorizing the city to bond itself for a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of building the plant. This bill was approved by the Council and it was decided to hasten the required legislation as rapidly as possible.

The company on the morning following this meeting of the Common Council made a last effort to secure the contract by offering to furnish the lights at the price suggested by the committee. This offer was communicated to the Council and a special meeting was called for fifteen minutes past three that afternoon. It was too late, however, for the Aldermen instructed the Mayor to procure the passage of the bill and he at once left for Albany for that purpose.

The fight was now on. Another public meeting was called for April 4, 1889. This meeting was well attended, for the constant agitation of the electric light question had at last attracted the at-

tention of the citizens, and they assembled in large numbers at the Opera House to participate in the proceedings. M. George Martyn was present at this meeting and in a characteristic speech he asserted that the city was so dark that the policemen had to go to the post office when they wished to see to wake up. He offered a resolution directing the Council to construct the municipal plant. This resolution was promptly defeated and a substitute to the effect that the Council should contract with the private company for lights was adopted by a large vote of nearly two to one.

But the sentiment of the citizens at this mass meeting was one thing, and the sentiment of the Aldermen who composed the Common Council was quite another. The Council at the meeting held April 8, 1889, listened to the offer of the representatives of the company to make the contract at the six dollar rate, but after an executive session, adopted a resolution directing the Mayor to return to Albany and use all honorable means to secure the passage of the bill for bonding the city, first procuring an amendment whereby the question should be submitted to a vote of the taxpayers. Incidentally at this meeting, one Richard C. Garhart submitted to the Council a proposition to furnish for a term of five years one hundred arc lights of nominal two thousand candle power on an all night schedule for sixty-seven dollars per year per light, or to furnish these lights on a moonlight schedule for sixty dollars per light. This proposition was referred to the Street Lighting Committee and nothing further came of it.

In the meantime the service of the private company had been discontinued and for a period of several months the city was in darkness. Representatives of the city hastened the passage of the

bill through the Legislature and it was signed by the Governor and became a law June 13, 1889.

Some weeks were devoted to a discussion of the wisdom of engaging in municipal lighting at this time. One faction argued that the city could light the streets more cheaply than any private corporation. The other faction contended that the private company had offered to furnish lights at practically the cost of production, and that it would be well to accept this offer and wait a few years before engaging in an enterprise of this magnitude. Nevertheless, the Council finally ordered a special meeting of the tax-payers to be held October 19 to vote on this question. The issue was sharply joined. It was either for or against the building of a municipal plant. The result of the vote was five hundred twenty for and six hundred sixteen against. The advocates of municipal ownership had lost the fight. The private company had won.

At this juncture M. George Martyn attracted public attention by circulating for signatures slips petitioning the Common Council to call another special meeting of the taxpayers to vote on the question again.

"How many of these elections do you expect to have?" queried one of the opposition curiously.

"Until I win," replied Mr. Martyn sententiously.

As the slips were small and could be easily circulated about the city, Mr. Martyn and his friends had no difficulty in securing signatures and at a special meeting of the Common Council held December 13, 1899, an imposing bundle of petitions was submitted. It was reported at this meeting that this bundle contained the signatures of nine hundred fifty-three citizens, of whom eight hundred fifty-five were taxpayers, to

which report Mr. Martyn in an aggrieved tone took exceptions.

"You counted the slips instead of the signatures. There's more than one name on a slip," said he.

The Aldermen immediately called another special election to be held December 26, 1889. Pending that date the question was threshed over again with considerable vigor by press and people. Municipal ownership theories had, however, gained ground. The vote on the second election was six hundred fifty-nine for and six hundred twenty against a municipal plant.

Thus for the first time in its history, the city was definitely committed by vote of the taxpayers to a policy of municipal ownership, but the fight was not by any means won. Immediately the question was raised as to the legal right of the city to order a second election when the proposition had been once defeated. City Attorney Robert G. Shaw was directed to give the Council a written opinion on that point and in obedience to those instructions he said that while the question was not free from doubt, owing to the fact that nothing analogous to it had been before the courts, still he was of the opinion that upon principle the power existed in the Common Council to call such election, but as a matter of precaution should advise that an act of Legislature be obtained of such nature as to remove all doubts as to the legality of the procedure.

The Aldermen heeded his advice, being influenced possibly by an action which was begun against them by taxpayers to restrain them from bonding the city for the construction of this plant, and on February 5, 1890, an act designed to obviate all legal objections was endorsed by the Council and ordered forwarded to Albany for passage by the Legislature. This act authorized

the city to hold a special election of taxpayers to vote on this question, and as an evidence of the intention of the framers to persist in pushing the project for a municipal plant the following paragraph taken from the text of the act will serve as a good illustration:

"The said Common Council shall have power under this act to submit such proposition to the taxpayers once in each municipal year at a special election called for that purpose, unless such proposition shall have been decided in the affirmative at the first or some subsequent special election held under this act."

That there should be no confusion as to the question to be voted upon, the act further provided:

"The votes on such proposition shall be taken by ballot, and each ballot shall be endorsed 'Electric Light Plant,' and shall contain the words 'For Electric Light Plant' or 'Against Electric Light Plant'."

The desired legislation was secured. In the meantime, public demand for sewers and pavements had become so insistent that it could not well be ignored and at the next special election, which was held September 26, 1890, three propositions were submitted to the taxpayers, one to issue bonds for the construction of a sewer system, another to issue bonds for the building of pavement and the third to issue bonds for the equipment of an electric light plant. The pavement proposition was lost, the vote being five hundred thirty-three for and six hundred eighteen against. The sewer proposition was carried, the vote being five hundred seventy-seven for and five hundred seventy-three against—a small majority, but a majority nevertheless.

But the electric light proposition was carried by a large majority, seven hundred eighty voting for, and but three hundred ninety-one voting against. Some of the reasons that led to this

change in public sentiment were summarized in *The Journal* as follows:

"All the work done at the polls was in favor of a municipal plant. Not a straw was laid in the way of bringing about this result, and no one labored in the interest of the local company * * * There was evidently a feeling that the only way to get light was to pay for a municipal plant, and so the project won by a handsome majority."

There was no question but that the city should be better lighted. The streets had been in practically utter darkness for a long period of time, for from the day the contract expired with the private company, up to this time, the only lights were a few gas lamps, and conditions, especially in the spring and autumn, when the mud was deep on the unpaved, unsewered streets, were to say the least very unsatisfactory. Commenting upon the failure to secure from the taxpayers authority to issue paving bonds, at this election *The Journal* philosophically said:

"If we are compelled to wade through mud for an indefinite time, let us congratulate ourselves that we may see the stepping stones at the fords, sloughs and morasses on our principal streets during the wet season."

The preliminary preparations required considerable time. Ultimately twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds bearing three and one-half per cent. interest were sold at a substantial premium. The contract for the construction and equipment of the plant was let, and July 4, 1891, at nine o'clock in the evening, the lever of the big engine was pulled open, the wheels revolved, and the electric lights flashed up in all sections of the city. It was an occasion for rejoicing on the part of those who had labored long and earnestly for a municipal plant and who now beheld the full fruition of their labors. During the evening a demonstration was arranged in honor of Mr. Martyn, on

which occasion that gentleman made one of his characteristic speeches. Later his friends subscribed a considerable sum for the purchase of a bronze drinking fountain which was located, and is still in use at the corner of Main and Third streets.

A sewer system was the next public improvement to engage the attention of the Council. This also took considerable time. A comprehensive system designed to meet the requirements of the city for all time to come was arranged by William Landreth, an eminent Civil Engineer. There was some discussion as to the methods of defraying the expense, some believing that a portion at least should be paid by the abutting property, but the majority advocating a general tax, this plan was adopted.

The contract for the construction of the first strip of sewers was let to W. Roberts. The first pick was struck into the earth at the corner of Sprague and West Second Streets on the morning of April 11, 1893. The work proceeded rapidly and in due course of time Jamestown had an excellent sewer system, although a few years later considerable difficulty was experienced in providing for the disposal of the sewage.

Paving followed the sewers as a matter of course. There was a vigorous discussion as to the plan of paying for the paving, one faction contending that the expense ought to be assessed against the abutting property, and another faction advocating a general tax. The question was submitted to a vote of the taxpayers and the advocates of the abutting property plan won. That plan was therefore adopted and has since been in force. For the protection of property owners who might not desire to pave, it was provided that no street should be paved except upon a written petition signed by a majority

of the residents of the city owning property on such street, and owning a majority of lineal feet. In other words two majorities are necessary to make a valid petition, one a majority of individuals owning the property and the other a majority of the lineal feet. This plan has thus far proved very satisfactory. During a period of years several miles of pavement have been constructed in the city.

These various public improvements were commenced at a very opportune time. In 1893 when the sewer system was projected, the country was in the throes of a tremendous financial panic the effects of which were felt in Jamestown, although not as severely as elsewhere, a majority of the manufacturers managing to keep their plants in operation with reduced forces and short hours. Still some were deprived of their usual opportunity to earn a livelihood and these found temporary employment on the public works, and thus fared better than did many worthy laborers in other cities of the same class.

No historical sketch of Jamestown would be complete without mentioning the effort that was made in 1893 to secure the removal of the county seat from Mayville. For many years there had been an agitation favoring the change but owing to the reluctance of the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors to sanction the submission of the proposition to the voters, nothing was accomplished. It was believed by many that if a majority of the Supervisors could be induced to vote in favor for re-location of the buildings there would be no difficulty in securing a favorable vote from the people, for Jamestown was the largest town in the county, convenient of access, and withal believed to be the most desirable place for the transaction of the business of the county.

In the summer of 1893 Alderman N.

W. Gokey at a meeting of the Common Council casually suggested that he believed that it would be possible to present a proposition to the Board of Supervisors that would be accepted by that body. This suggestion was enthusiastically endorsed by the other Aldermen. Formal publication of the fact that the city would make an application for a change of the county seat, was at once made in the official paper. This publication was continued seven weeks. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called for Tuesday, August 8, 1893, on which occasion the subject was considered by that body.

Jamestown's ancient rival, Dunkirk, in the meantime had not been idle, and the representatives of that city were on hand with a counter petition that the county seat be removed to Dunkirk. The meeting was called to order at two o'clock in the afternoon, adjourned until 4 o'clock and prolonged until late in the evening.

Among those who took a conspicuous part in this contest was Supervisor James A. Clary of Jamestown. Supervisor Clary occupied a unique position. He was appointed a short time prior to the meeting of the Board, resigning his position as Alderman on the Jamestown Common Council to accept the appointment. He was therefore familiar with the situation in Southern Chautauqua, more familiar, perhaps, than any other member of the Board. He could speak with authority from the standpoint of the city because he knew just what the city wished, and just what it was willing to do. He used this knowledge to good advantage in solidifying the sentiment of the members of the Board in favor of the proposed change, and to his diplomatic representations and forceful arguments unquestionably is due in a considerable degree the ultimate action of the Board

which was to submit the question to the taxpayers at the following election.

This action was not taken until after a vigorous debate in which Hon. Jerome B. Fisher, Hon. E. E. Woodbury, Hon. Arthur C. Wade and James L. Weeks presented the claims of the city.

The vote first taken by the Board was late in the evening of August 8. It was on a resolution that the Jamestown petition be granted. The result was twelve in favor and seventeen against. Mr. Clary who voted in the affirmative asked the privilege of voting in the negative, and this being granted, he was in a position to move a reconsideration, which was done. The next vote was on the proposition to remove the county seat to Dunkirk. It resulted seven in favor and twenty-two in the negative. Further action was deferred until nine o'clock in the morning of August 9, when the final ballot was taken and the count showed eighteen in favor of Jamestown and ten opposed. The Jamestown men cheered loudly when the result was announced.

Mayor Price in behalf of the city invited the members of the Board to visit Jamestown as the guest of the citizens. The invitation was accepted. The Board was entertained at a dinner at the Sherman House. After the dinner, speeches were made by Hon. S. Frederick Nixon, the representative from Westfield; Dr. J. T. Williams, editor of the Dunkirk Observer; Louis McKinstry, editor of the Fredonia Censor; Fred N. Randall, representative of Ripley; C. F. Chapman of Stockton and Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown. The tenor of the speeches of the visitors was complimentary to the enterprise of the city of which they were the guests, and with one or two exceptions, pledging Jamestown their support in the coming election.

In speaking of those who rendered

material aid in the contest The Jamestown Journal mentions Mayor Price, Major E. P. Putnam, J. T. Wilson, L. B. Warner, George S. Bright and Aldermen Gokey, Hult, Bowen and Norquist. "One matter of great assistance to the Jamestown delegation," says The Journal, "was the admirable manner in which all the papers presented by the city had been prepared by City Attorney John G. Wicks. Objections were raised regarding them by the friends of Dunkirk, but not a flaw was found in any of them. On the other hand Dunkirk was embarrassed by poorly drawn papers and different corrections had to be made."

This feature was doubtless an important factor in the contest. Jamestown had definite plans in regard to the erection of the proposed county buildings, and the representatives of the city were in a position to make specific promises with every assurance that these promises would be kept. Dunkirk on the other hand had only a vague and indefinite idea of what could or would be done in the event of the selection of that city as a site for the county seat. The Jamestown proposition as submitted to this meeting of the Board and subsequently committed to writing and formally submitted to the voters of the county is as follows:

"To the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County:

"The City of Jamestown hereby promises the Board of Supervisors and voters of the County of Chautauqua, that in case they shall determine to change the county seat from Mayville to Jamestown, that the City of Jamestown will raise one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars, furnish a site worth from twenty thousand to forty thousand dollars, to be used in the construction of city and county buildings, including a jail to be owned and controlled jointly by the County of Chautauqua and the City of Jamestown, the county to pay only twenty-five thousand dollars to be used with money raised by the City of Jamestown, and

in no event shall the taxpayers of the County of Chautauqua be called upon to furnish more than twenty-five thousand dollars towards the erection of said buildings.

"The buildings shall be completed by Jamestown and have ample rooms and accommodations for the holding of courts, County Clerk's offices, Treasurer's offices, Surrogate's offices, Sheriff's offices, and all county offices, and we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, pledge the credit and good faith of the City of Jamestown to carry out this promise:

"Board of Public Works, John Conway, Robert Bryan, Peter H. Hoyt; Aldermen, N. W. Gokey, J. F. O'Connell, W. H. Cole, Conrad A. Hult, M. W. Ward, John C. Swanson, Samuel A. Carlson, A. C. Norquist; Mayor, O. F. Price; City Attorney, John G. Wicks; Walter L. Sessions, E. Shaver, H. F. Allen, M. L. Fenton, O. E. Jones, J. B. Collins, R. T. Logan, J. C. Meredith, Fred P. Todd, P. K. Shankland, John C. Curry, F. T. Powell, William A. Marsh, John Mahoney Jr., Hiram Smith, William N. Gokey, John J. Aldrich, A. D. Sharpe, Frank E. Sessions, A. M. Sherman, Walter L. Sessions Jr., Frank E. Gifford, G. M. Hodgkins, B. W. Hayward, Benjamin S. Dean, M. C. Tinker, H. P. Hall, M. D., J. R. Kemp, Yale W. Burtch, A. F. Kent, A. P. Olson & Company, E. P. Putnam, E. C. Hall, Edwin Schultz, V. E. Peckham, E. Green, H. J. Yates, H. L. Hunt, A. M. Harrington, D. D. Dorn, C. H. Gifford, Edward R. Bootey, William S. Hallock, W. S. Carnahan, Horton Brothers, Levant L. Mason, William H. Proudfit, A. Goldstein, William T. Bradshaw, A. A. Price, Journal Printing Company, Guy H. Fuller, William S. Gifford, L. B. Warner, Daniel H. Post, J. M. Weller, W. O. Benedict, Dwight Perrin, M. H. Clark, Frederick R. Peterson, W. C. Patterson, Aaron Hall, Charles M. Dow, Herbert W. Tew, S. B. Broadhead, A. M. Kent, Charles Gron, L. L. Hanchett, Oscar F. Johnson, John Kofod, R. M. Wise, S. Briggs, A. C. Wade, W. J. Weeks, Fred G. Bush, D. D. Woodford, J. Delavan Curtiss, H. R. Lewis, L. W. Wiltzie, A. L. Furlow, Martin Merz, Daniel Griswold."

"To the voters of Chautauqua County:

"The foregoing is not made by one individual or class of individuals, but is the proposition of the city. Its Board of Public Works has recommended it, and the taxpayers of the city at a special election by a majority vote have approved it. The city so far as it is able by any procedure of the law, has bound itself to carry out this proposition, and the names subscribed to the foregoing pledge, I trust are a sufficient guarantee to every voter of the County of Chautauqua that the City of Jamestown will do just as it has agreed.

"Jamestown is at present without any buildings for its city offices, but has come to the conclusion that in the near future such buildings should be constructed for the use of the city, which should cost a large part of the amount proposed to be used by the city in constructing city and county buildings. The two if built together on the same site would cost proportionately less than if built separately and on separate sites. It is therefore readily seen why Jamestown can make this offer to the county. Having to build city buildings at once, it would be as well to put on a little more and join with the county in erecting city and county buildings.

"If the people shall by vote adopt the resolution of the Board of Supervisors as to the changing of the county seat, county offices, location of the jail, etc., the county will have to pay only twenty-five thousand dollars but of this sum Jamestown pays nearly one-fourth by reason of its being a general tax against the county. The present buildings and grounds at Mayville ought to bring five thousand dollars so that the county at large outside of Jamestown would have to pay only the balance of fourteen or sixteen thousand dollars. The Board of Supervisors, composed of intelligent men of the county, believing and relying upon the statement of Jamestown, have already voted to change the county seat and offices from Mayville to our city. A committee composed of five Supervisors, representing the county, and three Aldermen, the City Attorney and myself, representing the city, has been appointed to draft a suitable bill for

enactment by the Legislature to enable the county and city to carry into effect the action of the Board of Supervisors, and the proposition of Jamestown, provided it shall be approved by the voters at the next annual election.

"Everything has been done on the part of the city that can be done until the voters have expressed their approval of the resolution of the Board of Supervisors. It is not a question whether the county seat shall go to Dunkirk, but it is the one single proposition as to whether the county seat shall remain at Mayville or be removed to Jamestown. The Board of Supervisors has passed upon and denied the application of Dunkirk to have the county seat. If they remain at Mayville it is conceded that a large sum of money, not less than one hundred thousand dollars must be raised by the County of Chautauqua to erect a suitable Court House, county offices and proper jail at that place. The question then is whether you will vote to continue the county offices and buildings at Mayville, submit yourselves to a tax of one hundred thousand dollars or pay fourteen thousand or sixteen thousand and have the county buildings at Jamestown.

"It is well known that the buildings now being used by the county at Mayville, viz., the County Clerk's office, the Treasurer's office, the Surrogate's office and jail, and even the court house are entirely inadequate and not suitable in any way to accommodate the business of the county or to properly care for its records.

"If you should conclude to join the City of Jamestown in the erection of these buildings, every taxpayer of the county will save his proportion of a large amount of money, the difference between one hundred thousand dollars you will have to pay when the buildings are built at Mayville and the fourteen or sixteen thousand dollars which you will be required to contribute if they are moved to Jamestown. When you go to the polls to cast your vote upon this question, determine in your own mind which is best for yourself and the county. Compare Jamestown with its numerous first class hotels, its accessibility by railroads and public convey-

ances, and its good markets, with Mayville, ask yourself the question if you are to attend a court or have any business at the county seat with its frequent detainments and delays, whether you can be as well accommodated at Mayville as at Jamestown?

ation if the County of Chautauqua shall have voted to change the county seat from Mayville to Jamestown, and Jamestown then shall fail to carry out her agreements. The answer to this is that the Board of Supervisors by adopting a resolution which shall con-



CITY HALL—JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

“This is not a question of the interest of any particular locality of the county, but of public convenience and expenditure of money. Some persons who for local reasons are opposing the removal of the county seat to Jamestown, may ask the question, what will be the situ-

ation if the County of Chautauqua shall have voted to change the county seat from Mayville to Jamestown, and Jamestown then shall fail to carry out her agreements. The answer to this is that the Board of Supervisors by adopting a resolution which shall con-

Board of Supervisors. Therefore, until such a time as Jamestown shall have erected these buildings no changes in the county seat will have taken place, although the Board of Supervisors may have resolved that such changes take place and the electors of the county may have voted therefor, so that in no possible contingency can the county suffer by the failure of Jamestown to keep its pledge.

"This statement is made so that the voters of the county may not be misled as to our proposition. These buildings are to be constructed with ample room to accommodate the county and city, and are to be owned jointly by them, and a committee representing the county and city are to have control and management of them when constructed.

"Believing in the intelligence and good judgment of the voters of Chautauqua County, we leave this question without further comment knowing that when you cast your vote upon the question, you will do it with that intelligence, fairness and good faith which has always characterized your acts.

"O. F. Price, Mayor."

This statement summarized very conclusively the reasons for the change, which the voters of Southern Chautauqua now regarded as inevitable, and being thus confident, paid no further attention to the matter, save perhaps to now and then listen to the frenzied tirade of some opponent with a tolerant smile. Unfortunately the citizens were over-confident, and as a result of their lack of organization and indifference the total vote of the county was six thousand six hundred forty-four for, and seven thousand sixty-five against. The most singular circumstance in connection with this vote is the fact that in Jamestown two hundred eighty-two citizens voted against the proposition. If these persons had voted with the majority of Jamestowners, the proposition would have carried, and the county buildings removed from their present location. Under the circumstances perhaps it was just as well that the offer

of the city was rejected, for to quote The Journal of that date: "Jamestown felt that it was paying very well for the honor of being the county capital and was not disposed to get in a fever heat over the acceptance of a very liberal offer."

This adverse vote put a quietus on the county seat agitation. The Board of Supervisors made the appropriations necessary to repair the old county buildings, Jamestown without further ado proceeded to the construction of a city hall at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars, and from that date to the present time there has been no further talk of changing the county seat, although it is believed that ultimately as the county increases in population, the "logic of events" will force the removal of the county buildings to the metropolis of the county.

One of the most bitter but futile fights in which the citizens of Jamestown ever engaged, occurred in 1889 when a vigorous effort was made to compel the Pennsylvania Gas Company, which had piped the city some years previous, to reconsider its action in raising the rates for fuel gas.

This company was given a franchise to lay its pipes in the city with the understanding verbally expressed that the rates would be reasonable and that as soon as the expense of construction had been met, these rates would be still further reduced. In due time the company had its plant ready for operation. The citizens found the vapor fuel very cheap and convenient. October 1, 1889, officials of the Gas Company met in Jamestown and arranged a new schedule of rates, which with a number five mixer, the size generally used by consumers may be compared as follows:

First mixer, old rate, three dollars and fifty cents new rate four dollars

and twenty-five cents; second mixer, old rate, three dollars, new rate, three dollars and seventy-five cents; third mixer, old rate, two dollars and fifty cents, new rate, three dollars and twenty-five cents; fourth mixer, old rate, two dollars, new rate two dollars and seventy-five cents; fifth mixer, old rate, one dollar and fifty cents, new rate, two dollars and twenty-five cents.

This raise was exasperating enough, but what tended to still further intensify the feeling against the company was the announcement that so far as possible after November 1, the meter system would be adopted. That is to say gas would thereafter be sold by measure instead of by bulk. A further cause for irritation was the decision to discontinue service to the manufacturers altogether, as will be seen by the following notice which was sent to the manufacturers:

"Pennsylvania Gas Co.,
"General Office, Warren, Pa.
"October 1, 1889.

"Gentlemen:—Owing to the diminished supply of gas we find it necessary to economize in its use, and as the supply is insufficient to furnish gas to manufactories, as we are now doing, we will be compelled to shut them off. You will please take notice that the supply will be discontinued at your factory on Thursday, October 31, next, or at an earlier day if it suits your convenience.

"Respectfully,
"Pennsylvania Gas Company."

Similar action was taken by the company in Corry, Erie and Warren, which were also supplied with natural gas. Immediately there was a popular protest against this change. Mayor Price issued the following call:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"The raising of rates of fuel gas by the Pennsylvania Gas Company has created a wide spread feeling of dissatisfaction in this community. Many believe in concerted action to protest

against the new schedule and if possible induce its withdrawal.

"In order that there may be concerted action for relief I hereby call a citizen's mass meeting to be held in Firemen's Hall on the evening of Monday, October 7, at half past seven o'clock and ask for the attendance of those interested.

"O. F. Price,
"Mayor of Jamestown."

As every householder in Jamestown was interested, the hall was wholly inadequate to accommodate the crowd that assembled. Speeches denouncing the policy of the company in raising the rates and changing the system from bulk to meter, were made by various citizens and finally the Mayor was directed to appoint a committee of fifteen to take under advisement and report at some future meeting all matters pertaining to the supply of fuel gas, and to devise and report some plan or plans whereby the expense of fuel gas could be permanently cheapened. The Mayor appointed as such committee J. H. Clark, Jerome Preston, C. E. Weeks, Hurley Phillips, E. J. Squier, R. P. Shearman, Fred Gron, M. M. Skiff, F. W. Stevens, M. G. Martyn, E. R. Bootey, Hiram Smith, Robert Bryan, Fred R. Peterson.

No time was lost. The committee met the following morning, when sub-committees were appointed to devise plans of relief and to visit Corry, Warren and Erie to arrange for the desired concert of action. Conference followed conference. All agreed that the raise in rates must be resisted. The most effective means of resistance was obviously to lessen the gas company's business and the way to lessen its business was to induce the individual consumers to shut off the gas and return to coal or wood. The committees, therefore, prepared a power of attorney

which authorized a designated committee to order the gas shut off on November 1, and a campaign to secure the signatures of the consumers to this document was commenced and prosecuted with great vigor and success.

While this was going on a committee from the different cities went to Warren to confer with Fred P. Hays, the President of the Pennsylvania Gas Company. This committee was composed of the following gentlemen: W. Downing, L. W. Olds, Erie; S. G. Walker, G. W. Dunkle, Charles VanEvery, Warren; A. B. Osborne, W. C. Plumb, Corry; O. F. Price, E. J. Squier, R. P. Shearman, J. A. Clary, Jamestown. The committee met in Warren October 19, 1889. The result of the conference is reported in *The Journal* as follows:

"Before dinner Mr. Dunkle called on Mr. Hays and asked at what hour he could meet the committee. President Hays said he could not meet with any committee, but if these gentlemen wished to discuss the gas question simply as individuals he would be at liberty to talk to them at three o'clock in the afternoon. The members of the committee met at the Carver House at half past one and organized with Mayor Price in the chair and Mr. Plumb acting as Secretary. It was unanimously decided that if Mr. Hays maintained his position not to meet them as representatives they would not talk to him as individuals. The committees from the four cities here have powers of attorney representing seven thousand mixers. * * *

* * * At two o'clock Mayor Price and Mr. Osborne called on Mr. Hays and asked for an interview with the committee as such. Mr. Hays said he would meet with them as a committee at three o'clock. At three o'clock the committee called on Mr. Hays, headed by Mayor Price. Mr. Hays kept them waiting in the hallway fifteen minutes. When he received them Mr. Price stated the object of the call. Mr. Hays answered, 'In other words wish to control the business of the Pennsylvania Gas Company?'

"Mr. Price asked if he should present the petition. Mr. Hays replied he didn't care to see it. The Pennsylvania Gas Company had established the rates and did not intend to recede from them; that the company must preserve its gas and took the present method to do so. Next year it would sell no gas except by meter system."

To say that the citizens of Jamestown were indignant over this treatment of a committee headed by the Mayor, would be putting it very mildly indeed. The feeling was expressed in the following appeal which was issued October 21 by the committee:

"To the Citizens of Jamestown:

"Your committee appointed in connection with other committees from Warren, Corry and Erie to submit the action of the united gas consumers to President Hays of the Pennsylvania Gas Company met him by appointment at Warren Saturday. Mayor Price fairly presented the case to the people, and requested an answer to their petition that the company recede from its action in raising the price of fuel. In reply President Hays treated the committee and their plea with studied coolness and contempt. Not only did he refuse to entertain any proposition whatever, but he expressly stated that next summer every consumer would be put on the meter system. That is, all must pay for gas by the thousand feet.

"Fellow citizens, the Pennsylvania Gas Company has scornfully rejected your protests against the extortionate rates to be charged after October 31. They say every one of you must pay next year at meter rates. This will be simply ruinous to the poor man who persists in using gas. And this is the corporation to which we gave a priceless franchise for a mere song on the understanding that the fuel should be supplied at reasonable rates.

"What are you going to do about it?

"Will you tamely submit to the insolent rapacity of this monopoly?

"It will tighten the screws on you to the limit of human endurance if you do not rebel. They laugh at your struggles for relief.

"Will you break away?

"Let every man sign the power of attorney; let the poor man protect himself; let the rich man help his neighbor.

"Let us know who are for and who are indifferent to the rights of the people.

"You have it in your power to do away with this unnecessary raise and the still more odious meter system.

"Let all turn out at the meeting in the Opera House Monday night.

"Let it be a rouser.

sible in the courts. Attorneys E. R. Bootey, W. O. Benedict and B. A. Barlow were appointed a committee to look after such legislation as might be necessary or expedient to protect the citizens against the company. Equally as intense excitement prevailed in the other cities. At Erie Hon. J. J. Downing counselled the people not to resort to violence, but keep within the law and The Times of that city in comment-



EAST THIRD STREET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

"We will begin this grand battle anew and if the people say it, we will win. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

"Per order Citizens Committee."

The people did turn out to this meeting which was held at the Opera House October 21, 1889. They filled the house. Vigorous speeches were made. It was decided to continue the circulation of the powers of attorney, and also to harass the company as much as pos-

sible on this remark significantly said that one gentleman interested in the agitation had asserted that if the people would go at the lines of the Pennsylvania Gas Company and do what the councils would like to have done, viz., remove the lines from the streets, there would not be officers enough to prevent them. At Warren an action was commenced in the courts to restrain the company from raising the rates on the

grounds that the company had agreed with the People's Gas Company to furnish gas for a term of five years at the existing schedule. At Corry the powers of attorney were circulated with great vigor.

The gas company throughout all this agitation pursued the even tenor of its way, and with the exception of the episode at Warren when Mr. Hays kept the citizens committee waiting in the ante room for fifteen minutes, did not apparently pay any attention to the movement to injure its business. On the morning of October 31, 1889, the committee composed of J. A. Clary, J. H. Clark and Fred Gron, called at the gas office and handed to Manager J. R. Drum a list containing two thousand five hundred names directing that the gas be shut off on November 1. Manager Drum calmly took the list, glanced hurriedly at the signatures and quietly told the committee that the business should be attended to at once. Relatively the same proportion of mixers were ordered out in the other cities, and on the face of it, there was every indication that the company had lost a substantial bit of business.

But natural gas was more convenient than wood or coal and moreover cheaper, even under the new rate. Consumers discovered that the meter system was not so bad as anticipated for by the exercise of economy their gas bills in many instances were not so large as when the gas was taken in bulk. Under such circumstances it was difficult to keep the people from using the gas. Gradually those who had signed the power of attorney ordering the gas removed, resumed their patronage of the company, just as a minority of the citizens had predicted. Ultimately the storm blew over and the gas company continued doing business on the meter basis.

Oscar F. Price was Mayor of Jamestown from the date of its incorporation as a city until 1894, when he retired, and Eleazer Green was elected by practically a unanimous vote. Mr. Green had for some years been one of the leading attorneys of the city and an active and aggressive Republican. In an appreciative and timely biographical sketch *The Journal* said: "His nomination was a recognition of his fitness, progressive business spirit and sterling integrity, and his overwhelming election was further proof of the trust reposed in him. No man could enter upon his official career with greater evidence of esteem and confidence than does Mr. Green. He was selected with the expectation that the city would be conducted in a business manner, and that there should be a clean, creditable administration."

Mayor Green took the oath of office in the Common Council chamber May 7, 1894. On that occasion Mayor Price presented to Mayor Green the handsome silver tipped gavel which he had received so many years ago, and said he was glad to surrender this emblem of authority to a man of honor and ability. "Since coming to this Council eleven years ago," said Mayor Price, "the city has more than doubled its population. This has been due to the enterprise of her citizens and to the wisdom of those who have shaped its destiny during the early days of its cityhood."

Mayor Green in response said that his only hope was that he might retire with the knowledge that he had gained a share of the respect obtained by the retiring Mayor. He then presented his inaugural message to the Council. The keynote of this message was economy. "Allow me," said he, "to suggest that during the period of debt making, it is well to keep constantly in mind the fact that there must come a time for debt paying, and that while we should not

hesitate to make all needful public improvements, we should carefully avoid all unnecessary or extravagant expenditure."

Mayor Green recommended that salaries and wages paid city officials and employes should be no higher than was paid by private individuals and corporations for similar work, and acting upon this recommendation the Common Council later in the evening made quite a substantial cut in the salaries of various employes.

An important event occurred early in Mayor Green's administration, when on Monday, June 18, 1894, the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States opened its annual session in Jamestown. Extensive preparations had been made by the citizens for the reception and entertainment of the delegates who came from all sections of the United States. An unfortunate controversy between factions of the order over the question of the meeting place kept many delegates from coming to Jamestown but the attendance was nevertheless large enough to tax the hotel capacity of the city. The lodge sessions were held in the Opera House beginning Monday morning, June 18, and closing Wednesday afternoon, June 20. At the opening session, Mayor Green delivered an appreciative address of welcome. Dr. Simon Quinlin of Chicago responded. He was followed by Hon. Jerome B. Fisher, and in turn a response was made by Meade D. Detweiler of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. A social session was held in the Opera House Tuesday evening to which the public was invited, and at which various members of the order gave a pleasing literary and musical program. Wednesday evening a band concert was held at Celoron, a suburb of Jamestown, located at the foot of Chautauqua Lake.

Thursday a grand parade was given in Jamestown, and in the evening, a grand ball was given at the Grand Hotel at Point Chautauqua. Friday evening balls were given at the Kent House and Sterlingworth Inn at Lakewood, and this concluded the festivities of the week.

This gathering was important, in that it gave to Jamestown a prestige as a convention city that could not otherwise have been attained, and at frequent intervals since, various fraternal orders have selected the city as a place for annual conventions. Among those which may be mentioned, is the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Great Camp of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, the State Conclave of Knights Templar, the Grand Lodge Sons of St. George, the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, the National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, and many other organizations of lesser importance. The advantages of the city and the lake as a place for conventions of this character may be best illustrated by the fact that for three successive years the Photographers' Association of America met at Celoron, which is but two miles from Jamestown and connected therewith by an excellent trolley system.

The various public improvements which were commenced under the administration of Mayor Price, were continued under the administration of Mayor Green. The awarding of contracts, the inspection of the work and the settlement of various controversies arising from time to time between the contractors and the city officials, were among the important duties which were imposed on the Mayor, Council and City Attorney. There are many interesting stories which might be written in regard to these matters did time and space permit. For example, one con-

tractor of experience, in making his estimate of the cost of excavation for sewer purposes, unfortunately for himself, failed to ascertain the geological formation of the soil, and figuring on the cost of ordinary excavation discovered to his great disgust that a portion of his territory was quicksand and another portion solid rock. This discovery was not made, however, until he had been awarded the contract and given satisfactory bonds for its faithful fulfillment. This particular piece of sewer work cost the contractor many thousands of dollars to complete. At one point he was obliged to blast a trench twenty feet in depth in solid rock. At another he experienced much trouble with quicksand.

One important act during Mayor Green's administration was the extension of the municipal light plant so as to include commercial as well as street lighting. The initial resolution leading to this important step was introduced by Alderman Conrad A. Hult at a special meeting of the Common Council held July 2, 1895. It was a short and simple resolution but it meant much. This is the text:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of the municipal lighting plant be and that he is hereby ordered and directed to buy materials and extend the incandescent circuits so that lights can be furnished for the Treasurer's office, Police headquarters, Police Court, Common Council chambers, Deluge hose, Rescue hose, Hook and Ladder, Prendergast hose and headquarters, Martyn hose, and also to supply commercial lighting as far as the city can spare the same. This work to be done by our own men, and under the supervision of the committee on municipal lighting; and it is guaranteed by the Superintendent that the cost will not exceed seven hundred twenty-five dollars."

The Superintendent proceeded with all possible haste to obey the mandate

of the Council. There was some opposition on the part of the friends of the private company and also talk of litigation. At a meeting of the Common Council October 7, 1895, the private company submitted these propositions: "To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Jamestown we submit to you the following propositions:

"1—The Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company will sell you their plant complete at its actual cost.

"2—The Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company will buy the city plant for its actual worth, and furnish the City of Jamestown free, all incandescent lighting for city offices, city building and hose houses, and all night every night arc lamps for a period of ten years for four dollars and fifty cents per lamp per month.

"3—The Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company will operate your plant for a term of years, pay interest on the plant's bonded indebtedness, pay insurance and keep up necessary repairs and turn it over to you in good condition at expiration of time of lease, and furnish city incandescent lights free for city offices, city building and hose houses and furnish all night every night arc lights for three dollars and seventy-five cents per month.

"The above propositions are made in good faith to avoid litigation, and the wish of the undersigned is that you accept the first one but if not, that either of the others, or we are willing to meet you on any other equitable terms.

"Respectfully submitted,
"Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company,

"William N Gokey, President."

The Council ignored the propositions. The threat to engage in litigation was met with the enactment of legislation that swept away the last chance of successfully maintaining an action in the courts. Mayor and Council were committed to the proposition to furnish light for commercial use and would not recede from the original program that had been planned. The controversy attracted wide-spread attention as will be

seen from the following editorial paragraph that appeared in the Buffalo Express at the time:

"The City of Jamestown engaged in the electric lighting business in competition with the old private company. It did not buy out the private concern, as has been done in some other places. Nevertheless Jamestown has managed to light itself at a profit—that is, it saved money by doing the work itself. So great has been the city's success that it was decided to contract with merchants to light their stores from the municipal supply.

"This has stirred up the Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company. It now offers to either sell out to the city at actual value or to buy or lease the city's plant. In case of a refusal of all these propositions the company threatens to test in the courts the right of the city to do private lighting.

"It is very certain that Jamestown will not sell out. No city which has ever tried commercial lighting wants to return to the old plan. The action of the company has left no reason why the city should buy its plant. Nor need the city be afraid of the outcome of the threatened suit. It is a novel question, inasmuch as very few municipalities engage in private lighting though municipal plants for public lighting are common. It is a question which may become of importance in the future, however, so it is well to have it settled. It is said that the Jamestown corporation will be assisted by all the electric lighting companies of the state. This would not be surprising."

The original extension, which was chiefly for the purpose of providing incandescent lights for the city offices and hose houses, was the opening wedge. Soon the service was extended to private consumers, the plant was again enlarged, a new building was erected and in the course of a brief period of time the municipality had numerous contracts with individuals and corporations and was fairly launched in the enterprise of supplying lights to the public.

The City Hall was built during Mr. Green's administration. Architect Aaron Hall submitted plans which were approved by the Council and April 2, 1895, the taxpayers by a vote of six hundred fifty-one to three hundred sixty-eight sanctioned the proposition to raise sixty-five thousand dollars by bond issue for the construction of the building. The bonds were sold at a premium, the contract speedily awarded to the firm of Mahoney Brothers and Jones, and September 28, 1895, the corner stone of the new structure was laid with appropriate ceremonies under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity.

The exercises on this occasion commenced at one-thirty in the afternoon when there was a parade by various civic and military organizations of the city. Mayor Green delivered an address in the presence of an immense crowd. At the conclusion of this address the officers deputized by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York began the service with the impressive ritual used by the fraternity on such occasions. The organization of the deputized Grand Lodge was: Grand Marshal, Frank T. Gilbert; Grand Tiler, Andrew Ferguson; Grand Stewards, L. L. Hanchett, T. D. Hanchett; Master Architect, Aaron Hall; Grand Pursuivant, John B. Shaw; Grand Sword Bearer, A. A. Burlin; Grand Standard Bearer, H. R. Wiley; Grand Secretary, Frank Merz; Grand Treasurer, Joseph Whittaker; Grand Junior Warden, Dr. Joseph Fowler; Grand Senior Warden, Philip A. Joyce; Grand Chaplain, Rev. C. C. Albertson; Deputy Grand Master, Joel H. Prescott, Jr.; Grand Junior Deacon, Frank B. Bush; Grand Senior Deacon, L. L. Mason; Escort to Grand Master, Past Eminent Commander J. T. Larmonth, Past Eminent Commander Samuel Briggs; Grand Master, Charles W. Cushman.

The building was completed as speedily as possible. The city offices which were widely scattered were removed and for the first time in the history of Jamestown placed under one roof.

Another event of Mr. Green's administration was the amendment of the city charter which was successfully accomplished in the face of a determined and powerful opposition of a faction that wished radical changes and was opposed to half way measures. The

retired from the office of Mayor at the expiration of his term and he was succeeded by his predecessor, Oscar F. Price, who by a highly flattering vote was again elected to this important position. Mayor Price served two years and in 1898, declining to become a candidate for re-election he was succeeded by Henry H. Cooper, who for several years had represented the Second Ward on the Common Council and who in the position of President of that body



MAIN STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM SECOND STREET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

new charter which was approved by the Legislature simply enlarged the powers of the city officials without removing any of the limitations and checks hitherto imposed, and while important in some respects, did not materially modify the existing scheme of government.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Green was elected District Attorney of Chautauqua County, assuming the duties of the office January 1, 1896. He therefore

had exhibited a tact and executive ability that was now rewarded by the highest office in the gift of the voters of the city.

Mayor Cooper took the oath of office April 11, 1898. Retiring, Mayor Price reviewed the municipal history of the city since its incorporation and expressed the hope that the future of the city would be as prosperous as the past. Mayor Cooper responded briefly, pledging himself to administer justice and

right. In his message to the Council he urged that every encouragement should be given to industrial enterprises and that great care should be taken to keep the city from the clutches of designing corporations. In conclusion he said: "I have full confidence in the greatness of our beautiful city. If all our citizens, both private and official, will become imbued with civic and patriotic pride and work in unison for the advancement of our city to the nearest point of perfection, financially, socially and morally, we can soon point with pride to a clean, progressive city of homes."

A feature of the inauguration of Mayor Cooper was the presence of a large party of friends from Buffalo. In this party were Mayor Conrad Diehl, Senator Simon Seibert, President of the Board of Aldermen John J. Kennedy, Alderman James Franklin, Alderman James Smith, Alderman William Summers, Assessor Nicholas J. Mock, Assessor George Stauber, Commissioner of Jurors Willis H. Meads, Penitentiary Keeper Alexander H. Sloan, City Clerk Frank Gethoefer, Deputy City Clerk William E. Corcoran, George P. Lynd, John H. Cooper, F. R. Doherty, John C. Bertrand, E. J. Smith, Fred A. Merriitt, A. J. Exstein, Dr. W. S. Renner, John P. Diehl, P. J. Mulhern, M. J. Smith, John R. Moynihan, Thomas H. McDonough, Gustaf Fleischman, James Monroe, George J. Swanz, Philip Klipfel, Martin J. Ryan, Daniel J. Rierdan, Frank Rathbun, Oscar M. White, Dr. A. E. Diehl, Lambert Deakers, Fred Geyer, Hugh O'Brian. The visitors came on a special train from Buffalo and remained in the city until after midnight participating in the festivities of the occasion.

The Spanish War which occurred during the summer of 1898 attracted a good deal of public attention, especially after the departure of the Thirteenth

Separate Company for Camp Black, Long Island, where it formed a part of the Sixty-fifth Regiment that was mustered into the service of the United States and spent the summer at Camp Alger in Virginia. As a consequence for a time the people displayed more interest in military than in municipal matters but it may be said that Mayor Cooper had a very successful administration. Public improvements projected under preceding administrations were completed during his term of office, and at no period of the city's history were municipal affairs conducted with less friction or greater efficiency.

J. Emil Johnson succeeded Mayor Cooper in the spring of 1900. Mr. Johnson had served a long municipal apprenticeship on the Common Council and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with the knowledge that he had full confidence of the citizens.

The act that will forever distinguish Mayor Johnson's administration was the acquiring of a municipal water plant. For many years the water question had been the all absorbing topic of conversation. Mention of this has purposely been omitted until now because to attempt to detail the various controversies which arose from time to time between the citizens the city and the private corporation, would occupy more space than can be allotted to this sketch. It will therefore be sufficient to say that ever since the Trustees of the village twenty years ago gave a water company permission to lay pipes in the village streets the public mind was agitated by a "water question."

This agitation was incessant, sometimes amusing, and at all times vigorous. Municipal issues based upon some of the varying phases of this question were the rule rather than the exception, and the individual attitude of more than one candidate was responsible for his success or his defeat.

At no time was this question eliminated from local political campaigns. Many years ago a candidate used the relations of the village Trustees with the water company as a basis for an accusation of falsifying the village records, and other official misconduct, an accusation which was indignantly repudiated and which was probably ill founded. On another occasion a gentleman who had imbibed rather too freely of intoxicants strayed into the Common Council chambers and in a voice thick with liquid emotion shouted "Mr. Mayor, I want water," then observing the amusement depicted on the faces of the Aldermen he continued, "I don't see anything funny about it." To compile all that appears in the city records on water controversies would require a good sized volume, and even to recapitulate the essential facts regarding the original construction of a system of water works in 1881, the subsequent controversy over the purity of the water which for a time was taken largely from the Chautauqua Lake outlet, the experimentation to find a new source of supply, and the ultimate selection of the subterranean rivers of the Cassadaga Valley, is too great a task to undertake at this time. In brief, when Mayor Johnson assumed the reins of municipal government the city was supplied with water by the Jamestown Water Supply Company, a corporation which had succeeded to all the earlier rights and franchises granted by village Trustees and Boards of Aldermen, and which had a plant worth from three hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand dollars according to the point of view. An abundant supply of pure water was provided and a satisfactory pressure for fire protection was supplied at the rate of fifty dollars per hydrant. There was no objection to the quality of the water or the service,

but there was a feeling that the rates were unreasonably high and as the contract of the company with the city expired in a few years, the demand that steps for acquiring a municipal water plant by purchase or otherwise, became more insistent than ever before.

It was obvious at the outset that there were two ways in which a municipal plant could be secured. One was to purchase the plant of the Jamestown Water Supply Company. The other was to build a new plant. As to which plan was the most desirable, there was a marked difference of opinion, and the first step towards the solution of this difficulty was the appointment of a committee of citizens and city officials to investigate the subject. This committee consisted of A. C. Wade, A. J. Butts, J. C. Swanson, J. D. Johnson, W. I. Blystone, A. N. Broadhead, A. John Peterson, E. B. Crissey and S. A. Carlson. These gentlemen employed J. F. Witmer, an eminent hydraulic engineer, with instructions to ascertain as far as practicable the value of the plant, and also to make an accurate estimate of the cost of constructing a new plant of similar capacity. Mr. Witmer began his work January 21, 1901, and devoted several months to the task of collecting the required data. In September, 1901, he was ready to report.

The water company, in November sent the committee a lengthy communication, the substance of which was that it would sell its plant to the city or would renew its contract and reduce its water rates. The offer to sell was satisfactory as far as it went, but the proposition of the company as to the means for ascertaining the value of the plant was sharply attacked by the committee, which by the way was composed of the ablest business and professional men of the city. Fortified by the figures provided by Mr. Witmer, as well as the

knowledge of the business methods of large corporations, the committee, December 18, 1901, sent to the company a lengthy communication in which the whole history of the controversy was reviewed, and the reasons for rejecting the proposition of the company outlined in detail. The committee said:

"Your first proposition is as follows:

"We are willing to sell our property for the amount of our investment, and if the city thinks favorable of purchasing upon this basis, we will furnish you a statement of such investment, and give you full inspection of our books.

"This investment, of course, refers to our construction account, and, while we have no personal knowledge of what it contains, we must assume that it is the ordinary construction account of a corporation or business concern of your character, and if so, it represents somewhere, or should at least, the cost of this entire system; that is, the figures stand there today as they were placed there eighteen years ago. You do not indicate to us that you have ever charged off one dollar for depreciation, but we must pay today, if we accept that proposition, for a mile of pipe just what it cost you in 1883. If that pipe has not yet commenced to deteriorate, can you indicate to us when, if ever, we may look for the process of deterioration to begin?

"Again, you orally state to us that this investment account is substantially seven hundred thousand. One member of our sub-committee sought to ascertain something about the basis of that construction account, and found that when the present owners of this company purchased the stock from the original owners, it opened a construction account by entering the amount which those gentlemen paid for the stock which they purchased. Now, again, we assume that this is the actual

cost. We certainly have no right to assume that it is less. We are not advised whether those original stockholders made a profit on their sale of the stock to you or not but, if they did, you ask the city now to pay that profit, and this we decline to recommend.

"Your construction account should, if it goes back far enough, contain the cost of all the experimental work of your company from the time of its organization. The people of this city have not forgotten the experiment that was made to take water from Chautauqua Lake. This was done without their advice or encouragement, and are they responsible and shall they be made to pay for its failure?

"Again, there was a time, gentlemen, when you had a substantial investment in a newspaper of this city, which resulted disastrously. Is that a part of the investment account that you now wish the city to pay? If it does not form a part of this account, we do not know where it would naturally be entered upon your books. If there are other matters akin to this that form a part of your investment account, we are not advised. It is because of the uncertainty of an investment account, because it may be charged with fictitious investments or over-valuations, or as it is sometimes done—by charging to it the amounts of the stock and bonds, and the other reasons herein given, that we advise against paying you the amount of your investment or negotiating with you with that as a basis of valuation.

"Your second proposition is as follows:

"We will sell our property for a sum to be fixed by three impartial and disinterested appraisers. We have heretofore submitted to the city a similar proposition, and refer to that proposition for our views of the details of such

an appraisal. We will now accept that proposition, or any other which embodies the idea of an appraisal, conducted substantially on the general lines therein indicated.

"Mind you now—the value of your property, which includes your good will, your rights, privileges and franchises; and it is that sort of an appraisal that you have invited this city to engage in. It may be clear to you how the city of Jamestown can enter into a valid contract for arbitration, with all the conditions which you impose, but we are quite unable to say that this may be done. We could appreciate the advantage which your company has in a controversy of that character, you know every foot of pipe that is laid in this city; you know its size; you know its kind and its character; you know its weight; you know how it was laid; you know the process employed in doing this work; you know whether it is likely to be durable for the next twenty-five years, or whether it is not; you are in full possession of this knowledge; you know where pipe is laid that is inadequate; and in fact, you have absolute knowledge of every defective condition of your entire system, and you can give information of such defects, if any, or withhold it, at your pleasure. You can call the attention of appraisers to it, or withhold it, as you see fit. The city has no such full opportunity. If there be a defect, the city must find it out in some way in order to have it considered upon such an appraisal. You may say that it can examine the pipe. We are sure you will not expect the city to go through the streets here digging them up, for the purpose of determining the condition of your pipe, its entire length, in order to accommodate you in the appraisal of its value. But you may say that we have all this to do in negotiating with you for a purchase of this

plant; and this is true but we have the privilege of acting on our own judgment in this trade the same as you do, when, if we submit it to arbitration of others and they over-estimate the value of your property, if our contract to take it at that appraised value is legal, we have no redress whatever.

"3. Then you prescribe a certain method of selecting appraisers, to which there is substantially no objection if there were any reasonable way for the city to embark in any such method of purchasing your plant.

"4. 'Said Board of Appraisal shall proceed to appraise the fair and reasonable value of the property, rights and franchises proposed to be sold; shall take into consideration, in arriving at their determination, any fact which they deem material; shall hear any and all evidence,' etc.

"You cannot claim that you intended by this provision that the appraisers, if they saw fit, should deny you any value to your rights, privileges and franchises, because you have prescribed that they shall 'appraise the fair and reasonable value of the property, rights and franchises proposed to be sold.' We have said all that we desire upon the obligation of the city to purchase your good will, rights, privileges and franchises."

The committee reviewed the work of Engineer Witmer, how he had made an exhaustive investigation of the actual value of the plant, and how his report was endorsed not only by Rudolph Herring, an eminent engineer from New York, but also by Mr. Benzenberg, the company engineer who had been with him throughout his investigations. "They reached the conclusion," said the committee, "that the physical or tangible property of your company, excluding the real estate itself, was four hundred eighty-seven thousand, three

hundred thirty-eight dollars and fifty cents, from which valuation should be deducted certain small pipe which would soon become valueless by reason of the extension of the system, which deduction amounted to the sum of seventeen thousand seven hundred eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, leaving the actual value of your plant excluding real estate, four hundred sixty-nine thousand, five hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-three cents. In conclusion the committee said:

"Your last proposition to renew your contract with the city for a minimum term of twenty-five years, agreeing to reduce your water rates from twenty to twenty-five per cent., we cannot recommend for obvious reasons, many of which are hereby given. There is another which we believe sufficient to preclude our making such recommendation, and that is the well known fact that the people of this city desire that the municipality shall own and operate the water plant. Still another reason prevails, and that is that we do not believe the reduction sufficient for a contract covering a minimum term of twenty-five years. There is every reason to believe that this city, long before that time, may be twice its present size.

"Knowing as we do the sentiment of the people of this city upon this subject, knowing their earnest desire to have the municipality own and operate its own water supply system, we should feel ourselves betraying every trust reposed in us should we recommend the renewal of your contract for the term suggested, believing, as we do, that that contract, the moment it is signed, is worth over a quarter of a million dollars in cash to your company.

"We recognize that no investment should be wantonly or recklessly ruined or unnecessarily duplicated. We feel now, as we have in the past, that it is

greatly desirable that the city should reach some arrangement for the purchase of your property, and, believing that there is no way of doing this that will be fair to this municipality except by a full discussion and an agreement as to price, and recognizing the desirability of terminating your contract at as early a date as practicable, we are willing to recommend to the city the purchase of your plant complete at a total cost of five hundred thousand dollars, this proposition to include the plant at Falconer and Celoron—in other words, all the tangible property under the control of this company and owned by it, together with its rights in the villages of Falconer and Celoron.

"If you notify us that you will accept the proposition we shall recommend that the city at once enter upon the arrangement of all necessary details, and as soon as practicable to submit the question to the vote of the people of this city, as the law prescribes.

"An early reply is solicited, as we desire to make final recommendation on the water question at the earliest practicable moment."

The company in due time replied with an offer to sell the plant for seven hundred thousand dollars. The proposition was submitted to the taxpayers of the city and defeated by a vote of one hundred forty-four for, and one thousand and fifty-two against. Another offer was soon after made to sell the plant for six hundred thousand and the final fight to secure a municipal water supply was over the acceptance or rejection of that offer. Those who opposed paying such sum argued that the plant was not really worth over five hundred thousand dollars at best, and that rather than be subjected to ruinous competition with the city, the company would sell at that figure. Those who favored accepting the offer, argued, and it

would appear to the writer, wisely, that it was better to purchase the plant and take possession at once, rather than be subjected to the delay and expense of building a new plant and engaging in active competition with a company as strongly entrenched as this. The taxpayers took this view of the situation and authorized the purchase at this price. There was some discussion over the details of the bill providing for the creation of a water commission, but everything was amicably adjusted, the bill was enacted, the bonds of the city were sold, the transfer was made and on April 1, 1903, the City of Jamestown engaged in the business of supplying the citizens with water.

Mayor Johnson showed excellent judgment in naming as members of the Water Commission Robert N. Marvin, Frank W. Stevens, John F. Jones and George V. Blackstone. Mr. Stevens for many years had served as attorney for the water company and he was therefore familiar with all the details of the business of which outsiders would naturally be ignorant. Messrs. Marvin, Jones and Blackstone are all energetic and capable business men, and being unhampered by unnecessary restrictions in the management of the business, have made a showing thus far of which they may well feel proud.

One of the first acts of the commission was to arrange for a reduction in existing rates. Mr. Stevens with much care prepared a new schedule which reduced the rates substantially thirty per cent. to the small consumers, and at the same time made ample provision for the payment of interest on bonds, operating expenses, repairs on plant, and a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year which will pay the bonds as they mature. Provision was also made for additional hydrants for fire protection, and on the whole the citi-

zens have every reason to feel satisfied with this municipal investment. They have lower rates and better fire protection and the plant at the same time is paying for itself.

The source of supply is located at Levant, three or four miles east of the city. Artesian wells sunk to a considerable depth tap an unfailing supply of pure and cold water. This supply has been constant even during the greatest drought and it is believed it will be ample to supply the city for all time to come. Concerning the purity of the water, Dr. Bissell, a Buffalo bacteriologist who at the request of the Water Commissioners, analyzed a sample a few months ago, said that it was the purest and best he had ever seen.

POSTMASTERS.

A list of the early Postmasters of Jamestown may be of interest to those statistically inclined. It is therefore given here:

December 15, 1816, a post office was established in Jamestown and James Prendergast was the first Postmaster.

E. T. Foote was appointed Postmaster June 13, 1821. He introduced letter boxes in the post office.

Laban Hazeltine was appointed Postmaster August 24, 1824.

Alvin Plumb was appointed Postmaster June 18, 1841.

Franklin Waite was appointed Postmaster October 4, 1844.

Eliphalet L. Tinker was appointed Postmaster October 1, 1848.

Rufus Pier was appointed Postmaster July 1, 1853.

Charles L. Harris was appointed Postmaster July 1, 1858.

Robert V. Cunningham was appointed Postmaster July 10, 1861.

The order of appointments from that date on are as follows: Abner Hazeltine Jr., H. J. Yates, A. M. Clark, A. B.

Fletcher, E. P. Putnam, C. E. Weeks, L. L. Hanchett, P. K. Shankland, Emmett Bemus, James T. Larmonth. This completes the list to date.

IN CONCLUSION.

This brings the history of Jamestown practically to date. Almost a century has elapsed since that autumn afternoon when James Prendergast first pitched his camp in the pinery on

uals. Little therefore remains save to summarize by way of conclusion a statement of the city of today.

Jamestown is called a City of Homes. It is a city of homes. A larger percentage of the population own their own homes than in any other city of the same class in the State of New York. And, almost without exception, these homes are handsome, commodious, well built and tastefully furnished. There



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

the shores of the outlet and with prophetic vision saw in the shimmering stream the splendid possibilities for the future. In the preceding pages the writer has sought to sketch some of the important events that occurred during the development of this rugged wilderness into a thriving city. Much, of necessity, has been omitted. Emphasis has been laid on events of public moment rather than the action of individ-

is not a "slum street" in the entire city.

Jamestown is also a city of churches. In proportion to the population the church membership is the largest of any city in the state. The church edifices will compare favorably with those of the large cities, and in no community is religious activity more pronounced. Few cities of the country have a better organized Young Men's Christian Association. None have a more earnest

band of workers, none of the same class have as handsome and imposing a building. Indeed, so completely does the religious sentiment of the community overshadow all else, that the temptations incident to all cities are hardly worthy of notice. It is a fact that a detective in the employ of the Law and Order League of the state, some two or three years ago, after an exhaustive investigation, was compelled to report to his employers that he was unable to find a single case of violation of the excise laws of sufficient importance to justify presenting the same to the prosecuting authorities, and it was conceded that for a city the size of Jamestown, this was a most remarkable condition of affairs.

Jamestown is a city of schools. In addition to the High School building there are eleven branch or district schools. The school system ranks the highest in the state.

Jamestown is a manufacturing city. In round numbers there are now one hundred seventy-five manufacturing establishments, with an annual output of ten million dollars. The products of the Jamestown factories are shipped to every quarter of the globe.

Jamestown has all the modern improvements that conduce to the health and comfort of the citizens. The principal streets are smoothly paved. The entire city is splendidly sewered. The streets are well lighted and there is an abundant supply of pure water.

Jamestown has excellent transportation facilities. The lines of the Jamestown Street Railway Company girdle the city in three loops—the north side, the south side, and Newland Avenue lines—and extending east and west connect the city with the thriving Villages of Falconer, Celoron and Lakewood. The line of the Chautauqua Traction Company connects the city with Mayville, twenty-two miles distant, and taps

the heart of some of the best farming country in the county, besides connecting with Chautauqua, the headquarters of the famous summer school.

The railroad facilities consist of the Erie Road for all points east and west, the Buffalo and Southwestern running direct between Jamestown and Buffalo, the Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie which connects with the Pennsylvania at Mayville, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Nickle Plate Roads at Westfield, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg which is a part of the Central system extending from Dunkirk to Titusville, Pennsylvania, passing Jamestown at Falconer.

A first class telephone service is provided by the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Company, and also by the Home Telephone Company, a competing corporation. Both companies have well equipped toll lines and can furnish speedy connection with any of the large cities of the country.

Jamestown has one of the best hospitals in the country. It is equipped and maintained by the Woman's Christian Association, the members of which obtain funds for its support largely by voluntary contribution.

Another institution in which residents of Jamestown take much pride is the Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, which is located on East Second Street a short distance from the city line. This institution is controlled by the New York Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod (Swedish), and it has provided a pleasant and comfortable home for many helpless children. The Superintendent is John S. Swensson; the Matron, Mrs. Swensson; the President, Rev. Julius Lincoln; the Vice President, A. J. Lindblad; the Secretary, Rev. A. M. Benander; the Treasurer, C. A. Swanson. The orphanage building is a handsome brick

structure, which stands on a slightly eminence commanding a wide view of the east side of the city.

Jamestown has an unusually healthful climate. According to the monthly bulletins which are issued by the State Board of Health, the death rate is the lowest of any city in the state. The high hills on which the city is builded, furnish a natural drainage that conduces to the healthfulness of the city

is not controlled by any party boss, clique or faction. While it is true one political party predominates, and to a large extent is represented in the city government, yet it is equally true that in municipal elections the voters display a degree of independence that indicates a desire to conduct the affairs of the municipality on non-partisan lines. It has always been the custom to call the citizens together in mass meeting to



SWEDISH ORPHANAGE, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

and the pure water supply is an additional protection against the ills of humanity.

The natural gas supply which is furnished by the Pennsylvania Gas Company is almost universally used for fuel. It is convenient and in most cases more economical than other fuel.

One feature which distinguishes Jamestown from many other cities, is the fact that the municipal government

discuss any important move affecting the welfare of the city, and invariably on such occasions the citizens have responded in such numbers as to demonstrate conclusively that all classes were profoundly interested in public questions. And, in mapping out a line of action the voters have always placed principle above party, oftentimes to the disgust and dismay of some designing politician.

This contemptuous disregard of party lines in municipal matters is something that many politicians are unable to understand. Yet it is this indifference to, or independence of would-be political bosses, that has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of the city. It is a fact worthy of note that the administration of public affairs in Jamestown, has never been tainted by the slightest suggestion of corruption, jobbery or graft. Factions have had their quarrels. Municipal contests have at times been exceedingly bitter. The wisdom of certain policies has from

its existence it has worthily earned the appellation of the "Brighton Beach" of Chautauqua Lake.

Celoron is conducted primarily for the purpose of providing a pleasure park for the people. The park extends over an area of twenty acres of level ground, sloping down to the shores of the lake. Shade trees cover a portion of the park and provide abundant protection from the scorching rays of the summer sun. Two buildings worthy of note are the Celoron Auditorium and the Celoron Theater. The auditorium is a mammoth building situated on the



CELORON.

time to time been questioned. Mistakes have frequently been made, but never has an unworthy or improper motive been imputed to any city official, and in this respect at least Jamestown can challenge comparison with the world.

Another desirable feature about Jamestown is its proximity to Chautauqua Lake. The nearest resort is Celoron, which in many respects is one of the most unique and popular summer resorts in the country. During the summer months it is thronged by thousands of pleasure seekers from home and abroad and in the eleven years of

upper end of the grounds one hundred ninety by one hundred twenty-five feet, with a seating capacity of eight thousand. Attached to this structure is a long serpentine annex, which in winter is used in connection with the main building for a skating rink, providing a floor space of nearly a quarter of a mile, the largest of any rink in this country or Canada. The theater is a magnificent building with a seating capacity of two thousand. During the summer months two performances are given daily, chiefly of high class vaudeville, and for an admission fee exceedingly small in comparison with that

charged for the same attractions in the large cities. Free band concerts are provided daily and fireworks, balloon ascensions and other amusements of a similar character go to make up the summer program. The resort was projected and developed by A. N. Broadhead, President of the Street Railway Company.

Then there is Chautauqua, the famous summer school which can be reached by railroad, boat or trolley at any time from morning to midnight at a nominal fare, to say nothing of the many other resorts scattered along the shores of the lake, all of which provide ideal spots for summer residence.

Still another pleasure which Jamestowners have an opportunity to enjoy is the steamboat excursions over the lake. The Chautauqua Steamboat Company has a fleet of five magnificently equipped excursion steamers, besides numerous smaller craft, which during the summer months are operated constantly for the benefit of tourists and residents. No matter how hot the day one can always find a cooling breeze on the decks of these steamers, and excursion parties to the various picnic grounds on the lake are of daily occurrence during the heated season.

Jamestown is situated in the center of the principal agricultural and dairying sections of New York State. The annual output of dairy products in the region surrounding the city amounts to about one million dollars.

The rapid growth of the city may be seen from inspection of the following figures taken from the census reports:

In 1870 the population was fifty-three hundred thirty-seven, in 1880 the population was ninety-three hundred fifty; in 1890 the population was sixteen thousand thirty-eight, and in 1900 the population was twenty-two thousand eight hundred ninety-two. A table prepared by statistical experts in 1903

shows that the population at this time must inevitably be over twenty-five thousand. This does not include Celson or Falconer, both of which are thriving villages, separated from Jamestown only by imaginary lines.

As previously stated the city charter has been amended from time to time to meet the demands of the growing city, but these amendments have not materially modified the original scheme of government, which briefly, vests the legislative branch in a Common Council to consist of two Aldermen from each Ward, placing the management of public improvements in the hands of a Board of Public Works, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council, and providing for the equipment and maintenance of Fire, Police and other departments in the usual manner.

The list of city officers at the present date, January 16, 1905, is as follows:

Mayor, J. Emil Johnson; President of Council, Warner F. Liedblad; City Clerk, Clement B. Jones; Aldermen of the City of Jamestown: First Ward, Martin L. Fenton, Henry C. Price; Second Ward, Frederick Dorman, Hubert E. V. Porter; Third Ward, John A. Lee, Ludwig Peterson; Fourth Ward, Andrew J. Lannes, Warner F. Liedblad; Fifth Ward, Frank B. Bush; Gustaf Anderson; Sixth Ward, Charles P. Anderson, Charles W. Swanson; City Attorney, James L. Weeks; City Treasurer, John B. Shaw; City Engineer, Francis W. Dalrymple; Assistant City Engineer, Clyde G. Jones; Board of Public Works, Peter H. Hoyt, President; Samuel A. Carlson, Secretary; Walter I. Blystone, Treasurer; Board of Health, Edward Appleyard, President; Halbert A. Barrows, Secretary; Francis D. Ormes, Charles A. Swanson, Charles Ipson, C. Herman Erickson; Registrar of Vital Statistics, Charles A. Swanson; Health Officer

and Poor Physician, Dr. Abram H. Bowers; Sanitary Inspector, John A. Brown; Plumbing Inspector, John F. Smith; Board of Supervising and Examining Plumbers and Plumbing, George A. Chatfield, Jonas Woodhead, Albert Green; Superintendent of Municipal Lighting Plant, Charles G. Sundquist; Superintendent of Water Department, D. W. Immel; Board of Water Commissioners, Mayor J. Emil Johnson, President; Clement B. Jones, Secretary; Robert N. Marvin, Frank W. Stevens, George V. Blackstone, John F. Jones. Board of Civil Service Examiners, Orsino E. Jones, President; George T. Armstrong, Glenn P. Phillips; Chief of Fire Department, Fred H. Wilson; Assistant Chief of Fire De-

partment, Leonard F. Jones; Secretary of Fire Department, Clement B. Jones; Chief of Police, Frank A. Johnson; Captain of Police, Thomas E. Reeder; Overseer of the Poor, Benjamin W. Hayward; Street Commissioner, John C. Swanson; Assessors, Andrew Rundquist, Fred M. Myer, Alonzo Devoe; Police Justice, George W. Jude; Acting Police Justice, Ray F. Pickard; Justices of the Peace, Dura D. Woodford, Lathrop L. Hanchett, Cheston A. Price; Constables, Luther A. Forbush, W. B. Wood, W. R. Denslow, James B. Douglass; Sealer of Weights and Measures, John G. Lindahl; Game Constable, Smith Middleton; Park Commission, Charles M. Dow, L. E. Ericson, E. P. Putnam.



NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

CHARLES J. ANDERSON.

Charles J. Anderson, a wellknown business man of Jamestown, was born June 21, 1862, in Frodenge, Kalmer Lan, Sweden. His father, Eric Anderson, and mother, Frederica (Jones) Anderson, came to this country in 1871. The subject of this sketch came to Jamestown in 1882 and worked as a clerk in a shoe store till 1889, when he engaged in business with C. W. Gripp as a partner. This partnership continued until the fall of 1895, since which time Mr. Anderson has conducted alone a general boot and shoe trade at No. 103 East Second Street. Mr. Anderson was educated in the common schools. He has been recognized

**CHARLES J. ANDERSON**

as so much identified with the growth and business interests of Jamestown that he was elected Supervisor in 1901-02 and in 1904 was appointed to the same position to fill a vacancy. He was married April 8, 1886, to Miss Louisa Lawson, daughter of John Lawson of Busti. One daughter, Maybelle C., was born March 25, 1887. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 263, of Jamestown, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Swedish Brotherhood of America.

ALLEN E. BILLINGS, L. B.

Allen E. Billings, L. B., one of the best known of the younger legal practitioners of Jamestown, was born at Ellington, this county, January 24, 1871. His parents were Oscar D. and Junia T. Billings. Oscar D. Billings was a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, who moved to Ellington in 1870, where he has since resided. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served during two enlistments. Moses Billings, grandfather of Allen E. Billings, was born in Vermont in 1814, and moved with his parents to Ellington in 1819, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 21, 1901. He owned and occupied the old Jerry West farm in the eastern part of the town from 1853 until his death. He was a member of the militia in the early days.

Allen E. Billings worked on farms and taught school to provide means for paying for his schooling, and worked at odd jobs after he took up the study of law, and provided his own board during most of the period of his education. For two years he was clerk of the steamer City of Buffalo, for the Chautauqua Steamboat Company.

He attended school in School District No. 5, Ellington, till he was thirteen years old, and the Ellington High School in the fall and winter of 1884-5 and of 1885-6. From the fall of 1887 till the spring of 1891 he attended Chamberlain Institute at Randolph parts of each year. At the last mentioned period he graduated in the Commercial, Teachers' Normal and Literary and Scientific Courses, being class orator of the class. In July, 1891, he entered the law office of Cook, Fisher & Wade, and read law there until the fall of 1893, when he entered the Buffalo Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws May 25, 1894. On June 7, 1894, he was admitted to the Bar at the General Term held at Buffalo. In the fall of 1894 he was elected Secretary of the Jamestown Republican Club, which position he held until the close of the campaign the next year. He was also Secretary of the McKinley Club in 1896. He began the practice of law in 1894 and on January 1, 1895, he formed a partnership with Alfred L. Furlow, which continued until October 1, 1896, at which time he became a partner of Addison H. Brown. On April 19, 1897, he bought the interest of Mr. Brown and has since continued practice alone.

Mr. Billings was appointed Justice of the Peace in the City of Jamestown January 1,

1895, and was re-elected to that office in April, 1895, and again in April, 1897. He was appointed special counsel to the Attorney General of this state, and in this capacity had charge of a large number of damage actions against the state, arising from the improvements to the Erie Canal. He held this important position until July, 1900, when the work was completed.

Mr. Billings was for eight years, until June, 1900, a member of the Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, and during seven years of this time he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Jamestown Fire Department. For several years he served as a member of the Thirteenth Separate Company and in October, 1902, was honorably

a member of Jamestown Camp, Order of the Golden Seal. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of Camp Porter, Service Men of the Spanish War, in March, 1899, and has been its Adjutant from that time.

Mr. Billings married Miss Mary E. Meredith, oldest daughter of Dr. Thomas and Jane Meredith, at the residence of the bride's parents, 406 Washington Street, Jamestown, June 14, 1899. They have no children.

FRANK B. BUSH.

Frank B. Bush is one of Jamestown's representative citizens. A glance at his career shows that he is one of the numerous young men of limited means who have grasped the opportunities afforded by a growing community. He was born in Jamestown on September 18, 1843. He was the son of Datus Ensign Bush, whose father journeyed from Herkimer to this county during the year 1820, and two years later settled upon what is now known as Chautauqua Hill. Subsequent to gaining a common school education and spending three terms in the Jamestown Academy, Mr. Bush commenced work as a brick and stone mason during the summer of 1859. Mr. Bush worked faithfully at that vocation until the year 1885, when the business interests of himself and father required the greater portion of his time. Since retiring from the activities of his particular trade, Mr. Bush has been prominently identified with the realty interests of the community, and as such he has ever been active in promoting the commercial growth of his native city.

Mr. Bush was married to Amy Adell Steves on October 20, 1867, in the Town of Harmony. Two years later he joined the Masonic Order and as a member of that fraternity, he has taken a prominent position before the community. He now belongs to the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery of the Order. He took an active part in the organization of the Independent Congregational (Unitarian) Church, and with the exception of the first year, he has served continuously as a Trustee of that religious organization. During the first ten years of the existence of the church, he acted as Secretary and for a portion of that period, he combined the duties with that of Treasurer. Not less interesting is the public service of Mr. Bush. During the last year that Jamestown was



ALLEN E. BILLINGS

discharged, with the rank of Second Sergeant. He served as a member of Company E, Sixth-fifth Regiment, from May 1, 1898, until the company was discharged on November 19, 1898. He is a member of Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Jamestown Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a Past Grand of that order; a member of Court James, Independent Order of Foresters and the present District Deputy of Chautauqua County of one of the high auditors of the State of New York; a member of Chautauqua Legion, National Protective Legion, No. 179, of which he is a Past President and an active worker; and



FRANK B. BUSH.

a village, he was an Assessor and in 1887 he was elected by the people of the Fifth Ward a member of the Common Council, remaining on that body for four years. When Alderman William I. Blystone resigned to become a member of the Board of Public Works, Mayor J. Emil Johnson appointed Frank B. Bush to fill the position. For a number of years Mr. Bush and wife have resided at 412 Winsor Street, they having no children.

EDWARD R. BOOTHEY.

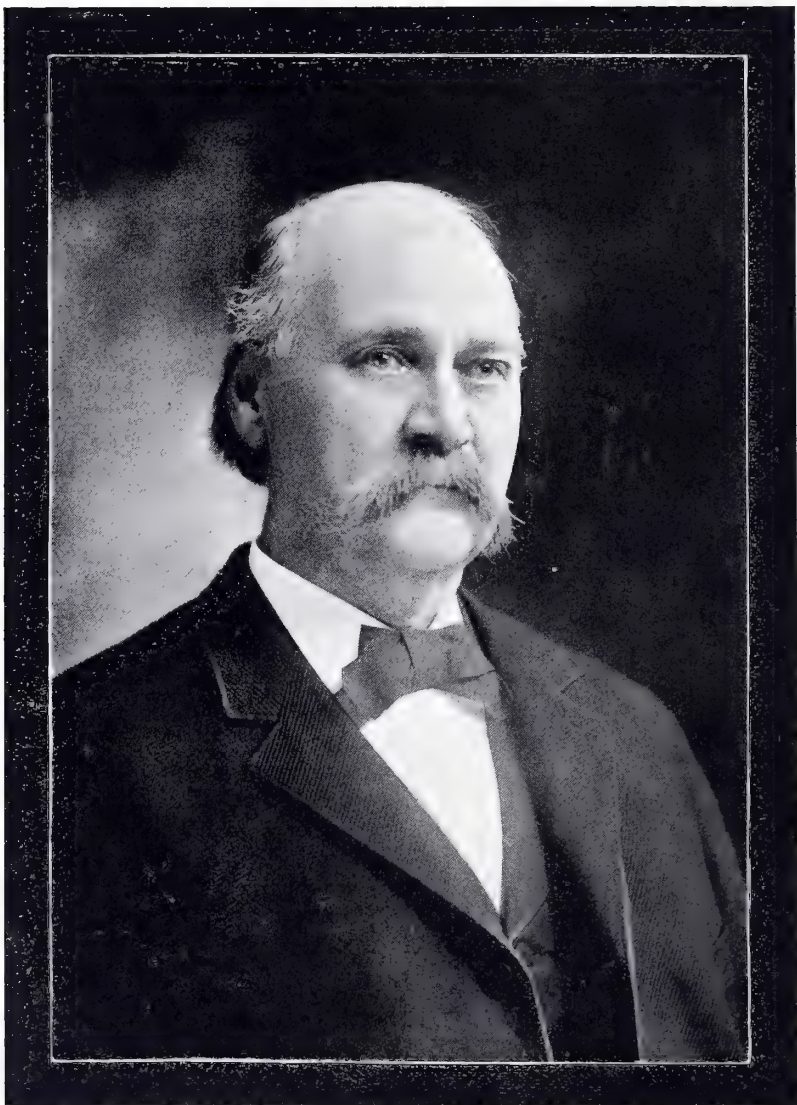
Edward R. Bootey was born to Simon and Ann Convoynne Bootey in Jamestown, New York, on the 16th day of April, 1839, and died in this city on the 27th day of April, 1900. He received his education in the old Jamestown Academy and entered the office of Cook & Lockwood in 1860 for the purpose of reading law, but he had scarcely finished reading Blackstone's Commentaries before President Lincoln's call for volunteers in the War of the Rebellion came, and with it Mr. Bootey abandoned his law studies and on the 10th day of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Ninth New York Cavalry. He served in the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan, found his way into the hospitals through typhoid fever, and was honorably discharged on the 8th day of December, 1862. Returning home he resumed the study of law and in 1865 was admitted to the Bar, taking up the practice of his profession at once and continuing it with marked success until the time of his death, being particularly successful in the handling of criminal cases.

In 1871 Mr. Bootey was elected to the office of District Attorney on the Republican ticket, and had charge of the trial of Charles Marlow, one of the most sensational murder cases ever tried in this county. In the Greeley campaign in 1872 Mr. Bootey joined forces with the Liberal Republicans, in common with Governor Fenton and other leaders of those days, and when his term of office expired in 1873 the Republican Party placed another man in nomination. The Liberal Republicans and others rallied to the support of Mr. Bootey and he was nominated as an Independent Republican, and was endorsed by the Democratic Party, being triumphantly elected. At the close of his second term he refused a further nomination and devoted himself to his private prac-

tice. When the City of Jamestown was created by the act of the Legislature in 1887, Mr. Bootey was prevailed upon by his friends to become a candidate for Alderman from his ward, a position which he held for two terms. In 1890 he was a candidate for County Judge, being defeated in the convention after having had a sufficient number of delegates elected to insure his nomination, and such was the popular feeling at the time that Mr. Bootey joined with others in securing the nomination of Almon A. VanDusen upon the Democratic ticket, and the latter was elected by nearly one thousand majority.

In 1876 Mr. Bootey and Miss Emma Young of Busti were joined in marriage, and in 1878 a son, Edward R. Bootey, Jr., was born to them, and he is now preparing himself to follow in the professional footsteps of his father.

Edward R. Bootey, whose career has thus been briefly summarized, was no ordinary man. He had the finest sensibilities, coupled with the highest courage and the greatest loyalty to principles and friends, of any man whom the writer has ever had the honor of knowing intimately, and had he been endowed with even a modicum of self-seeking ambition, he would have been the acknowledged leader of political thought in Western New York, for his presence commanded respect and devotion. He was, however, thoroughly unselfish; he entered a political contest with reluctance, and only for the purpose of accomplishing the results which his friends desired, and if defeat came he accepted it with the stoicism of a philosopher, never questioning the judgment or purposes of those with whom he affiliated. While he would not submit to any limitation upon his rights brought about by fraud or force, he readily gave way to the judgment or purposes of his friends, and was never found urging small excuses for avoiding his part in any result which it was thought wise to attempt. He stood with his friends, and the criticisms of enemies simply served to intensify his desire to be loyal to the men and the principles he espoused. True to every relation of life, he was a man admired by his friends, respected by his enemies, loved by his family, and beyond this, if he had ambitions, he never displayed them even to his most intimate friends.



EDWARD R. BOOTY.

T. HENRY BLACK.

T. Henry Black, an enterprising and popular photographer of this city, whose studio is at No. 12 East Third Street, was born in Toronto, Canada, November 27, 1867. His parents were Thomas and Eliza Gormeley Black, who were born in Ireland and came to Toronto and the United States in 1875, and settled at Long Point on Chautauqua Lake. They afterwards removed to Jamestown, where Thomas Black died. His widow is still living.

**T. HENRY BLACK**

T. Henry Black was educated in the common schools and Jamestown High School, from which he graduated in 1888. After graduation he took up photography and entered the studio of B. E. Prudden. He was a salesman for three years and afterwards was with the North American Portrait Company for three years. He purchased his present gallery in 1893.

Mr. Black is a first class artist, and excels especially in posing and lighting. He has built up a good business, as his work and enterprise merit. He is a member of the Episcopal Church of Jamestown.

HON. HENRY H. COOPER.

A popular and highly esteemed citizen of Jamestown, who, through his activity and genial nature has a remarkably large

acquaintance, is Hon. Henry H. Cooper. He was born in Buffalo November 1, 1857. His parents, Robert J. I. Cooper and Eliza Cooper, settled in Mayville in 1872. He took up his present residence in Jamestown in 1886.

Mr. Cooper was educated in the public schools of Buffalo. He married Mollie Wolfe in Westfield August 8, 1882. They have had two daughters, Bessie, who died in August, 1902, aged eighteen years, and Gertrude, who was born July 4, 1887. He engaged in the boatbuilding business in 1875 and first came to Chautauqua Lake in connection with that industry. He was a member of the Common Council of Jamestown in 1894, and was re-elected in 1896 and made President of that body. He was elected Mayor of the City of Jamestown in April, 1898, which office he held until the County Convention which nominated him for Sheriff, June 28, 1900. He was elected to the office of Sheriff in November of that year. He is now connected with the Jamestown Brewing Company. For a number of years Mr. Cooper was a member of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation of Chautauqua Lake. The performance of his public duties has at all times been characterized by faithfulness and efficiency, and in his private business affairs he is widely and favorably known.

In the spring of 1900, at the conclusion of Mr. Cooper's administration as the head of the city government, the report of the City Treasurer showed that the tax rate was lower than ever before in the history of the city, and also that there were more funds in the city treasury. The Fire Department was improved and built up to its present standard. The many public improvements during Mr. Cooper's term included the building of the City Hall, the laying of many pavements and the inauguration of the present street sweeping system.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of Peacock Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mayville; Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Crescent Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Jamestown, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

ALBERT N. CAMP.

The value of the cuts appearing in a work of this kind depends much upon the skill of the photographer who makes the pictures. Many of the photographs of Jamestown and other citizens, for whom cuts



HENRY H. COOPER.

were prepared for this history were the production of Albert N. Camp. This well-known photographic artist was born at Harbor Creek, Erie County, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1852. His parents were Eder and Caroline (Miner) Camp. He received a good educational training and early developed artistic tastes and abilities. He came to Jamestown and in October, 1885,



ALBERT N. CAMP

established a studio at 207 Main Street, where he has since occupied the entire second floor of the large building. His ample quarters are finely decorated and include reception and toilet rooms. Mr. Camp is an affable gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet, and an up-to-date artist. He married Alice Brown of Farmington, Pennsylvania, in 1882. They have one child, Paul Brown Camp.

HON. JEROME B. FISHER.

The professional services of Hon. Jerome B. Fisher are sought both as a counselor and a trial lawyer, in both of which capacities he is widely known and has had eminent success.

His parents were Jerome B. and Polly Martin Fisher. He was born at Russell, Warren County, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1851, and in 1864 removed to Jamestown, where he has since resided. He attended

the common schools in Pennsylvania and the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1872. He also attended Cornell University for two years, taking an optional course. He taught school four terms before going to college, and during vacations worked in a grocery store and on a farm, and also lumbering on the Allegheny River. He chose the law as a profession, began study in the office of Bootey & Fowler at Jamestown, was admitted to the bar in June, 1878, and began practice. In a short time he formed a partnership with Marvin Smith under the firm name of Smith & Fisher. This partnership remained unchanged until August, 1881, when the firm of Cook, Lockwood & Fisher was formed. The next year Mr. Lockwood retired from the firm and in 1883 Arthur C. Wade became a member, the firm name being Cook, Fisher & Wade. This partnership continued until the death of Judge Cook, which occurred in July, 1895. The business was continued by Fisher & Wade, and in September, 1895, M. R. Stevenson became associated with them, under the firm name of Fisher, Wade & Stevenson. Upon his election to the bench he retired from the firm, still occupying offices with his former associates in the Wellman building, Jamestown. As a counselor Mr. Fisher is known as a man of rare judgment and penetration. As a trial lawyer he is one of the ablest and has been one of the most successful members of the Bar in this part of the country. Two cases of more than usual interest will be mentioned; one, the Broadhead-Lister suit, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, which was won for his clients by Mr. Fisher and his associates. James Rainey was acquitted of a charge of murder through his efforts. Mr. Fisher is now attorney for the Erie Railroad Company, the Jamestown Street Railroad Company, the Chautauqua Traction Company, the Pennsylvania Gas Company, and other large interests.

Mr. Fisher has always been a zealous Republican in politics, and through this fact, his pleasing personality and his brilliancy and convincing powers as an orator he entered public life before he was admitted to the Bar. While he was studying law he was twice elected Clerk of the Village of Jamestown, and afterwards represented the city on the Board of Supervisors. In 1884 he was chosen alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, where he favored the nomination of Blaine. He

with Frank W. Higgins, now Governor of New York, was a delegate from this district to the National Convention of 1888, in which he earnestly supported Mr. Harrison. He has several times served as a delegate to state conventions. After Harrison's election Mr. Fisher was a candidate for the office of United States District Attorney, for which he received the united support of the organization and the leaders of the party in the state. In 1890, owing to a factional division in the party, he was defeated for County Judge of Chautauqua County. In 1896 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for that office and was elected by over seven thousand majority. He served as Judge with zealous regard for the interests of the people, in fairness and justice, and in 1902 he was again chosen by his party and re-elected for a term of six years by a very large majority.

Mr. Fisher is an important factor in the business community and is connected as officer or stockholder with many important manufacturing and commercial concerns. The genial and generous qualities of mind and character of Jerome B. Fisher are indicated in his important and numerous lodge connections. He is a prominent member of the Jamestown Club, a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Wetsern Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and was the first Eminent Commander of Jamestown Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar. He is one of the best known and most popular members of the Elks in the United States. He is Past Exalted Ruler of Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has been Chairman of the Board of Grand Trustees of the Order in the United States. In 1901 he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order of the United States, and during the period of his office the fraternity had a great growth, owing in a considerable measure to his popularity and efforts. When he was Grand Exalted Ruler he went to Honolulu and instituted a Lodge of Elks, thus extending the benefits and pleasures of the great brotherhood to the Islands of the Sea.

The abilities of Mr. Fisher as a campaign speaker are really equalled by comparatively few men in the state. In the last campaign he performed herculean and telling work for the Republican Party, and especially for Governor Higgins, traveling through the state with Mr. Higgins and making short

speeches from the rear platform of the train by day, and delivering powerful addresses in the evenings. The large influence of his work in aid of the cause he espoused is beyond question. That he is master of every style of public speaking, and a man of finished mentality, sympathetic of heart, and possessing much grace of expression is shown by the extraordinary demand for his presence as speaker at the annual memorial services by the Lodges of Elks throughout the country. As an example of this demand, for nearly a year ahead of these services he is in receipt of numerous invitations to speak at the different meetings. So early in his career did Mr. Fisher develop a strong and manly character, together with his intellectual and legal abilities, that he attracted the attention and gained the friendship of the astute late Governor Fenton, who named him as an executor and made him a legatee under his will. Mr. Fisher also was chosen to prepare an article on "The Life and Works of Governor Reuben E. Fenton," which he did in such a manner that it could not have been excelled by any writer who might have undertaken the great theme. The article is the first in this volume. In a necessarily abbreviated form, the subject was presented in an address by Mr. Fisher at the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of Chautauqua County at Westfield in June, 1902.

December 19, 1878, Mr. Fisher married Miss Julia E. Hatch of this city, daughter of Mason D. and Polly Hatch. (See Ellington section in this volume for portrait). They have four sons: Jerome B., Jr., born February 11, 1880, now with the Pennsylvania Gas Company; Marion Hatch, born December 14, 1881, graduated from Yale College, class of 1904, registered in his father's law office, and is now attending the Albany Law School; Daniel E., born March 1, 1884, now at home; and Reuben Fenton, born November 10, 1888, attending school.

J. SAMUEL FOWLER.

J. Samuel Fowler was born June 15, 1873, in the Town of Harmony. His grandfather was Samuel G. Fowler, a pioneer of that town. His father, Rev. Dexter S. Fowler, was born in Harmony July 16, 1839. He married Annettie Losee, daughter of Rev. A. Losee of Sherman, who was born in the Town of Cherry Creek, June 1,



HON. JEROME B. FISHER

1849. (For portrait and sketch of Rev. A. Losee see Sherman section.)

Mr. Fowler received his education in the common schools of the Town of Harmony, the Sherman Union School and the Jamestown High School. After graduating from the latter institution, he began the study of the law in the offices of the Hon. Walter L. Sessions at Jamestown, afterwards taking the course in the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom June 13, 1895, and was admitted to practice in November, 1896.

Mr. Fowler taught school when seventeen years of age. He began his law practice in the City of Jamestown in December, 1896, where he has since continued it and was for one year a partner of Leon L. Fancher. He married Velma M. Steward, daughter of Andrew W. and Emma G. (Wemple) Steward, and granddaughter of Sardius Steward, December 7, 1898. A son, Donald Steward Fowler, was born June 29, 1901.

Mr. Fowler is a Republican in politics. At the age of twenty-two he was elected Supervisor of Harmony and held that office until he removed from the town four years later. He was nominated for Member of Assembly in the First Chautauqua District in June, 1898, within a few days of his twenty-fifth birthday and was elected, receiving six thousand five hundred fifty-three votes to two thousand two hundred five for Dr. John J. Mahoney, Democrat. Mr. Fowler held this office for five consecutive terms, being elected each time by large majorities, on one occasion reaching nearly six thousand. He represented his constituents ably and well, and took a very active part, especially during the latter part of his service, in the important work of the Legislature. He served for two years as Chairman of the Committee on State Prisons, one year as Chairman of Villages, and one year as Chairman of the important Committee on General Laws, besides being a member of most of the other committees of greatest importance, including Ways and Means and Judiciary, and in 1903 was one of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee to draft the general appropriation and supply bills. Mr. Fowler introduced a large number of bills during his legislative career, notable among these was the one, (which became a law) to increase the amount of the school fund from the state to the weak country districts; another of great importance, which did not become a law, was the bill providing that the candidates for office

of all parties be nominated by direct vote of the people composing the party instead of through means of delegate conventions. Very few men obtain such distinction as has Mr. Fowler at so early an age. It was in January, 1900, that Mr. Fowler came to Jamestown to reside; he has, however, conducted his law practice here since 1896, his office being in the Wellman building. Mr. Fowler is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge Jamestown; Panama Lodge, No. 272, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Jamestown Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Harmony Grange.

WILLIAM C. J. HALL.

William C. J. Hall was the second of five children who were born to William and Julia Jones Hall who were among the early settlers of Jamestown. He was born August 8, 1828. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the village and the Jamestown Academy. He was fitted for college by Rev. Owen Street, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and graduated with honor from Yale College in 1851. Having studied civil engineering in college he at once secured a situation as a surveyor on the route of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway between Jamestown and what is now Salamanca, then known as Bucktooth. Mr. Hall served as Principal of the Franklinville Academy on Long Island for a time, and August 31, 1852, married his assistant, Miss Maria M. Woodhull. He afterwards became the first Principal of the Ellington Academy, for which a new building had been erected, and showed his administrative ability in the successful organization of its several departments. Having been a helper in the chemical laboratory of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr., when a college student, Mr. Hall was much interested in chemistry and pharmacy, and when opportunity was offered he entered into partnership with Dr. G. W. Hazeltine as a druggist and bookseller. He continued in this business with some changes in location and partners until the opening of the Civil War. At that time John T. Wilson was associated with him in business. Their store which was on the corner of Main and Third Streets, became headquarters for news of the war. The fires of patriotism already kindled were fanned into a flame by the discussions awakened by the country's needs. Mr. Hall was a patriot whose zeal was not exhausted in words. He enlisted



J. SAMUEL FOWLER.



WILLIAM C. J. HALL

himself and his store became a recruiting office for an independent company of sharpshooters of which Joseph S. Arnold was chosen Captain, W. C. J. Hall First Lieutenant and Clinton W. Perry Second Lieutenant. This company was attached to the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and went to the front in the fall of 1862. When the government authorized the organization of colored troops Mr. Hall went to Washington, and after examination by the Military Board, was given the rank of Major and placed in command of Camp Casey at Arlington where he assisted in recruiting and drilling the Twenty-third Regiment of United States Colored Troops. This regiment was in the thickest of the battle at Petersburg, and suffered the loss of a large proportion of its commissioned officers as well as private soldiers. Mr. Hall resigned his commission in the spring of '65, shortly before the surrender at Appomattox, and returned to Jamestown, having been breveted Lieutenant Colonel. Having disposed of his business, he turned his attention more fully to educational matters, and in June, 1867, went to Europe and spent a year, partly in travel, and partly in study at the University of

Heidelberg. On his return he was invited to become Superintendent of Public Schools in Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he completed the organization of the schools under a graded system. After a service of about four years, he felt the need of rest and conducted a party of young men to Europe on a vacation tour.

In the year 1873 when Messrs. Hall, Broadhead and Turner established the first worsted mills in Jamestown, he was made general manager and retained an interest in the mill during the rest of his life. In 1886 he retired to a farm in Eastern Virginia, and died while on a visit to his native town, October 30, 1887.

A widow and two children survive. One son, William W., died in boyhood while on a visit with his mother to the camp at Arlington. A second son, Alfred E. Hall, is a prominent business man and one of the proprietors of the Jamestown Worsted Mills. A daughter, Mrs. Sophie H. Marshall, is the wife of an artist and resides at Tarrytown, New York.

Mr. Hall was a man of public spirit, strong convictions, a warm heart and varied talents. He did much to promote public improvements such as pertained to schools,

sanitation, water-works and street railways. He was a strong advocate of temperance and led a vigorous campaign against illegal liquor selling. He was an expert microscopist and was a teacher of microscopy at the Chautauqua Assembly of which he was also a Trustee. Teaching was one of his chief enjoyments. He was often invited to address the schools and frequently had pupils at his own house whom he taught gratuitously. He was fond of music and was for a time a student under the direction of Prof. George F. Root. For many years he was a successful choir leader and teacher of vocal music. He united with the First Congregational Church when a young man and was active as a Bible class teacher and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was well informed upon a great variety of subjects, and his opinion and advice were often sought. He allied himself with many religious, educational and reformatory movements, and was zealous in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lived.

LEWIS HALL.

Lewis Hall a man whose life work neiped to make the history of Chautauqua County, was born in Carroll, this county, September 12, 1815. He died in Jamestown, where he had long conducted a successful business, April 1, 1902. His father was James Hall, an early settler of Carroll. He graduated from Yale College in 1839, was admitted to the Bar in 1842 in St. Louis, where he practiced his profession until 1847. From that year to the time of his death he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises in Jamestown. His schooling preparatory for college was at Homer, New York. His father previous to his death, had a protracted illness, and the care and attention which was given to him during this period by Lewis Hall and later to the settlement of the estate caused the subject of this sketch to continue in other lines of activity than the practice of his profession.

He was much interested in the collection of books and information on Genealogy, in which he was the leading authority in this part of the country. At a time when he was threatened with the loss of his eyesight he gave a very valuable collection of genealogical records to the library. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to it, and was ever liberal in charitable work.

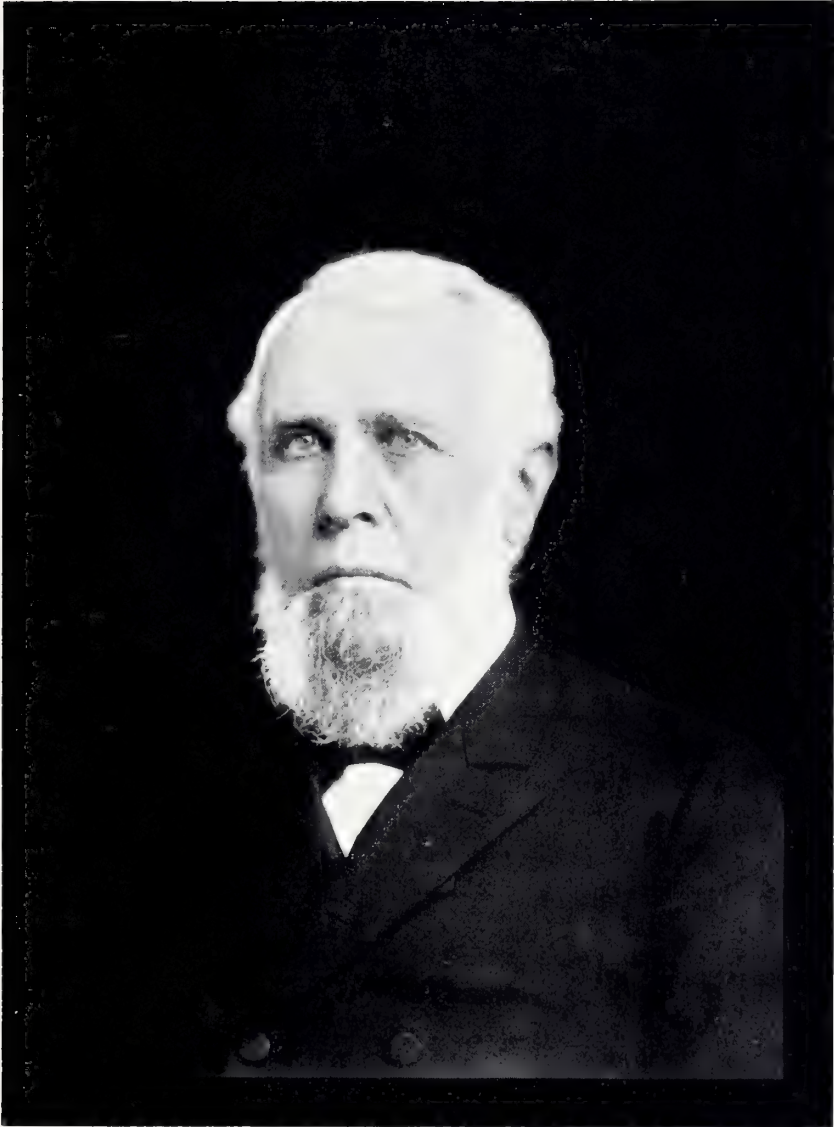
His business interests extended rapidly. He traveled much and explored a large part of the wilderness region of Nova Scotia and Lake Superior, in pursuance of his studies in mineralogy and geology. He was a Republican in politics and was Supervisor of the Town of Ellicott in the years 1858-59 and in 1875-76. He also served as United States Revenue Assessor. In the mercantile business he was a member of the firms of Butler & Hall and Hall, Grant & Forbes; as manufacturer, of Y. W. Burtch & Company. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and Lewis Hall belonged to and helped to organize the local Chapter, Order of Sons of the Revolution. He married A. Augusta Davis in St. Louis May 8, 1843. She died December 4, 1883. One daughter, Ellen E., the wife of William H. Proudfit, survives. A prominent citizen of Jamestown who knew him intimately, said: "The memory and example of his kindly life, flowing smoothly to its close will live long in the hearts of those who have known and loved him, and will enrich the community in which he has lived so long, and in which he was so highly honored and respected."

EDWARD L. HALL.

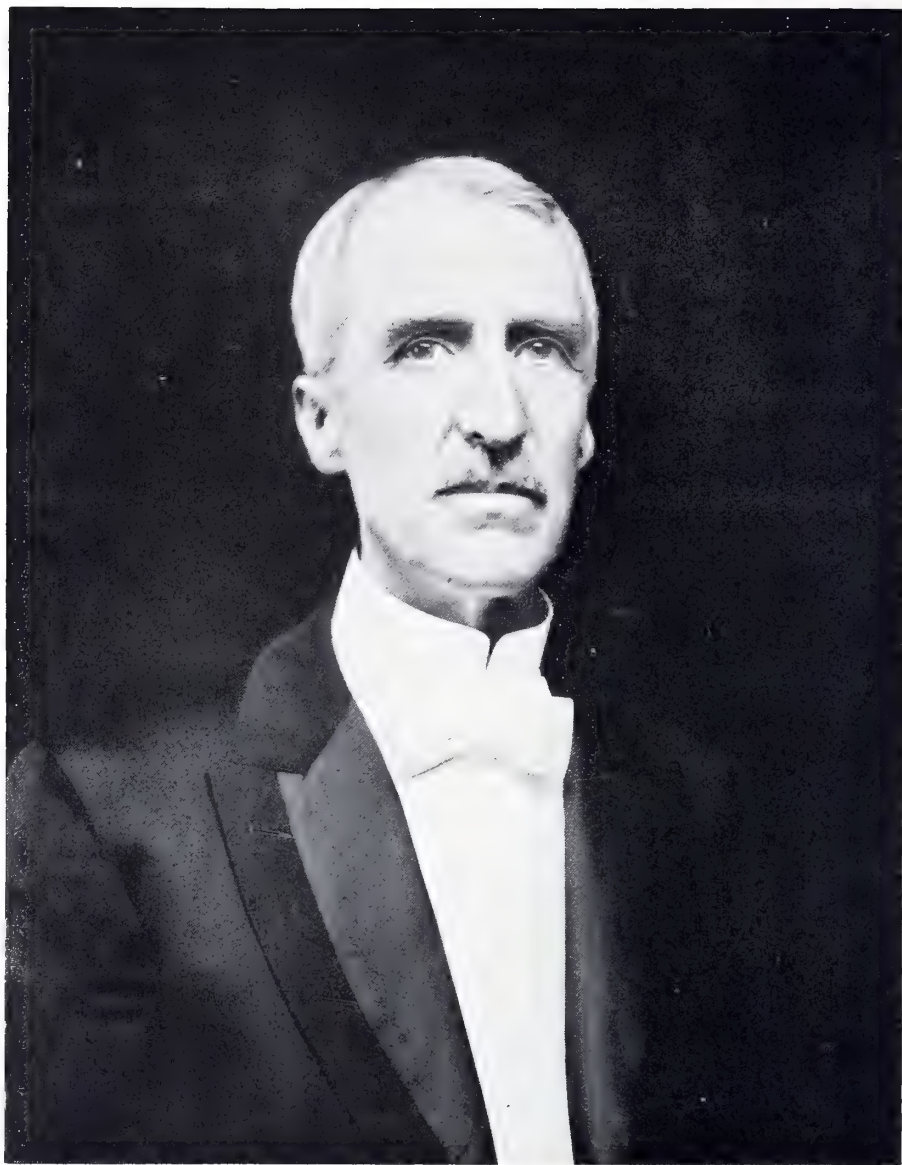
Edward Livingston Hall was born in Warren, Pa., October 1, 1841, the eldest son of John A. Hall and Emily (Perry) Hall. In 1849 his parents removed to Busti, New York, upon the farm that had been originally taken up by his grandfather, Samuel Hall, when he emigrated from Vermont, in 1814. His education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by courses of study in the Painsville, Ohio, Academy and in an eastern business college.

Mr. Hall worked on the farm until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Seventh Company of Sharpshooters, which went to the front in 1862 with the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment of New York Volunteers. In the following year he was honorably discharged at Suffolk, Virginia for serious illness.

After a brief period of managing the farm for his father upon shares, during the absence of the latter in Washington, Mr. Hall engaged in manufacturing lumber and marketing it by rafting it down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. For about ten years, during the flourishing period of this once important industry, he continued the business, until the railroad began to supplant water transportation. Then he took up the



LEWIS HALL.



EDWARD L. HALL.

manufacture of staves and heading in western New York and Pennsylvania, and in 1878 he formed with the late Edward Shaver the firm of Shaver & Hall, a business association that remained unbroken for a quarter of a century. In a few years, the principal mills of the firm were located in Kentucky and Tennessee, and Orlando C. Frisbee became a member of the firm, which did a large business throughout the middle states. In 1892 the firm divided, Hall & Frisbee engaging in the manufacture of hard-wood lumber in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, while Shaver & Hall continued the stave business.

Within the last few years, Mr. Hall has very largely withdrawn from these undertakings, and has devoted himself to landed investments in Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado and California. In addition, he has for many years been interested in a variety of local enterprises. He was a director of the Jamestown National Bank before the latter was merged in the Chautauqua County Trust Company, and he is now a member of the board of the latter institution. For a short time before his removal to Jamestown, he was Supervisor of the Town of Carroll.

In 1866 Mr. Hall married Charlotte Parker, eldest daughter of James Parker, of Frewsburg, N. Y., at which place he resided until 1879, when the family removed to Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children, a son, James Parker Hall who is now dean of the Law School of the University of Chicago, and a daughter, Sabra Glyde Hall.

FRANK MERZ.

Frank Merz, a prominent financier of Jamestown, residing at No. 6 West Sixth Street, was born at Clarence, Erie County, New York, July 26, 1857, and has lived in Jamestown since 1867. His father was Sebastian Merz. His education was received in the Jamestown High School. He began work as a bank clerk in Jamestown September 1, 1873, and his long experience in banking has been beneficial to the Union Trust Company of which he is now President and which institution has proved to be the most successful bank in the City of Jamestown during the eleven years of its existence. He is a firm believer in the high destiny of Jamestown as a growing and prosperous producing center, and has always advised against investments in

distant pretentious enterprises, believing rather in the motto, "Jamestown money for Jamestown," which would mean the encouragement of young men of merit and mechanical, mercantile or other ability, the establishing of new industries, the prevention of losses of accumulated capital and the steady upbuilding of the wealth, business and manufactures of the city.

Mr. Merz is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He married Lena Cornelia Crissey in Jamestown September 9, 1891. They have had four children: Robert Crissey Merz, who died at the age of four months; Lucy Albertina Merz; Elizabeth Langworthy Merz, and Margaret Crissey Merz.

JOHN A. HULQUIST.

John A. Hulquist, one of the best known insurance men in this part of the state, was born in Sweden March 2, 1857. His parents were Andrew and Anna N. Hulquist, Mrs. Hulquist dying in Sweden in 1866 and Mr. Hulquist coming to Jamestown in 1868. John A. Hulquist was educated in the common school and Jamestown High School. He began his business career as a clerk with W. H. Proudfit, where he served ten years. Afterwards he became a member of the mercantile firm of A. J. Peterson & Company, and in 1891 he engaged with G. O. Gustafson in the insurance business, under the firm name of J. A. Hulquist & Company. On January 1, 1905, Mr. Hulquist's business connections underwent another change, when he associated with him J. P. Mericle, under the firm name of Hulquist & Mericle, whose place of business is rooms 11 and 12, Gokey Block. They represent many of the leading companies in all kinds of insurance—fire, life, accident, etc. Thoroughly experienced and absolutely trustworthy themselves and representing the standard and reliable companies, with immense amounts of capital, no concern is better or more fully equipped for handling the insurance risks of the community than Hulquist & Mericle.

Mr. Hulquist is a Republican in politics and has served three terms as Alderman of the Fourth Ward. As an official of the city government his record is without blemish and consistent with the career of a clean, successful business man. He is a member of Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Jamestown Lodge, No. 248, Knights of Pythias; the Knights of the Maccabees and Pro-



JOHN A. HULQUIST.

tective Home Circle. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church and was Secretary of the building committee for ten years, during which time the church was built.

Mr. Hulquist married Jennie L. Rapp of Jamestown, daughter of L. J. Rapp, June 29, 1881. They have three children, Myrtie E., Grace E. and Raymond G. Hulquist.

GEORGE F. HURLBERT.

George F. Hurlbert, one of the best known hotel men of Western New York, is a native of Chautauqua County as were his parents before him. His father, John Forbes Hurlbert, was born at Forestville August 26, 1826, and he was born at Forestville September 13, 1860. His education was commenced in the Forestville Academy and completed in Buffalo in 1874. Mr. Hurlbert commenced his business career in Knapps Creek, Allegany County, New York, in the Forest House with his father in 1880. They remained there until 1883 when they removed to Farnsworth, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and took charge of a hotel at that place. His father's death occurred there March 14, 1883. He then removed to Dunkirk, opening the Hurlbert House at that place with his mother in October, 1884, he sold this business to his brother, W. G. Hurlbert and then went to Youngstown and took charge of the Tod House in that city. Later he secured a ten year lease of the old Broezel House at Buffalo, but this hotel was unfortunately destroyed by fire before he took possession, and consequently his lease was worthless. He then went to Kansas City and engaged in the real estate business.

But hotel management was Mr. Hurlbert's forte and in 1887 he once more resumed his old occupation, this time in Deane's European Hotel at Chicago, Illinois. Still later he assumed the management of the well-known Liebel House at Erie, Pennsylvania. He next went to Moore's summer hotel at Van Buren Point and then returned to the Hurlbert House at Dunkirk as proprietor. While continuing this business he took a half interest in the Continental Hotel at Buffalo as managing partner.

While in Buffalo at this time Mr. Hurlbert purchased the lease and furniture of the Tift House but through trickery failed to get possession, the same being given to Mr. Hood for a big advance in rent. Later Mr. Hurlbert assumed the management of the

Tower House at Niagara Falls and from there he went to Fredonia and took charge of the Columbia Hotel of that village.

With this extensive hotel experience as a recommendation Mr. Hurlbert in 1898 secured a ten year lease of the New Sherman House in Jamestown and kept it closed some six months while needed renovations were being made. The hotel was elaborately furnished from basement to roof and when reopened proved a popular resort for the traveling public, and needless to say has been well patronized ever since.

In passing it may be said that Mr. Hurlbert ten years prior to this made an effort to secure the Sherman House, and did in fact secure a ten day option on the same. He was on hand promptly to fulfill his part of the contract but failed to secure possession, the proprietor not caring to consummate the deal.

Mr. Hurlbert has been very successful in the management of the Sherman House and in 1901 he purchased the Gray Gables Hotel at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and installed John Fitzgerald, a former employe, as proprietor and partner. The partnership is still existing.

In the summer of 1901 Mr. Hurlbert at the urgent solicitation of the owners took charge of the Grand Hotel at Point Chautauqua and had a successful season, the last by the way that was successful at this resort.

Mr. Hurlbert married Miss Arietta Vandervoort of Dunkirk, New York, February 10, 1886. They had two children, Lamar and Julia. Mrs. Hurlbert died January 10, 1902. Mr. Hurlbert married October 6, 1904, Mrs. S. Louise Lewis of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hurlbert having long had his eye on the metropolis as an advantageous field for hotel management, was during the present year able to realize his ambitions by the leasing of the Grand Hotel located at Broadway and Thirty-first Street. He took possession September 1, 1904, and is now doing a flourishing business.

Mr. Hurlbert is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Shriner and a member of Jamestown Lodge of Elks. Personally he is an affable and agreeable gentleman and he possesses in a marked degree those qualifications necessary for a successful landlord. All the hotels in which he is interested, the Sherman House, Gray Gables



GEORGE F. HURLBURT.

Tavern and the Grand, are very popular with the traveling public, and being popular are well patronized. No sketch of Jamestown would be complete without a biography of this veteran boniface, an outline of which is here given.

SIDNEY JONES.

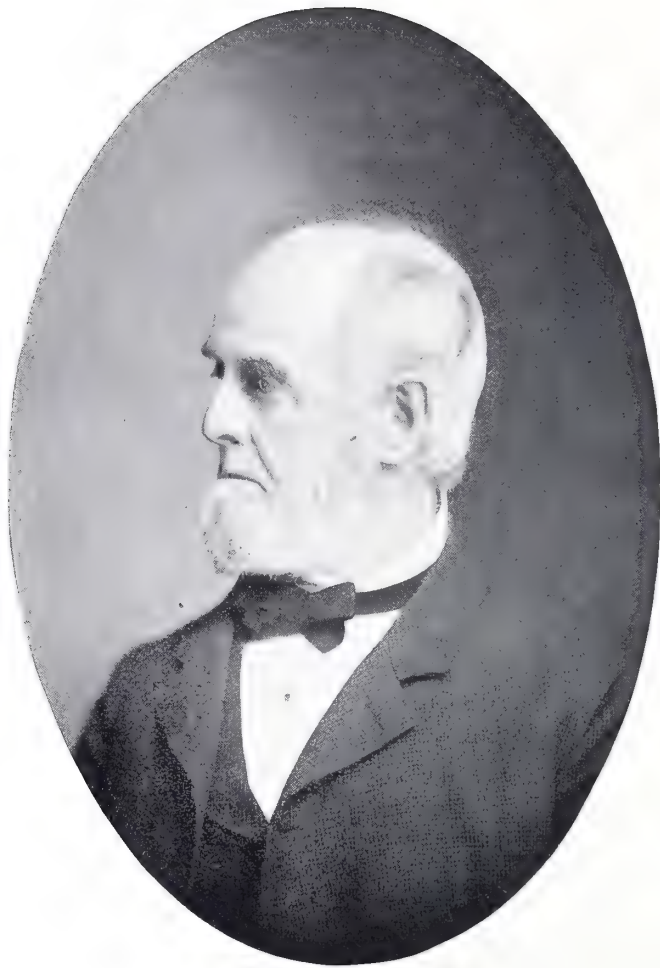
Sidney Jones was the youngest child and seventh son of Solomon and Clarissa (Hayward) Jones and was born at Jamestown, New York, July 27, 1823. His entire life with the exception of a period of three years at Mayville has been spent at Jamestown. His father was one of the early settlers of Chautauqua County, coming from Wardsboro, Vermont, and making his home at Kiantone in November, 1810, later removing to the place on the Chautauqua outlet about two miles north of Jamestown, to which the name of Jones' Landing was given, now Clifton. His later years were spent at Jamestown, his house on East Fourth Street standing on the site of the residence now owned and occupied by Sheldon B. Broadhead. To Solomon Jones and wife fourteen children were born, of whom thirteen grew to maturity. Sidney's education was gained in district schools and in Jamestown Academy. Early in life he embarked in mercantile pursuits, at one time owned and operated the gristmill at Dexterville (now East Jamestown) and later engaged in mercantile business, being at different times associated with E. C. Bailey, James P. Clark and Charles H. Howard. He retired from business with a competence in 1894. He was elected County Clerk in 1861 and served a term of three years. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Jamestown public schools for many years. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

October 20, 1862, at Leicester, New York, he married Anna S. Dickey whose death occurred June 1, 1900. To them were born two daughters, Emma C., wife of William Archie Kent of Poland, Arizona, and Carrie Joie, wife of Frederick William Hyde of Jamestown. At the date of the preparation of this sketch he is one of the oldest of the natives of Jamestown. He makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hyde, and is the sole survivor of fourteen children.

SOLOMON JONES.

In the year 1810 the parents of Solomon Jones, with their seven children, moved from Wardsboro, Vermont, and settled near the Stillwater in what is now Kiantone. Here Solomon Jones was born February 21, 1814, the tenth of fourteen children born to Solomon and Clarissa (Hayward) Jones, all but one of whom lived to the age of seventy years or more, and all became useful members of society. Solomon Jones, when a child, moved with his parents to what is known as Jones' Landing on the Chadakoin, and later came to Jamestown where his father kept a tavern as it was then called, for a number of years. Mr. Jones received such educational advantages as the schools of the place afforded, and while yet a young man went into business at Dexterville, now East Jamestown, where he purchased a tract of land with a valuable water power, and a store. Later he was associated with Col. A. F. Allen in carrying on a flour and feed business, together with the management of a large amount of real estate. Here most of his active life was passed diligently attending to his extensive business. On May 2, 1848, he married in Brooklyn, New York, Miss Elizabeth T. Cowing, who died February 11, 1850, leaving a son Franklin H. Jones, born August 19, 1849. After the death of his wife Mr. Jones and his infant boy made their home with Mrs. Edmund Edgerton, who, with the wise and tender care of a true mother, watched over the boy, and he grew up with her daughter as if he were her own son. Bereaved of his wife, the father's affection centered more strongly in his only child. He was given every advantage of education and travel, and after graduating from Cornell University he spent nearly a year in Europe. But just as this young man so well equipped for usefulness was about to take up his life work, he was stricken with a fatal disease and died in Brooklyn November 13, 1873. This was a well nigh crushing blow to Mr. Jones, but he bore it with resignation, and with a heavy heart pursued his daily round of duty.

Mr. Jones continued to make his home with Mrs. Edgerton until her death, December 19, 1890. During the later years of Mr. Jones' life Mrs. Julia E. Smith, the daughter of Mrs. Edgerton, returned to her former home and with unremitting fidelity and filial thoughtfulness did everything that skillful hands and a loving heart could do to make



SIDNEY JONES



SOLOMON JONES.

for him a pleasant home in his declining years.

For many years up to the time of his death, November 29, 1901, he was a director of the Chautauqua County National Bank, and of its successor, the Chautauqua County Trust Company. He was also at the time of his death President of the James Prendergast Free Library Association and of Lake View Cemetery Association. His generous benefactions were bestowed in countless directions.

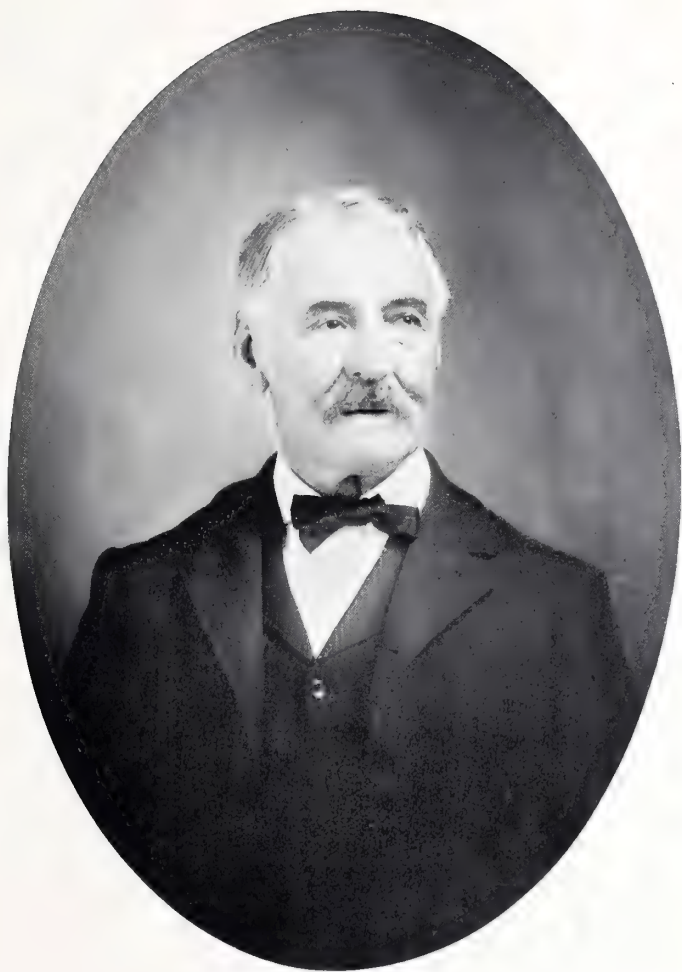
ORSINO E. JONES.

Orsino E. Jones was born in Jamestown November 8, 1829, and was a son of Ellick Jones and Louisa Walkup. His grandfather, Solomon Jones, with his family, came to Chautauqua County from Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1810, and first settled in what is now the Town of Kiantone. The history of Southern Chautauqua is largely made up with the lives of the Jones family, and all phases of business and social life from the first settlement to the present time include its members. He was educated in the district schools and "finished," as the early historian puts it, with six months' work in the Jamestown Academy when he was sixteen. At the age of twelve years he engaged with his father in the butcher business and dealing in cattle, and later became a partner of his father and finally assumed control of the business and managed it until the close of the War of the Rebellion. From the years 1856 to 1861 he was also engaged in the lumber business. At the close of the war he became interested in real estate and manufacturing and various schemes for the development of the village growth. Though not what would be called in modern life a "promoter," he has always aided and supported the various newspapers established in the village and city, and new manufactories—the Cane Seat Chair Factory, the Alpaca Mills, the steamboats, the street cars; and if there was no market in real estate he would "move" it anyhow—by wagon, scraper or wheelbarrow and thereby level the hill and fill the low places. In connection with other enterprises for many years he was engaged in the mercantile business—pins and needles, silks and velvets, salt and sugar, yeastcakes and country produce. In village and city affairs he has always been an active worker and cheerful supporter of every scheme that would develop growth and for the public good. While he has not been an active churchman, he

has always been a liberal contributor, and aided by gift to the building of quite all the "meeting houses." In the establishing of the school system he was one of the few men who "took off their coats" and worked. In the fire department he ran with the machine as a member of Protection and Deluge until he was a man grown; was foreman of Deluge and for many years served as the Chief of the Department to the satisfaction of quite the entire community.

In 1854 he purchased a residence on West Second Street, and in December of that year, in his own home, was married to Louisa A. Howard, of Carroll. One son, Charles H., now living, was born in June, 1858. Mrs. Jones was an ideal woman and their home was always open to friends and neighbors. She died December 14, 1887. For many years he has lived at the corner of East Third Street and Prendergast Avenue. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, having joined Chautauqua Council soon after its charter was granted. He is also a member of the Elks and the Jamestown Club.

In early life he became interested in politics, and has ever been an earnest and consistent Republican. He was an alternate delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln, and since that time he has been a prominent factor in all national and state politics. He served four years as a member of the Republican State Committee, and in 1880 was an elector on the state ticket and cast his vote for Garfield and Arthur. During the War of the Rebellion he was a staunch friend of the Union cause, and on several occasions was sent into southern territory as an agent of the administration, and always conducting his mission to the entire satisfaction of the government. He was a life-long friend of Conkling, and Arthur, and Cornell, and Platt, and in the days of Reuben E. Fenton and Thurlow Weed he was the confidential middle man. In county politics he has always been an interested worker, never an office seeker. He early established a reputation for being honest in politics, and in his long career as a politician "Sine" Jones's word has been good. When he was barely out of his teens he was elected Collector of Taxes for the Town of Ellicott, the only elective office he ever held. But later in life he declined the nomination for Representative in Congress because he had given his word to help the man who was finally nominated. He has served for several years as one of the State Civil Service Commissioners.



ORSINO E. JONES.

CLEMENT B. JONES.

Clement B. Jones, who has been in the City Clerk's office for the last fifteen years, was born in Jamestown in 1848. His father was Albert Jones, who settled here about 1830. He was educated in the Jamestown schools, and after graduation studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice. He, however, gave up professional business and for several years was engaged in commercial affairs. He entered the City Clerk's office in 1892 as assistant to J. G. Barker. In April, 1896, Charles O. McCormick was elected City Clerk and Mr. Jones was retained. Mr. Jones, upon the death of Mr. McCormick, was appointed acting City Clerk by the Council, and later was confirmed as City Clerk. In April, 1897, he was elected to fill out the term; in 1898 he was elected for the full term and has held the office ever since. His conduct of the office has been commendable as that of a faithful, thorough and efficient official. Mr. Jones has been a member of the city fire department for the last twenty-five years, and for many years served as its Secretary. He is a member of Deluge Hose Company, a member of the Elks, the Maccabees and the Odd Fellows. Mr. Jones married Mary P. Bemus at Buffalo December 29, 1899.

GEORGE W. JUDE.

George W. Jude, A. B., attorney at law, of Jamestown, was born at Findley Lake February 22, 1867. His parents were Joseph Jude and Mary Ann (Graham) Jude, who settled in Jamestown in 1851, coming here from Cambridgeshire, England, immediately after their marriage. Mr. Jude's education began in the public schools in Mina, and he began a college preparatory course at Sugargrove Seminary in 1884, graduating from that institution in June, 1887. He began a classical college course at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, in September, 1887, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June, 1891. He studied post graduate work from 1893 to 1895 at the University of Chicago; studied history under the celebrated historian, Hermann Edouard von Holst, author of Constitutional History of the United States, and also studied political science and political economy, and made a special historical study of the French Revolutionary period. He studied law in Jamestown in the offices of District Attorney Eleazer Green and Surrogate Egburt E. Woodbury, where he

was given special facilities in certain branches of the law. He completed his professional studies and passed an examination for admission to the Bar in the remarkably short time of two years from the time of commencement. In August, 1899, he formed a law partnership with Frank H. Mott, under the firm name of Mott & Jude. This partnership was dissolved in June, 1902. Mr. Jude began his professional life as Instructor in History, Civil Government and Political Economy at Sugar Grove Seminary, Pennsylvania, in September, 1891, where he taught two years. He was then absent two years in post graduate study, and then taught two years more in the same place in 1895-97.

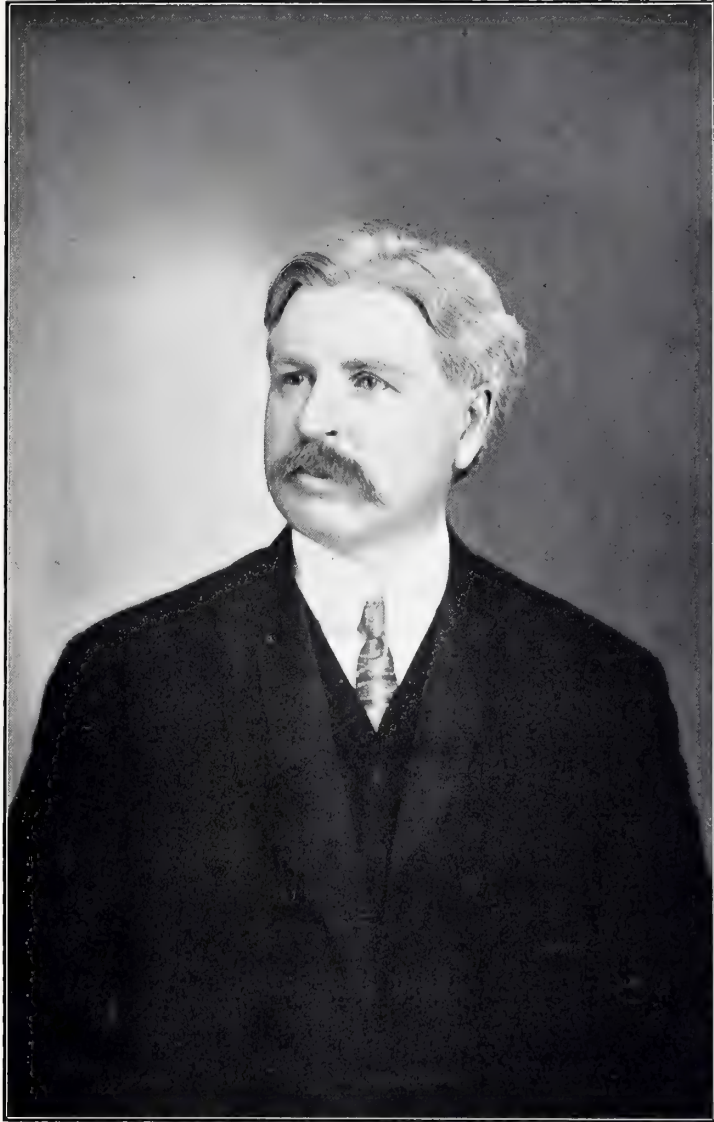
Mr. Jude married Lyda Pearl Boardman at Bradford, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1902. They have no children. He has occupied his present home, 206 Fulton Street, since January 9, 1903. His business address is 60-62 Fenton Building.

Mr. Jude was elected without opposition a member of the Board of Education of the City of Jamestown in 1900, and served a term of three years in such capacity. He was active in the erection of school building No. 5, and was Chairman of the Teachers' Committee part of the time. He was elected Police Justice of Jamestown, which office he assumed April 7, 1902. His term expires in 1906.

Mr. Jude is a member of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, a member of the Masonic Order, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Sons of St. George and the National Protective Legion. He has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Sugargrove Seminary for fourteen years, and Secretary of the Board for nine years. He was one of the founders and the first editor-in-chief of the Otterbein Aegis, a flourishing college paper of Otterbein University. Apart from his duties as Police Justice Mr. Jude is maintaining a law practice in which he is making his name well and most favorably known.

JAMES T. LARMONTH.

James T. Larmonth, Postmaster of Jamestown, is of Scotch descent. He was born in Boylston, Oswego County, July 5, 1841. His father was Miller R. Larmonth, who was born in Argyle, Washington County, this



GEORGE W. JUDE

state, and his mother, Polly (Crocker) Larmonth, was born in Delhi. He is the youngest of six children and the only one of them now living. His education began in district school and was continued in the Pulaski Academy and the Oneida Seminary. In 1862 he attended the Michigan University but owing to ill health did not complete the classical course there.

Mr. Larmonth, December 21, 1871, married Laura King, daughter of Henry A. and Lydia (Powers) King, who was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson County. They have two daughters, Grace K., born in 1878, graduated in 1901 from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; Helen Mar, born in December 30, 1882, is now in her junior year in the same college. Their parents have taken much pains in giving them a good education and feel a just pride in the excellent advancement they have made.

As a youth Mr. Larmonth worked on a farm and after he had attained sufficient age taught school ten or twelve terms. He went to the oil country in 1865 and was engaged in the oil business till 1869. He afterwards engaged in the real estate and life insurance business. He went to Philadelphia and with John L. Hayes, took a state agency for a life insurance company. He sold out his interest there in 1872 and after a short stay in Titusville, went to Butler County, Pennsylvania, where he again engaged in the oil business. He became interested in the Bradford field, and in 1879 he established a home in Jamestown. When in the oil country he was a member of the Oil Producers' Association, and took an active part in securing legislation for the protection of the producers' interests. For many years he has been an advocate of certain changes in the curriculum of the schools, suggested through his experience as a teacher and original thought.

As a resident of Jamestown Mr. Larmonth continued oil operations for a number of years, and also engaged in real estate and insurance business. He was Chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1900-1901 and, having further distinguished himself in such service and as an effective campaign speaker, he was appointed Postmaster April 1, 1902, by President Roosevelt. He had always declined to be a candidate for other offices. In post office matters Mr. Larmonth is alert and painstaking, and his official record will amply justify his choice to that important position.

Mr. Larmonth is of Scotch Presbyterian stock. In Masonry he has taken every degree up to the thirty-third. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145; Jamestown Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar, of which he has been Eminent Commander; also the Buffalo Consistory.

RICHARD P. MARVIN.

(By Benjamin S. Dean.)

Richard Pratt Marvin was born at Fairfield, New York, December 23, 1803, and died at Jamestown, New York, January 11, 1892, after a long and eventful life. He received his preliminary education in the common schools and from private tutors, but being a natural student he never felt that his education was completed, and it was a common thing to find him at his office, long after he had passed his eightieth year, deeply engrossed in the study of some intricate question, or absorbed in the pages of history. He was admitted to the Bar in 1829 and in June of that year came to Jamestown, then little more than a logging camp, with its center about the water powers afforded by the outlet to Chautauqua Lake. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, and soon gained for himself a recognized position at the Bar, and one which he maintained, with increasing influence for good, during his entire career. On the 8th day of September, 1834, Mr. Marvin and Miss Isabella Newland of Albany, New York, were joined in marriage, and the rising young lawyer with his accomplished bride entered into the pioneer life of Chautauqua County, reared an interesting and accomplished family, and laid the foundation for much of the culture and refinement which characterizes this community. Ten years after his admission to the Bar of this state, Mr. Marvin, on the motion of Daniel Webster, was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, and, as an evidence of his wholesome respect for that body, as well as for the courts generally, the story is told of him that when called upon some years later to make a similar motion in behalf of a young lawyer, he delayed acting for a week until the latter had visited a tailor and been equipped with a frock coat and clothing suitable to the dignity of that tribunal.

In the old Roman jurisprudence, celebrated for its majestic dignity in administering the law, there was a class of men, rich in



JAMES T. LARMOUTH

scholarship and experience, known as juriconsults, whose office it was to give the law to the Judges, who were the triers of fact, and I never read one of Judge Marvin's opinions, masterful in its judicial equipoise, without recalling the tribute, of the celebrated Chancellor D'Aguesseau, Advocate-General at Paris, to one of his contemporaries. "No one," said the great Chancellor, "has gone more profoundly into the true principles of law, or explained them in a manner more worthy of a philosopher, of a juriconsult, and of a Christian. After having ascended to first principles, he descends and follows them out even to their most remote consequences. He develops them in an order almost geometrical," and this language might be used with equal propriety of the subject of this sketch, as is evidenced

"that the instrument known as the Constitution of the United States, is a constitution ordained and established by the people of the United States. That it contains certain specified powers and provisions which, when carried into effect, produced a government, possessed of the right to maintain and perpetuate itself for all time," and upon this right to maintain and perpetuate itself, Judge Marvin urged that whatever measures were required to support the government in its trials, was authorized by the grants of power contained in the constitution, and this view is at the foundation of the law as subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.

But no man can achieve greatness in the law without experience, without a fund of information gathered from the accumulated



THE OLD MARVIN HOMESTEAD.

by his great opinion in support of the constitutionality of the legal tender act while a member of the Court of Appeals in 1863. To the State of New York belongs the credit of the first judicial determination of the constitutionality of the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, making certain treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, although the United States Supreme Court subsequently held to the contrary, in the Legal Tender Cases (12 Wallace, 457) the law was finally established in harmony with the prior decision in this state, and Judge Marvin wrote one of the great prevailing opinions in that case. "I shall assume," says the subject of this sketch in discussing the constitutionality of the legal tender act,

experiences of the ages, and without the capacity to adjust old principles to new conditions. The law grows and it finds its best expression through Judges who have had the widest experience, the broadest charity and the deepest insight into the motives which move men to action. Tried by this test, Judge Marvin had all of the elements essential to that greatness which he did achieve. He was elected a Member of Assembly in 1835, serving in the session of 1836, where he became a conspicuous advocate of the New York and Erie Railroad, although at that time railroad construction and operation had hardly reached beyond the experimental stage, and he lived not only to see the consummation of this idea, but a development of transportation facili-



1882.

Richard P. Marvin

ties which must have far exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Before his term of service in the Assembly was ended, Mr. Marvin was elected to Congress, where he served from 1837 to 1841, taking an active part in the deliberations, and having an opportunity for that intellectual expansion which marked every stage of his career. Returning to the practice of the law, he was not permitted long to remain in a private station, for in 1846 he was chosen as a member of the Constitutional Convention which sat in Albany in that year, and here his legislative experiences, coupled with his knowledge of the history and development of the law, made him a peculiarly valuable representative of the people in formulating the fundamental law of the greatest state in the Union. Up to that time, while there were many of the germs of human liberty, there was no constitutional system in the State of New York, in the sense that we now have a constitution. The first constitution was hardly more than a bill of rights, with certain petty restrictions upon ministers of the Gospel and other matters of incidental moment, and the constitution of 1821, centralizing the appointing power in the Governor and Senate, so that practically all of the local officers of the state were named in Albany, had grown steadily in disfavor with the people. The convention of 1846 took up the work of making a constitution in a proper sense, limiting the legislative powers, but leaving them free to legislate impartially within the limits so fixed, and from its preamble to its final clause, it is a model of constitution building which has not been improved upon, although it has since undergone two general revisions, as well as various amendments. This constitution placed the election of the general state officers in the hands of the people, and permitted the choice of local officers by the people of the several communities. It reorganized upon a scientific basis the judiciary of the state and provided for the election of an independent Court of Appeals, which, as a law court, stands well at the front of the judicial bodies of the world. This constitution, in which Mr. Marvin's elegance of diction and breadth of thought are conspicuous, has been copied in form and style of expression in every one of the new states since that time, and in all of the states where their constitutions have undergone revision, and this to such an extent that it is often impossible to tell which one of the

constitutions you are reading, without reference to its title pages. The writer recalls entering the office of Judge Marvin at a time when the newspapers were discussing the demand of a certain element of the people that God should be recognized in the constitution. Glancing up from his paper and commenting on this fact he demanded: "What more do these people want; they have God in their constitution now?" Turning to a copy of the constitution, and in a voice full of reverent force, he read from the preamble, "We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution," and then resuming his seat he repeated, "What more do these people want?"

The new constitution went into effect on the 1st day of January, 1847, and the judicial convention for the Eighth Judicial District, which was authorized by the new constitution, unanimously nominated Richard P. Marvin as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He was elected for a term of eight years, was re-elected in 1855 for a like term, serving the last year of that term as a member of the Court of Appeals, under a constitutional provision, and was again re-elected in 1863, serving to the end of his term in 1871. By a provision of the constitution the compensation of Judges could not be increased or diminished during their official terms. The salary originally was twenty-five hundred dollars per year and remained the same until 1857, two years after Judge Marvin's second election, so that for six years of his second term he received only twenty-five hundred dollars per year while those who were elected after 1857, and who served contemporaneously with him, received thirty-five hundred dollars per annum, and this same thing occurred when the salary was increased after 1863. A man in whom the political instinct was more highly developed would have arranged, no doubt, to resign his office and seek a new election, or devolve some other scheme for participating in the increased salary, but Judge Marvin continued faithfully to perform his duties at a less salary than his fellow-members upon the bench, and retired from office with the confidence, esteem and respect of every honest man in the state.

With this wide experience a man of less ability might have achieved some measures of success, but Judge Marvin added to this public training a broad culture in art and

literature, and especially in those departments which related to history and the evolution of the race, and what was more important, he was firmly grounded in those "homely old integrities" which distinguish the ideal citizen from the time-serving politician. Thus equipped, and with an opportunity to exemplify these virtues, Judge Marvin proceeded logically and inevitably to an enviable standing in the judiciary of a state whose courts are without a rival in the great sisterhood of states. As a citizen of Jamestown he was enterprising and public spirited, and his wise counsels to young and old have played an important part in shaping the destinies of individuals, of the community and the state. While he had seen much of the world and had known the failings and mistakes of men as only a just Judge may know them, he never lost faith in his fellowmen, and he was innocent and pure minded in a degree which only those who knew him best could comprehend and appreciate.

And Judge Marvin was a kind man.

ROBERT N. MARVIN.

By Benj. S. Dean.

Robert Newland Marvin was born in Jamestown on the 13th day of October, 1845, in what Mr. Miller, in his history, terms the "red schoolhouse era" and his preliminary education was found in one of these institutions, being followed by a course in the Jamestown Academy, after which he became a student at the Hartwick Seminary, taking on the refinements of that celebrated school, and rounding out with a business course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Mr. Marvin began his practical career as a bookkeeper and he has known almost every phase of business experience, from the employee in the bank to its Presidency, from the small beginnings of a mercantile life to extensive dealings in lumber and other materials, coupled with important public private trusts which have brought him in contact with men of affairs in all the walks of life. Extensive, however, as have been his business experiences, they are rivalled by his experiences in the civic and quasi-public life of the community in which he lived. To enumerate the affairs in the city of Jamestown with which Mr. Marvin has been identified in some capacity, and always with fidelity and a singleness of purpose which has commanded respect, would be practically to furnish a compendium of

the developments of the city during the past forty years. Whether as a member of the fire department, in the days when hand engines and hose carts were trundled over the hills by manpower, (which service he remodeled and refined by his presence) or as President of the Jamestown Club, a position which he filled for a period of eighteen years, Mr. Marvin was prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and he gave to every organization with which he was identified an esprit de corps which added much to the efficiency of the organization and tended to keep alive a civic unity which has had an effect upon the industrial and social welfare of the community which it is hard to over-estimate. While Mr. Marvin was not a devotee of the club, he was faithful to its regular meetings and active in the promotion of those formal functions which tend to keep up the interest in the organization. The great manufacturing impetus which gave Jamestown its prominence in the business world was fostered and developed largely in the Jamestown Club, and that organization was a power in the up-building of this city because Robert N. Marvin was able, through his amiable and efficient social and executive qualities to keep together in a single body, the dominating spirits of the community. Public spirited himself, he accomplished results through the association of men who had the capital and the capabilities to carry out plans, and it is safe to say that had it not been for this organization, of which Mr. Marvin was a charter member, Jamestown would not have achieved its present position in the industrial world, for it is certain that many communities had greater natural and artificial advantages. As Vice-President and Trustee of the James Prendergast Free Library Association, as President and Trustee of the Lakeview Cemetery Association, as Vice-President and member of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Jamestown, as a director in the Chautauqua County Trust Company, as a director of the Jamestown Street Railway Company, as a director of the Chautauqua Traction Company, as Treasurer and Manager of the lumber company of the Marvin-Rulofson Company, as Treasurer and Expert Manager of the Preston Farming Company, as well as in all of the fiduciary relations which he has from time to time been called upon to fill, he has shown the same devotion to duty, the same purposeful energy, the same desire to excell



Robert A. Marvin

which characterized him in his position of executive officer of the organization which, as we have seen, has been of so much importance to Jamestown.

Yet with all of these achievements, coupled with a financial prosperity which most men would count in itself success, Mr. Marvin is an exemplification of the suggested pathos in the historic remark of Lord Bacon, that "the duties of life are more than life," for Mr. Marvin's natural ambitions were not those of business and accumulation. He belonged, not perhaps to the age of chivalry and romance, but to the practical-poetic era of the Republic, when the cultured country gentleman husbanded his resources, not for the purpose of a rating in Bradstreet's, but that he might render patriotic service to the state and nation. When Thomas Jefferson, as our Minister to France, to save the expense of a Secretary, was engaged in keeping a minute account of his own expenditures that he might give an exact account of his stewardship, yet found time to visit the art galleries, to explore the cathedrals and to write home descriptions of the magnificent in architecture, accompanied by plans and specifications for many of the handsome structures which dot the south, he was but doing what Mr. Marvin, under the same circumstances would have done; what Mr. Marvin had the taste and the aspiration to desire to do. In other words, Mr. Marvin expected to have entered the legal profession, for which he had a liking and was temperamentally well adapted, and would have been pleased to have had a public career; he would have been glad to have given the same unselfish service to the state and nation which he has bestowed upon the lesser affairs of this community. But duty called another way, and he has obeyed that call. As he reached the years of manhood he found his father engrossed in the arduous duties of a Justice of the Supreme Court; duties so exacting in their nature that they precluded the possibility of his attending to his private business affairs in a manner to insure their safety, and realizing this situation, Mr. Marvin resolutely put aside his own dreams of a professional and public career, devoting himself to the business of his father. Although the temptation was often presented, and in a great variety of alluring forms, Mr. Marvin never wavered from his purpose, and never permitted any considerations of his own to interfere with the discharge of those duties which he had

voluntarily assumed that his father might work out his high purposes in the position to which he had been called by the suffrages of the people. So through the long, wistful years Mr. Marvin, with the exception, of four terms as member of the Board of Supervisors, representing the old Town of Ellipton, including the then Village of Jamestown, has never held any elective office, although he was a candidate for Presidential elector upon the ticket which went down to defeat with James G. Blaine in 1884, and was at one time a candidate before the nominating convention for State Senator. He was, however, at the head of the committee which formulated the charter of the City of Jamestown, and he is generally recognized as one who has an inborn comprehension of governmental functions, supplemented by extensive study and wide observation. He always thinks for himself and expresses his convictions with a freedom and a kindliness which suggests an intimate knowledge of the peculiar faculty possessed by Benjamin Franklin of bringing people to his own ideas without offending their personal vanities. Mr. Marvin as has been already suggested, has been identified with almost every important achievement in this community since arriving at the years of manhood, and in all of them he has been faithful.

On the 6th day of February, 1890, Mr. Marvin and Miss Elizabeth Warner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius B. Warner, were joined in marriage, and they now reside at their handsome home in this city, standing high in the social regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends, both within and without the city. To have deserved the confidence and esteem of one's fellowmen is an achievement; to have both deserved and realized it is to have known success.

ALONZO CHRISTOPHER PICKARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ellery February 17, 1838. His father, Major Henry Pickard, settled on Pickard Hill in said Town of Ellery in 1816. His father, John Pickard, was one of the first settlers in that part of Chautauqua County. In 1824 Major Henry Pickard married Maria Vandewarker, the daughter of one of the early pioneers of said Town of Ellery. Alonzo C. Pickard, familiarly called "Lon," was educated in the common schools till he was eighteen years of age, at which time he attended a select school at Lyona, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, conducted by John

Wyckoff. He prepared for college at the old Meadville Academy, after which he entered Allegheny College. Before finishing his college course the war broke out, a company of students was organized called the Allegheny College Volunteers, (also known as Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve), and Mr. Pickard enlisted in said company, being its first Orderly Sergeant. After serving in that company about six months he was discharged from the army for tuberculous consumption and sent home to die. Instead of dying he recovered, and on the 23d day of August, 1862, again enlisted, this



ALONZO CHRISTOPHER PICKARD

time in Company L, One Hundred Twelfth New York Volunteers, subsequently known as the Seventh Company, First Battalion, New York Sharpshooters. He was made Orderly Sergeant of this company upon its organization and served with the company until May 8, 1864, when he was severely wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, near Spottsylvania Court House. Previous to said battle he had been promoted to Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant. He was subsequently brevetted Captain and Major for meritorious service on the field of battle. While still in the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, suffering from his wound

he was detailed by Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, to perform "Light Duty," ordered to Washington and made a member of a General Court Martial in that city. After serving in that capacity for several months he was transferred to Alexandria, Virginia, and made a judge advocate of a general court martial with headquarters in that city. He held that position until mustered out at the close of the war, in June, 1865. On the first day of September, 1865, he commenced teaching school in Busti, where he taught several years. On the 18th of October, 1869, he was appointed School Commissioner of the First District in Chautauqua County to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Phin M. Miller. In November of the same year he was elected School Commissioner for a full term. The next spring after the close of his term as School Commissioner, he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Busti and re-elected the two succeeding terms. While residing in Busti he was engaged in farming, in the grocery business and in the milling business at the same time studying law more or less with the late Judge Cook, afterwards with John G. Wicks; was in company in the law business with John G. Wicks in Jamestown during the years 1877 and 1878. From January 1st, 1879 to July, 1886, he practiced law in Busti. On the latter date he moved his law office to Jamestown and has been a practicing attorney there ever since, and at present is located in the City Hall. On the 16th day of June, 1864, he united in marriage with Rose Flagg, a daughter of Captain Madison Flagg of Stockton. Two boys and one girl are fruits of this union. The daughter is the wife of E. W. Stevens. The father, both sons and the daughter's husband are all practicing law in the City of Jamestown, in separate offices.

Mr. Pickard is a member of Post James M. Brown, No. 285, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic. He has represented the Post on several occasions in the Department Encampment and has also been a member of the National Encampment. He is also a member of Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 95. For several years he was a member of the Committee on Patriotism for the Department of New York, and at that time associated with eleven of the most prominent educators of the state, among whom was the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Charles R. Skinner.



CLARE A. PICKARD.

CLARE A. PICKARD.

Clare A. Pickard was born to Alonzo C. and Rose Flagg Pickard at Busti, Chautauqua County, New York, on the 9th day of September, 1866, and graduated from the Frewsburg Union School in 1882. He subsequently taught district school at various points in Chautauqua County, and in 1885 entered the employ of the Remington Typewriter Company at Pittsburg. Later he became the manager of the Remington Company's offices at Cleveland and afterward at Wheeling, West Virginia. With four years of service for this company to his credit, Mr. Pickard resigned and went to San Francisco, California, where he engaged in the life insurance business as metropolitan manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, a position which he filled for a period of six years. In 1895 Mr. Pickard severed his relations with the New York Life Insurance Company and came to Jamestown, where he engaged in business, in the meantime resuming his interrupted study of the law, which he had undertaken early in life, but had temporarily abandoned for business reasons, and in June, 1898, was admitted to the practice of his profession, opening offices in the Ellicott building, where he soon acquired a profitable law business, being especially successful in dealing with important business transactions, involving questions of real estate titles and kindred matters. On the 15th of March, 1902, Mr. Pickard formed a co-partnership with Benjamin S. Dean, under the firm name of Pickard & Dean, and they have since been identified with much of the important litigation of the city and county.

Mr. Pickard and Rachael Giles, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Giles, were married in this city on the 25th of February, 1896, and a son, Clarence Giles Pickard, was born to them on the 11th day of November, 1899. Mr. Pickard is energetic and purposeful, loyal to his friends, and stands well in the business and professional life of the community. He is a member of the Jamestown Bar Association, of the New York State Bar Association and of the Lawyers' Club of Buffalo, in all of which he takes an active interest.

BREWER D. PHILLIPS.

Brewer D. Phillips, who, as a man of middle age, has rapidly attained prominence in the business activities of Jamestown, was

born in Cassadaga, Town of Stockton, December 5, 1859. His father, William W. Phillips, and mother, Celestine (Ely) Phillips, were both born in that town and have always lived there. Sawyer Phillips, son of Philip Phillips, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1791. With Aaron Smith and Daniel Whitman he came to Stockton in 1815 on foot. They went back east and the next spring returned with two ox teams, bringing their parents and their families. Sawyer Phillips married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Parker of Ellery. They had thirteen children, all of whom were born on the old homestead at Cassadaga. William W. Phillips was one of the sons.

Brewer D. Phillips, after he had completed his education, engaged in the mercantile business, 1886 to 1890, and later in the banking business in Brocton, in which he is still interested. (See Brocton history). He married Ida M. Moss in Brocton, June 14, 1883. They have three children, Jessie Mumfred Phillips, William Moss Phillips and Louise E. Phillips. Mr. Phillips was Supervisor three terms, by election, of the Town of Portland, and filled the unexpired vacancy caused by the death of Oscar Porter. He was for four years a member of the Common Council of Jamestown and President of the same three years.

Mr. Phillips has resided in Jamestown since June 1, 1896. He is President of the Bank of Jamestown, whose directors include some of the most substantial and best known men of the city. He also retains a directorship of the State Bank of Brocton. He was recently elected President of the Jamestown Business Men's Association, an influential body of large membership. He is a member and a Trustee of the Congregational Church; a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of the Western Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Treasurer of Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar.

CHARLES A. SWANSON

Charles Adolphus Swanson was born in Hvena, Sweden, October 19, 1858. His father, John P. Swanson, came to Jamestown from Sweden in 1868 where the son has since resided. Mr. Swanson received a liberal education, which has aided him in his business success. He attended the common schools in his native country, the Jamestown High School and the Philadel-

phia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of Pharmacy Graduate. In 1875 he began work in the drug store of Simons & Wood, Jamestown, as an apprentice. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Conrad A. Hult, under the firm name of Hult & Swanson, which continued until 1889, when he engaged in business in company with his wife's father, J. Valien, under the firm name of C. A. Swanson & Company, pharmacists, 200 Main Street, Jamestown, which firm is still doing business.

Mr. Swanson married Hulda Rosalia Valien at Omaha, Nebraska, May 25, 1888.



CHARLES A. SWANSON

The names of the three children are Alice Nettie Victoria, Estelle Valaria and Richard Linne Swanson. As a man of worth, ability and activity Mr. Swanson's qualities have been appreciated by his fellow citizens. He is Registrar of Vital Statistics and has been a member of the Board of Health for the last eight years. He is treasurer and one of the directors of Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home of Jamestown, which positions he has held for ten years. He has been a member of the First Lutheran Church since childhood; is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons; of

Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, Knights Templar; of Ishmalia Temple (Shriners), Buffalo, also of a Masonic Chapter; of Jamestown Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Leif Erikson Lodge, Scandinavian Brotherhood of America, and of Jamestown Lodge, No. 248, Knights of Pythias.

DR. ALVIN B. RICE.

Dr. Alvin Button Rice was born in the Town of Harmony October 22, 1841, and died at Jamestown May 8, 1903. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rice. He received his education in the public schools and was graduated from Amherst College. He studied medicine with Dr. H. H. Glidden of Panama, later taking a course of study at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and afterwards entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York from which he graduated. He began his practice at Panama, and located in Jamestown in 1889, when he built up a very successful and lucrative practice. As a mark of distinction he was elected Vice-President of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Rice married February 23, 1868, Helen M. Davis, to whom three children were born: Lottie, wife of Charles E. Treat of Jamestown, and Vincent and Charles, both the latter deceased.

HIRAM SMITH.

Hiram Smith, who was born in Hanover October 25, 1819, was one of the pioneers of Chautauqua County. His grandfather, Isaac Smith, settled in Sheridan in 1810, and soon after in Hanover. His father was Rodney B. Smith, who was born in Massachusetts in 1799. Of the family of fourteen children, seven boys and seven girls, only two survive. Hiram and a brother who lives in Oklahoma. All the nine children of Isaac Smith settled in Western New York, and all but one sister, who went to Allegany County to live with her husband, reared families at or near Smiths Mills. All the four brothers, Henry, Benjamin, Rodney and Hiram, lived at Smiths Mills, reared families there and died there. Hiram's father helped clear the forests and till farms where now are populous communities.

Hiram Smith was the oldest of fourteen children—seven boys and seven girls. His education was received at the district school and in Fredonia Academy. He entered his father's store at Smiths Mills in 1836 and continued in the mercantile business until



HIRAM SMITH.

1861. In 1839 he went to Great Valley, Cattaraugus County, and took charge of a branch store which his father started there. As the country still felt the effects of the panic of 1837, and it was difficult to realize money from produce, Hiram accumulated a large quantity of logs which were run to the mills and rafted to Cincinnati. The business ability and sagacity displayed by the young man pleased his father, who in 1843 made him a partner in his mercantile business, which was continued for eighteen years under the firm name of Rodney B. Smith & Company.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Hiram enlisted and served throughout the Rebellion, retiring with the rank of Major. He was connected with the Quartermaster General's department and performed his duties in the handling of funds with such absolute fidelity and accuracy that the government gave him three months' extra pay. After the close of the war Mr. Smith removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in mercantile business. The climate proved deleterious to his health and he returned in 1867 to New York State, settling in Jamestown where he has since resided. He engaged in the insurance business in 1870, which he conducted successfully for many years.

Mr. Smith married Melissa P. Love of Forestville September 10, 1844, and Anna L. Gray of Jamestown September 10, 1894. He has taken an active interest in politics. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1859 and was re-elected in 1860. For several years he held the office of Town Clerk of Hanover and for six years was Supervisor of the town. In 1884 and again in 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress from the Thirty-fourth District and in 1892 was the Democratic nominee for State Senator receiving the solid support of his party. He is remarkably active and of unusually vigorous mind for one of his age. He has ever been held in the highest honor as business man, citizen and neighbor.

ADOLPHUS DUDLEY SHARPE.

For more than a decade Adolphus Dudley Sharpe was recognized as the leading merchant in the City of Jamestown. Both by the public and his many intimate friends in that city and elsewhere, he was familiarly known as "A. D. Sharpe." He was born in West Alexander, Ohio, and it may be stated as a matter of fact that he de-

voted the best years of his life to the up-building of the business in which he was recognized as a leader in the community of his adoption. Although he pursued the studies afforded by the common schools of West Chester, Mr. Sharpe early in life manifested a desire to follow the subjects having the most practical value in the commercial world of his time. He accordingly entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial School of Cincinnati and in that institution he took a course that afforded him an insight in the business methods of his time. His thoroughness and industry soon won for him a desirable situation. For fully three years he was the bookkeeper for the Jeffries-Selley Company, the principal milliners of Cincinnati. Subsequently he entered the employ of Charles H. Woolf & Company as a bookkeeper. During the ten years that he remained in that position, he secured an extensive knowledge of the dry goods business, and unquestionably that experience was of decided value to him when he became a proprietor later in his life. In the meantime he had been gradually accumulating considerable ready cash, and when he left the last mentioned firm, it was for the purpose of entering into partnership with his brother, Augustus Sharpe, in the dry goods business at Dayton, Ohio. For a period of nearly five years the brothers successfully conducted an extensive business in that city, and it was there that they laid the foundation for the financial success of the future years. Coming to Jamestown in the year 1881, Mr. Sharpe assumed control of the People's Dry Goods Store in partnership with George W. Sharpe and George W. Pierce. As the head of this concern, he guided it from one of the smallest in the city, until it achieved prominence as one of the principal commercial houses in Western New York. Perseverence, fair treatment of customers, and a faculty for buying in the most desirable market were the chief factors in the personal success of Mr. Sharpe, and the consequent development of a lucrative business. Although the People's Dry Goods Store witnessed many vicissitudes, its stability was never questioned while A. D. Sharpe was the executive head of the enterprise. So well did he attend to the constantly growing business that upon his death Messrs. Pierce and Sharpe were in a position to continue the concern with profit to themselves and benefit to the public. "The A. D. Sharpe Company," in reality founded twenty-two years



A. D. SHARPE.



GEORGE W. SHARPE.

ago, will ever be regarded as one of the factors in the mercantile development of the community in which it is located.

From the time that he entered his father's store in Tylonsville, Ohio, as a boy of fifteen years, until the day of his untimely death on February 28, 1894, at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, A. D. Sharpe was recognized as a personality possessing the elements of success. In politics he was a life long Republican. Although he was not affiliated with any religious organization, his quiet charity was an evidence of his Christian spirit. A man of good deeds and one whose warmth of heart won for him the friendship not only of his fellow citizens but the good will of the hundreds of commercial travelers with whom he came into contact, A. D. Sharpe will be recorded in Jamestown's annals as her foremost merchant.

GEORGE W. SHARPE.

As the President of the A. D. Sharpe Company, George W. Sharpe is recognized as one of the factors in the business life of Jamestown. Since he entered the city, his commercial activity has been unbounded. He was born in Tylonsville, Ohio, March 24, 1848. His education was obtained in the common schools of that village. Early in life he became interested in the business in which he has won commercial success. His first knowledge of the dry goods business was gained in the store of Thompson & Sharpe, located in Troy, Ohio, which he entered as a clerk. Having secured considerable valuable experience and some capital he went to Bradford for the purpose of forming a partnership with George W. Pierce. Some years subsequent to this venture, Sharpe and Pierce came to Jamestown. It may be stated, however, that prior to this time, Messrs. Sharpe and Pierce were in the dry goods business in Bradford, Ohio, from 1870 to 1872. Another two years of the same decade were spent in Kokomo, Indiana, where Sharpe & Pierce met with a degree of success as merchants.

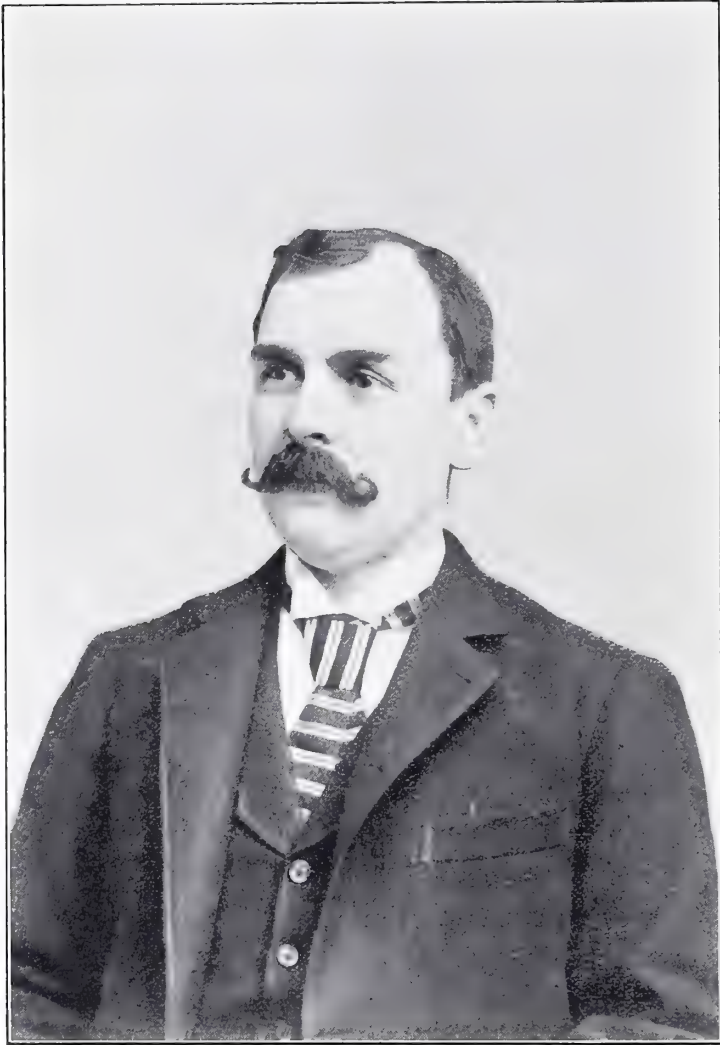
The turning point in the career of George W. Sharpe was his locating in Jamestown on the 16th day of March, 1881. The People's Dry Goods Store was opened soon after that date, and it is unnecessary to state that George W. Pierce, George W. Sharpe and A. D. Sharpe, who composed the firm, won the respect and good will of the community

from the start. As the reputation of the firm grew, the standing of George W. Sharpe as an enterprising merchant increased. When the A. D. Sharpe Company was organized in 1894, George W. Sharpe became Vice President of the corporation and upon the death of Mr. Pierce in 1898, he was made President of the concern. As the head of this company, he is familiar with every detail of the business from the purchase of ribbons to the selling of furs. The continued growth and prosperity of the company is due to the insight of George W. Sharpe, now that the two men with whom he was associated in early youth have passed to their reward. During the past three years the profits resulting from the business have showed a steady increase, and under the management of George W. Sharpe a similar satisfactory financial condition may be expected in the future years.

Mr. Sharpe is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown. On the fifth of March, 1873, he was married to Miss Annabell Brooks at Bradford, Ohio. They have two talented children, Elizabeth M. and Ednah R. Sharpe.

GEORGE W. PEIRCE.

Jamestowners recall George W. Peirce as one of the representative, progressive and genial business men of the community. He was born October 10, 1848, on a farm near West Milton, Ohio. As a boy, he obtained his education in the village schools and later he graduated from the West Milton High School. Having fitted himself for the practical affairs of life, Mr. Peirce commenced his business career in his father's store in his native village. Promotion followed as a result of his industry. It was in 1868 that he entered the store of Thompson & Sharpe at Troy, Ohio, as a clerk, and the friendship which he thereupon formed with the latter lasted until death. He remained there for two years and subsequently he was associated with George W. Sharpe at Bradford, Ohio, in the mercantile business. He was also engaged in a similar business in Kokomo, Indiana, and then at Dayton, Ohio. He remained in the latter city until the earlier part of the year 1881 when he came to Jamestown in company with A. D. and George W. Sharpe. He was associated with those gentlemen as a proprietor of the People's Dry Goods Store, one of the best known and reputable mercantile houses in the City of Jamestown.



GEORGE W. PEIRCE.

When one of the partners, A. D. Sharpe, died, the People's Dry Goods Store was re-organized under the name of The A. D. Sharpe Company. George W. Peirce was made the President of the company, and he acted with energy in that capacity until his death on August 9, 1898. His death was a matter of general regret upon the part of the merchants and purchasers of the community.

Mr. Peirce had a birthright in the society known as The Friends or Quakers, and for a considerable time he was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. Peirce was married to Margaretta Frances Montgomery at West Milton, Ohio, on July 15, 1873. One daughter, Augusta B., wife of F. W. Trantum, and a son, Harry E., were born to them.

BISHOP WALTER A. SELLEW.

Bishop Walter Ashbel Sellew, a widely known citizen, was born in Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, New York, February 27, 1844. His grandfather, Ashbel Sellew, came



BISHOP WALTER A. SELLEW

from Glastonbury, Connecticut, and settled in Arkwright in 1812. His father, Ashbel Robert Sellew, was born in Arkwright August 3, 1818. The subject of this sketch attended Fredonia Academy 1857-1861; Oberlin College 1861-1863, and Dartmouth Col-

lege 1864-1866. He graduated from Dartmouth College with the title of Bachelor of Arts, and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the last named year. Dartmouth in 1869 conferred upon him the title of Master of Arts.

Mr. Sellew, on June 4, 1873, was wedded to Jennie R. Peters of Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, New York. She died March 31, 1895. On March 31, 1897, he married Rebecca E. Muse of Seneca, Venango County, Pennsylvania. Two children became members of his family by adoption while they were infants: Ada V. Sellew, born November 22, 1877, and Cora R. Sellew, born November 16, 1879.

In 1870 Mr. Sellew began business in Gowanda as manufacturer of agricultural implements under the firm title of Sellew & Adams. He sold out his interest to his partners in June, 1874, and in September of the same year he entered the ministry of the Free Methodist Church. He moved to Dunkirk in 1877, to Gerry in 1883 and to his present residence in 1892. In 1880 he received the nomination for Congress on the Prohibition party of this district.

Mr. Sellew has served as pastor of the Free Methodist Church at Tonawanda, Rochester, Spring Harbor, Michigan; Dunkirk, Gerry, Allegany and Buffalo, and as Presiding elder in the following districts: Chautauqua, 1887; Allegany, 1888-9; Buffalo, 1891; Oil City, 1891-5; Pittsburg, 1896-7; Bradford, 1898. In October, 1898, at the general conference of the Free Methodist Church held in Chicago he was elected Bishop.

JOHN B. SHAW.

John B. Shaw, who has made for himself a magnificent record as Treasurer of the City of Jamestown, has a history which clearly foreshadowed such eminent usefulness in a public position. He was born October 8, 1842, at New Market, New Hampshire. His parents, John Sherburn and Abigail (Pierson) Shaw, moved to Olean in 1852, when he was ten years of age. His father was employed as railroad agent at Olean for twenty-five years, beginning work for the Erie when the road was completed to Cuba. He sold the first ticket ever sold at Cattaraugus Station. John Sherburn Shaw died in 1875 and Abigail (Pierson) Shaw in 1895.

Mr. Shaw was educated at the Olean Academy. He learned telegraphy when he was



JOHN B. SHAW.

only thirteen years of age. At the age of eighteen he was employed by the Erie Railroad Company as clerk in the freight and passenger office at Olean, and later as telegraph operator there and at Dunkirk and Hornellsville. In 1862 he went to Salamanca as ticket agent and operator. In 1871 he was appointed Superintendent of Telegraph of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and in 1877 he removed his headquarters to Jamestown. He retained the position of Superintendent under various changes of administration of the road until 1890, when the Erie having leased the road, only one Superintendent of Telegraph was retained on the entire system. From 1892 to 1897 he was manager for the Postal Telegraph Company and he also engaged in mercantile business.

In 1898 Mr. Shaw was appointed Treasurer of the City of Jamestown, which position he still retains. During his incumbency of the office he has wholly changed the plan of collecting taxes and adopted methods which have resulted in mutual advantage to the taxpayers and the city. Mr. Shaw was married April 18, 1871, to Emma A. Maltbie, daughter of Capt. Julius B. Maltbie of Gowanda. They have no children.

Mr. Shaw is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies. He joined Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239, of Masons, at Little Valley in 1863 and was Master of the Lodge in 1866; was High Priest of Olean Chapter, No. 150, in 1868; Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery at Olean, 1868 to 1871; High Priest of Salamanca Chapter, No. 266, 1872 to 1876; an officer of the Grand Chapter of the State in 1876-77; High Priest of Western Sun Chapter, Jamestown, 1880 to 1886; Eminent Commander of Jamestown Commandery, No. 61, 1888 to 1891; Master of Jamestown Council of Royal and Select Masters, No. 32, in 1897, and was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the Fortieth Masonic District in 1897.

HON. ARTHUR C. WADE.

Few lawyers of the Empire State have ever compelled greater attention from the public, because of notable achievements and victories in important and stubbornly fought legal contests, than Arthur C. Wade.

While Mr. Wade is the most zealous of advocates, thorough in every detail, a lawyer whose successes have been fairly phenomenal, a cross-examiner of such power

as to be dreaded by opposing interests, his activities have by no means been confined to legal practice. He has a record such as few men attain, entirely apart from professional work—as a promoter of new enterprises, and as the head of many important organizations in the commercial world, especially in the lines of manufacturing and transportation. In furnishing the most valuable aid, as he has done many times, for the encouragement of mechanical skill and ingenuity, he has always, apparently, been able accurately to gauge the merit of the enterprise he had assisted, and to forecast results without error.

Mr. Wade is not unknown in politics and public affairs. Indeed, it need not be assumed that he has affected politics—that he has cared anything for a life of political activity for its own sake, or for the sake of possessing the honor, or the gift, or any public office; but the faithful historian will record and all who know will assent to the obvious truth that the breadth and the strength of his character and resources as an active professional man and man of affairs have made it fairly impossible for him to hold aloof, even from office.

Arthur C. Wade is a son of George L. and Jane E. (Parsons) Wade, and was born in Charlotte, this county. His grandfather, George Wade, was a native of Massachusetts and moved to this county about 1830 and lived there the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss ——— Brown of Tioga County, New York, and they had eight children. Mr. Wade's maternal grandfather Pearsons was born in England, and came to Charlotte in 1828, when his daughter, the mother of Arthur C. Wade, was but six years of age. He died in Charlotte. George L. Wade was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, emigrated to Chautauqua County when young, and, when Arthur C. Wade was a lad, moved from Charlotte to Ellington. He was a farmer and mechanic, and has since died. He was a Republican in politics, a Methodist in religious belief, and a zealous religious worker. Eight children were born of this union: William, now living at Cherry Creek; George, who died at the age of two years; Jennie E., wife of Henry Erwin, of Warren, Pennsylvania; Charles E., of Jamestown; Alfred E., who died in California, 1904; John L., of Jamestown; Lillian A., wife of Bert Willsie, also of Jamestown, and Arthur C., the subject of this sketch.

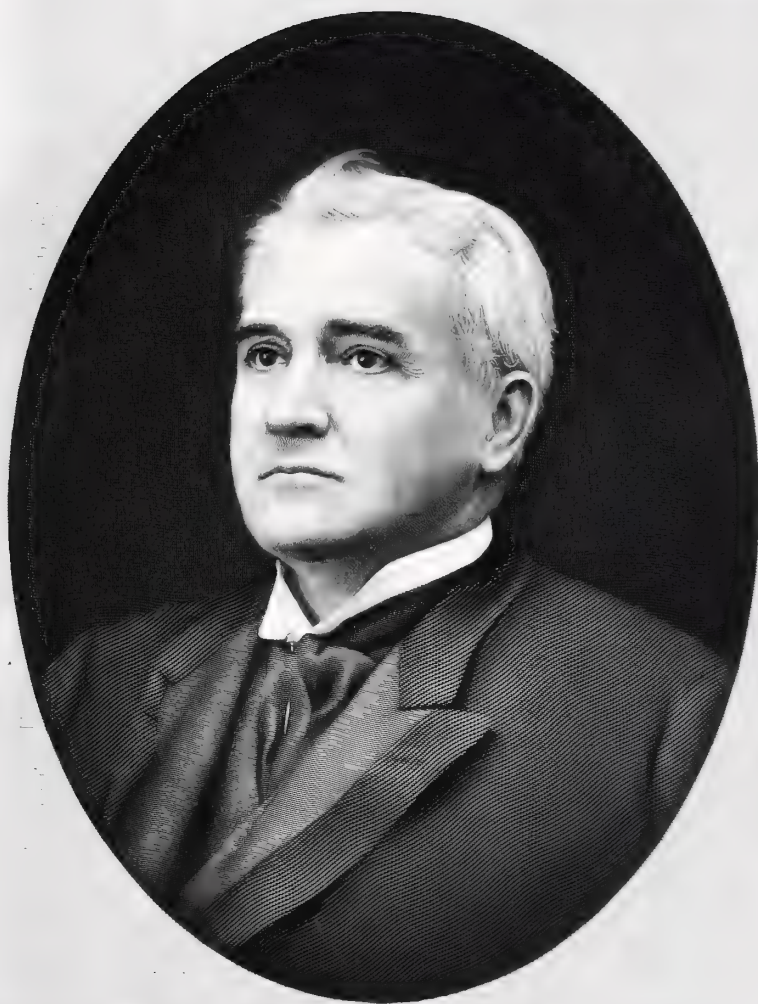
There is a thought in the history of Arthur C. Wade as to how one's career may be shaped or diverted at times by an unforeseen event of greater or less magnitude—possibly an untoward event—and, on the other hand, how one possessing ability and the fire of enthusiasm and dauntless purpose, may rise superior to obstacles that would crush weaker wills and write his own destiny in such a manner that all men will read and say "well done." Young Wade attended the district school of his neighborhood, and it was doubtless with regret that he left his studies and sought employment in a saw mill, where he worked until he suffered an accident which caused the loss of his left arm. Later he attended Ellington Academy and Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, and, having decided to adopt the law as a profession, he entered the law office of Theodore A. Case of Ellington, a prominent lawyer and citizen, where he pursued his forensic studies for a year and a half. In the fall of 1876 he entered the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in May, 1877, and was admitted to the bar. In June of the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Case of Ellington, under the firm name of Case & Wade. He remained in this connection for six years, which period proved of great value in giving direction to his subsequent career. He conducted a number of assignment and other cases in the courts with such masterly ingenuity, and displayed such unusual ability and zeal in earning the successes that were his that the late Ex-Judge Orsell Cook of Jamestown proposed to the young man that he accept a partnership in his firm. The partnership with Mr. Case was dissolved in 1883 and Mr. Wade associated himself with Judge Cook and Jerome B. Fisher in this city. Judge Cook died July 1, 1895, since which time Mr. Wade's partners were Mr. Fisher, now County Judge, and M. R. Stevenson until January 1, 1897, when Mr. Fisher withdrew. The present firm style is Wade & Stevenson.

As a legal practitioner Mr. Wade has continued to win victories which have been a matter of wonder to many and of envy to some. He studies every case placed in his hands with such care and thoroughness that nothing, however minute it might appear to the casual mind or the careless attorney, escapes his notice. His nature is such that he becomes intensely devoted to the cause of each client for whose interests he bat-

ties. Keen, alert, profound, thorough, with the zeal of intense earnestness, no opponent has tried conclusions with him in the court room without being impressed with his power. Great indeed must be the cunning and skill of a dissembler who withstands the batteries of his questioning and comes out of the ordeal with the truth hidden from court or jury. One of his noteworthy achievements of recent years, which caused no end of comment, not to say wonder, throughout Western New York and the country, was the freeing of Howard C. Benham of Batavia, charged with wife murder, after one jury had found him guilty and he had been sentenced for electrocution and after the Court of Appeals had affirmed the conviction. Mr. Wade procured for the accused a new trial, of which, he was the director and the soul; the prisoner was acquitted and Benham went forth from the court room a free man. Another case of similar importance and notoriety, was that in which he acquitted Reuben L. Young of Fredonia, who was accused of homicide in killing his father-in-law, A. D. Longhouse.

Mr. Wade's important business connections in an official way, not to mention many large enterprises to which he has given material aid, include the following: He is President of the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company, the Jamestown Felt Mills, the Ulster Oil Company, Art Metal Construction Company, Jamestown Pure Milk Company, Waverly Electric Light and Power Company, Sayre Electric Light and Power Company, Ahlstrom Piano Company. Vice President of Chautauqua Towel Mills, Elko Paint Company and The Post Publishing Company; Secretary and Treasurer of the Waverly, Sayre and Athens Traction Company; a director in the First National Bank of Jamestown, the Chautauqua Traction Company and various other corporations.

When the magnitude of these enterprises is considered, with Mr. Wade's leading connection with them, his worth as a man of affairs becomes apparent. He has for years been extensively engaged in real estate transactions and has been connected with numerous enterprises for land improvement. Because of his practical knowledge of street railway management and his keen analytical powers, he was employed by the legislative committee that investigated the surface and elevated railroads of the state in 1895. His conduct of the investigation, in such manner as to leave no better or further action



Arthur C. Wade

to be desired in the interest employing him, earned for Mr. Wade the heartiest commendation of many lawyers of eminence, whose praise is something to be valued.

A convincing orator, whose words of beauty and force appeal to the reasoning powers, the sentiments, the emotions, whether delivered at the bar of justice or from the campaign rostrum; a citizen of fine address and pleasing personality, it is scant marvel, with his abilities already noted, that he has been drawn into political candidacies, where his party and the people have needed him.

It was Mr. Wade who was chosen because of his oratorical gifts, among all the multitude of able speakers of the Empire State, to place in nomination Lieutenant Governor Higgins for the office of Governor, at the Republican State Convention, held in Saratoga September 18, 1904. This Mr. Wade did in a ringing address that inspired added enthusiasm among his auditors and which has not been excelled in any similar effort. Throughout the campaign following Mr. Wade not only put all his splendid abilities in play to elect the Republican ticket of the nation, the state and the localities where his addresses were made, but he put forth such herculean effort in that direction as to demonstrate his remarkable endurance, despite which fact his services as speaker were in such demand that it was impossible for him to visit all the communities where the people desired to hear him.

Mr. Wade has served as City Attorney of Jamestown. He was nominated in 1891 by the Republicans of the state for the office of State Comptroller but it was to share defeat with his associates on the ticket.

In 1903 he was nominated for Assemblyman from this district by the Republicans and elected over J. W. Sanbury, Democrat.

Speaker Nixon, in 1904, named Mr. Wade as a member of the following important Assembly committees: Judiciary Revision and Taxation and Retrenchment. In 1904 Mr. Wade was renominated by the Republicans for the Assembly, and re-elected over Obed Edson by an increased majority, indicating great strength with the people, despite the fact that he had formidable opposition within his own party—a not unusual penalty of conspicuous merit and achievement.

EDWARD SHAVER.

Edward Shaver was born on a farm in Cayuga County, New York, August 13, 1828. His father, George Shaver, was of German descent and was born in Delaware County, where so many of his relatives lived, that a little village near was called Shavertown. George Shaver married Julia Freeman, a New England girl, and in 1830, when their youngest son, Edward, was two years old, the family moved to Portland, Chautauqua County. In 1841 they came to Jamestown which ever remained the family home and where Edward Shaver spent the rest of his life.

His education was obtained in the district schools and at the Jamestown Academy. The first business he undertook for himself was teaming freight to Dunkirk, the nearest railway point.

In 1856 Mr. Shaver married Louisa Van Gaasbeek at Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, and brought his wife to the far west, twenty-five miles from the nearest railroad. Their children are: Mrs. Martha S. Mead, who lives in Jamestown with her mother; Mrs. Florence L. Shearman, who died August 11, 1894; Frank Edward Shaver of Axial, Colorado, and Mrs. William Knowles Cooper of Springfield, Massachusetts.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Shaver was engaged in making rakes, but after a few years he began the manufacture of oak staves and heading, a business which he successfully followed until the close of his life. In this, Edward L. Hall of Jamestown was his partner for the last twenty-five years. When oil was first discovered in Pennsylvania he began operations there and continued to take an active part in its production. Mr. Shaver was a faithful member of the First Baptist Church of Jamestown for twenty-two years. He actively supported all evangelistic work and sought those in need of the assistance he could give. He died suddenly on the train at Sanford, Florida, February 23, 1904. Although his life had numbered seventy-five years, he was able to do his work almost as forcefully as ever, and as he had always wished, simply "went away."

JOHN T. WILSON.

John T. Wilson, owner of the extensive lumber yards at the corner of Chandler and Winsor Streets, was born on English Hill, Jamestown, September 18, 1835. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, came from



EDWARD SHAVER.

England and settled in this home in 1834. Mr. Wilson was educated in the common schools of Jamestown. He married Mariette J. Cook, the eldest daughter of Judge Cook, November 8, 1860. Their children are: Anna M. Wilson, Charles Cook Wilson and Jennie M. Cadwell; Charles C. is interested with his father in the lumber business. Mr. Wilson engaged in the drug and book business with W. C. J. Hall, October 1, 1860, their store being on the east side of Main Street, between Second and Third Streets. He has been engaged in lumbering since 1863, and the business now conducted by himself and son was established in 1873 by Hitchcock & Wilson. John T. Wilson bought out the interest of his partner in 1877. The plant includes a well equipped planing mill and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, lath, sash, doors, blinds, etc. The plant covers five acres. The proprietor owns extensive timber lands and a considerable number of persons are employed by him in lumbering operations. He is a Democrat in politics and is distinguished as being the only Democrat who was ever elected Supervisor of the Town of Ellicott. He held this office in 1878 and 1879. Mr. Wilson is a member of the Jamestown Club, of the Elks and the Royal Arcanum.

ELIAS CUMMINGS BARGAR.

Elias Cummings Bargar, who has recently retired after a life of business activity, and who is widely and favorably known in Jamestown and the vicinity, was born in Ellery, this county, May 19, 1846. His father was Nathaniel Crawford Bargar and his grandfather, on his mother's side, was John Tompkins, both of whom came from the vicinity of Peekskill, New York, in 1828, and settled in Chautauqua County. Nathaniel Bargar, grandfather of E. C. Bargar, emigrated from Germany in 1803 and settled near Peekskill. His sons were Nathaniel C. and Elias, and daughters Martha, Mary and Susan. In 1828 Nathaniel C. Bargar bought ninety acres of land in Ellery from the Holland Land Company at the boundary line of Gerry. This farm, with other lands adjoining, which he afterwards purchased, was his home until his death, in 1859. Nathaniel C. Bargar, father of the subject of this sketch, was twice married to daughters of John Tompkins, a nephew of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York State in 1807. Nathaniel had a liberal

education for those early times, and a pleasing familiarity with the arts and crafts of the period. He also made good use of a naturally musical voice by serving as chorister in religious services and otherwise assisting in church work. He was successful in business, and at the time of his death, which occurred in his fiftieth year, was one of the largest dairymen in Western New York. He left a family of seven sons: John D., Nathaniel T., Lowery D., Emory O., Elias C., Westoby and Lewis. Of these Elias C. is the only survivor. Westoby and Lewis left no descendants. Lowery was a veteran of the Civil War, was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison, where he died.



ELIAS CUMMINGS BARGAR

From his boyhood Elias C. Bargar had a talent and a liking for a life of business, especially trading. At the death of his father, which occurred before his thirteenth birthday, he began business in a small way by buying young stock, which could be grown on the farm and then disposed of. This boyish fancy for trading increased steadily with each year, until in his eighteenth year he began to buy real estate. His invalid mother had such thorough confidence in her young son that she unhesitatingly signed whatever papers were needed in his business transactions which need-



JOHN T. WILSON.

ed a signature other than his. Elias C. Bargar remained on the old homestead until 1890, when he came to Jamestown. His life on the farm was marked by other activities, as he engaged to a considerable extent in the buying and selling of horses. These transactions were enjoyed by Mr. Bargar and also found remunerative. From 1895 to 1904 Mr. Bargar conducted successfully a grocery business in Jamestown. Recently he transferred his farming and grocery interests to his sons.

Mr. Bargar is a member of the First Methodist Church of Jamestown and of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Mr. Bargar married Alice E. Totman December 29, 1870, at Charlotte Center. They have had five children, four of whom are living, Lewis Tompkins, Daniel Totman, Crawford Nathaniel and Mary Alice, all of whom are residents of Chautauqua County.

WILLIAM MARVIN BEMUS, M. D.

William Marvin Bemus, M. D., was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1855. His parents were Col. George H. and Julia Prendergast Bemus; his grandparents, Lieut. Charles and Relepha Boyd Bemus, and his great-grandparents on his father's side, William and Mary Prendergast Bemus.

Dr. Bemus was educated in the public school, High School and Allegheny College, Meadville, and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1878. He began the practice of medicine the same year in Jamestown with his uncle, William P. Bemus. He has been surgeon of the Erie Railway many years; was Major Surgeon, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War; is author of medical papers and consulting surgeon of the Sisters' Hospital, Buffalo. He is vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church; a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Vice Regent of the Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Bemus married Minnie Barrows of Jamestown April 8, 1881. Their children are Selden Barrows and William Marvin Bemus.

M. L. FENTON.

M. L. Fenton, the well known lumberman, who has been in business in Jamestown for nearly forty years, was born in Carroll, this county, in February, 1839. His father was

George W. Fenton, Jr., whose father was an early pioneer of this region. M. L. Fenton attended Fredonia Academy two years and afterwards Farmer College at College Hill, Ohio, and Union College, New York, completing his education with a business course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Buffalo. He engaged in business at Frewsburg in 1861 in a general store, in the partnership of Norton, Frew & Fenton. In 1863 Mr. Fenton bought the interests of his partners and continued the business alone until 1866, when he came to Jamestown and engaged in the hardware trade at Main and Second Streets, with an associate under the firm style of Tew & Fenton. In 1870 he organized the lumber firm of M. L. Fenton & Company, with mills and lands in Cattaraugus County; also the same year the lumber firm of Fenton, Frew & Scowden. Later these interests were merged in the firm of M. L. & Thomas J. Fenton, (the present proprietors), including the timber and mill properties. Mr. Fenton at present is extensively engaged in real estate. He has erected a number of dwelling houses and several business blocks, among others the building on Third Street occupied by the Pennsylvania Gas Company, eight brick stores on East Second Street, Fenton building, corner Second and Main Streets, first two floors occupied by Jones & Audette, dry goods, and balance of the block offices.

Mr. Fenton is a Trustee of the Unitarian Church. He was elected Alderman from the First Ward in 1899-1901-1903, term to expire April, 1905.

ELEAZER GREEN.

Eleazer Green was born at Remsen, Oneida County, New York, March 16, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of the Towns of Busti and Harmony, in Westfield Academy and in Albany Law School. After graduating from the Law School in 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, he came to Jamestown and entered the law offices of Cook & Lockwood as clerk. Here he remained for two years, before opening an office of his own. He has been a partner in the following law firms: Barlow & Green, (Byron A. Barlow); Green & Prendergast, (the late Hon. James Prendergast); Green, Prendergast & Benedict, (James Prendergast, Willis O. Benedict); Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict, (Hon. Porter Sheldon, Hon. Frank W. Stevens, Willis O. Benedict); Green & Woodward, (Hon. John



ELEAZER GREEN

Woodward); and the present firm of Green & Woodbury, (Hon. E. E. Woodbury), formed in 1894.

In his private practice, as well as in his official capacity of District Attorney of Chautauqua County, Mr. Green has had many important cases. He has also engaged with success in many business enterprises, always acting with judgment and foresight. Among the various extensive real estate operations in which he has been engaged may be mentioned the reclaiming of swampy lands on the northern shores of Chautauqua Lake and the subsequent founding there of the picturesque Greenhurst on Chautauqua, which became a favorite summer resort.

It was while engaged in work on Greenhurst that Mr. Green became interested in the application of the theory of artificial propagation of fish to the Chautauqua Lake muscallonge. He was influential in the establishment of a hatchery for that purpose on Chautauqua Lake. In the spring of 1888 the first muscallonge ever hatched by artificial means were hatched at the mouth of Southland Brook (entering the lake at what is now Clement Park). Later a permanent hatchery was established and the success of the artificial propagation of Chautauqua Lake muscallonge was assured.

In public life Mr. Green has held various offices: Clerk of Village of Jamestown, 1875-76; Mayor of City of Jamestown, 1894-96, and District Attorney of Chautauqua County 1896-1904 (inclusive). He is one of the Trustees of the James Prendergast Free Library of Jamestown, New York, and holds several other like positions of trust.

With the closing of 1904 Mr. Green retired from the office of District Attorney of Chautauqua County, an office which he had held for three successive terms, a period of nine years, during which time he made for himself a record of which he may justly be proud. It is a record of tireless, conscientious and impartial work and of successes seldom equalled in a District Attorney's office. Five murders were committed in the county while Mr. Green was District Attorney and the perpetrators prosecuted by him and a conviction secured in every case—three of murder in the first degree and two of murder in the second degree, one of the two having been indicted in the second degree only, and although appeals were taken to the highest court in the state from two of those convictions, both convictions were affirmed, and while appeals were taken from

several of the other convictions secured by Mr. Green, no conviction secured by him has ever been reversed.

Some idea may be gained of the large amount of work done by Mr. Green from the statement that he has acted as prosecuting attorney at fifty-four terms of court and had charge of Grand Juries in twenty-seven of those terms, and during his term has secured four hundred forty convictions, many of them for grave crimes.

Mr. Green has been a terror to the criminal classes of every degree and every station in life. Neither social nor political influences has ever deterred him from the full performance of his duty as he saw it. At the same time he has a kind and sympathetic heart and many a young person who was not at heart a criminal, but who had violated some law, has been dealt with leniently by Mr. Green, with the hope of saving him to useful and honorable citizenship in the future.

Mr. Green never shirked his duty nor spared himself in any case, no matter how arduous and disagreeable the work connected with it, nor how inclement the weather or distant the scene of the crime, he went there at once and secured the evidence and familiarized himself with all the facts while fresh in the minds of those who could be called as witnesses. He conducted the office with economy to the taxpayers and with promptness and efficiency. He is a man of high moral character, of strict integrity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all classes. He attends the Congregational Church and contributes liberally towards its support.

Mr. Green was married on November 5, 1873, to Mary E. Brown of Jamestown, New York, who died March 11, 1900. Their children are Edward J. Green, a lawyer practicing in Jamestown, (see sketch); Ella W. Green, Wellesley College, class of 1899, Librarian of the Jamestown High School; and Clara L. Green, Wellesley College, class of 1904.

EDWARD J. GREEN.

Edward J. Green was born at Jamestown April 6, 1875, his parents being Eleazer Green, former District Attorney of Chautauqua County, and Mary B. Green. Mr. Green received his early education at the Jamestown High School, graduating there in 1893; in the fall of the same year he entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University in

California, but left there at the end of his second year to complete his course at Harvard; he graduated from Harvard in June, 1897, and then entered the Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom as a Bachelor of Laws in June, 1900. Mr. Green passed the New York Bar examinations several months before the completion of his course at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to practice law March 30, 1900. In July, 1900, he opened a law office at 301 Main Street, Jamestown, where he has ever since continued the practice of his profession, having met with much success.

Aside from his professional life Mr. Green has many business and social interests; he

ber of the Harvard track team for two years, and represented Harvard in the one hundred and two hundred twenty yard dashes in both the Intercollegiate and Yale games. He has also been a member of the Chadakoin four-oar crew on two different years, in both of which seasons the Chadakoin crew was successful in the annual Chadakoin-Chautauqua race. Although not now actively engaged in athletics he still retains an interest in all outdoor life.

Mr. Green has been actively interested in the Republican politics of Jamestown and Chautauqua County, but has never sought a political office.

CHAPLAIN WILLIAM L. HYDE.

Reverend William Lyman Hyde was born at Bath, Maine, December 27, 1819, and died at Jamestown, New York, July 31, 1896. He was a son of Captain Henry and Maria (Hyde) Hyde. He was educated in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, from which he was graduated in 1842. In 1849, after a course in Theology, he was ordained minister in the Presbyterian church, and from 1849 to 1856 was pastor of the church of that denomination at Gardner, Maine. In the latter year he removed to Dunkirk, New York, where he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church until 1862, when he was commissioned Chaplain of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment (the Chautauqua County regiment) New York State Volunteers and remained in that relation until the close of the Civil War. In 1866 he removed from Dunkirk to Ripley, New York, where he remained five years as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and the succeeding three years was pastor of the church of that denomination at Sherman, New York. In 1874 he removed to Ovid, Seneca County, New York, where for the ensuing ten years he was principal of the High School. In 1884 he removed to Jamestown, New York, where he remained until his death, at first teaching a private school and later doing editorial work on the Jamestown Journal, and serving as supply clergyman in various pulpits in the city and vicinity. While living at Ripley he wrote and published the History of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, recognized as one of the most accurate and valuable of all the histories of New York state regiments. Throughout his residence at Jamestown he was Chaplain of Post James M. Brown, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1896 was elected Chap-



EDWARD J. GREEN

is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Jamestown; a member of the Jamestown Club; Commodore of the Chadakoin Club, the only boat club on Chautauqua Lake; a member and one of the Trustees of the Congregational Church of Jamestown, and a member and Clerk of the Board of Education. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Green is prominent among the younger element in Jamestown, and in addition to his professional and business responsibilities he is devoting much interest in the school system of the city.

Mr. Green has always been much interested in outdoor life and different branches of athletics. While in college he was a mem-

lain of the Grand Encampment, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, and was Honorary Chaplain of the Thirtieth Separate Company, National Guard State of New York, of Jamestown up to the time of his death. He was a companion of the military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was an active member of the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science. In Chautauqua Institution he took deep interest and presented to the Institution a library of Theological works.

May 4, 1852, he married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rice, at Wiscasset, Maine. To this union were born: Henry Warren, now a physician in Denver, Colorado; Wallace E., whose death occurred in infancy; Frederick William, now of Jamestown, New York. An adopted daughter, Elizabeth Clover, wife of Sanford C. Meddick, resides at Ovid, New York. The death of his wife occurred May 17, 1892. His enduring fame is that of Army Chaplain, in which office he performed every duty conscientiously and won the respect and affection of every officer and man in the command, and at his funeral Civil War veterans came from near and far to follow his remains to their final resting place in Lake View Cemetery at Jamestown.

ALFRED T. LIVINGSTON, M. D.

Alfred T. Livingston, M. D., was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1849. His grandfather, Dr. William Livingston, settled in Hartfield, New York, about 1828. His father was John J. Livingston. Dr. Livingston was educated at the village school at Tylersburg, Pennsylvania, Jamestown Academy, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, class of 1870, and the Medical Department, University of Buffalo, from which he graduated in February, 1873. He began the general practice of medicine the same year, and in 1873 he removed to Jamestown. He was appointed assistant physician at the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, New York, in 1873, which position he resigned in 1878, and removed to Philadelphia. In 1879 he established the first Home Hospital of this country at Philadelphia. Dr. Livingston married Catharine J. Parker of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1879. She died July 13, 1883. January 21, 1889, he married Nellie E. Hallock of Jamestown. The two children of his first wife died in infancy. Clara Elizabeth Livingston was born May 5, 1900.

J. EMIL JOHNSON.

J. Emil Johnson, the fourth Mayor of the City of Jamestown, was born on the 30th day of May, 1860, in the Province of Smoland, in Sweden. His parents were Johan Gustaf and Maria Christina Johnson. He attended the country school near his native home from his fifth to his ninth year, and at the age of ten years with his mother and his two sisters, Louise now the wife of John A. Nelson, and Minnie, now the wife of Prof. John Syren, he left his native land and came to the United States to which country the father had preceded the family by two years. For four years after his arrival J. Emil lived with his parents on the Root farm in Busti, just beyond the city limits of Jamestown. During this time he worked out on the neighboring farms and attended school in the Town of Busti. Later he attended a branch school then located on Baker Street in Jamestown. In 1874 Mr. Johnson's father purchased a lot and built a house on Baker Street in Jamestown where he now lives at the age of seventy-eight years. A little later he built the house where Mayor Johnson has lived since his marriage to Jennie E. Nelson, a daughter of Alfred Nelson, at Kane, Pennsylvania, now of Jamestown, July 31, 1882.

Mr. Johnson soon after coming to Jamestown became a tailor's apprentice and in 1885 he formed a co-partnership with Otto W. Wiquist under the name of Wiquist & Johnson, which has continued to the present time, doing a general clothing and tailoring business.

Since he was a young man Mr. Johnson has taken an active part in politics and has been highly honored by his fellow citizens. In 1892 he was elected Alderman from the old Third now Sixth Ward and was re-elected from the Third and Sixth Wards continuously until the year 1900 when in a memorable contest he was elected Mayor of the City of Jamestown. In 1902 he was the nominee of the Republican Party and was endorsed by the Democrats for Mayor and again in 1904 he was practically the unanimous choice of the people at the polls for Mayor of the city.

His strong advocacy of municipal ownership of essential monopolies has been his most conspicuous merit as a public man and under his administrations as Mayor he has seen the municipal lighting plant perfected and has been largely instrumental in bringing about the municipal ownership of the



J. EMIL JOHNSON.

water plant of the city. Mayor Johnson has never sought to build up a political machine and has never been subservient to one, and this together with his support of principles which have appealed to the common sense of the people accounts in a large degree for the cordial support he has received in Jamestown. For many years Mayor Johnson has been an active member of the Swedish Mission Church and he has always lent his influence and given his time to advance any movement designed to benefit the community generally. With Mrs. Johnson he has been a constant supporter of the various local enterprises designed to help the poor.

Never pretending to scholarship, Mayor Johnson is endowed with peculiar intuitive powers of perception especially concerning public questions and the duties and obligations of a public man and these with sincerity and earnestness of purpose have made him for many years one of the prime factors in the public life of Jamestown and Chautauqua County. He is an example of what may be accomplished in a government of the people by diligence and integrity and a capacity for public affairs.

LEVANT L. MASON.

The subject of this sketch bears the distinction of being the oldest merchant in the City of Jamestown, who has conducted a business uninterruptedly under his own name. Mr. Mason was born December 25, 1826, at Clarence, Erie County, New York. His parents were Belden B. and Mercy Whitcomb Mason, who came to Jamestown when he was five years of age. As a boy he was industrious and persevering and early showed an aptitude for things mechanical. His skill in the handling of tools caused him to be recommended by the late F. A. Fuller, Sr., to Stanton Brothers, a leading jewelry firm of Rochester, as one whose qualifications gave promise of success in the jewelers' trade. After thoroughly learning his trade in Rochester, in a service of four years, Mr. Mason returned to Jamestown, where he set up his bench in the bay window of a store building which occupied the site of his present place of business at 217 Main Street, afterwards Mr. Mason occupied stores lower down on Main Street; present No. 206; then in the Allen Block,

and next at 216 Main Street. He was in this location when the great fire of 1861 swept a considerable portion of the business district of the then village. After the fire he had quarters in part of the drug store of Dr. G. W. Hazeltine, on East Second Street, where the Fenton building now stands. His next place of business was in the store, No. 8 East Third Street. When he was in this location he bought the building at 217 Main Street, which he has occupied with his business for more than forty years. This place was called by Mr. Mason the "Beehive," and this trade mark is characteristic of his own industry.

Mr. Mason's fellow citizens have given evidence of their appreciation of his excellent business abilities and his staunch integrity. For years he was a Trustee of the Village of Jamestown, and a part of the time was President of the Board. For sixteen years he was a member of the Board of Education of Jamestown. He was elected Secretary and Superintendent of Lake View Cemetery Association in 1876, and he has ever since served this body with zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Mason married Miss Eunice Stevens at Rochester, May 9, 1850. Their children are John C.; Caroline, wife of Henry S. Penfield, and Lucy, wife of Frederick P. Hall. A notable event was the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Mason, on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, May 9, 1900, in their home, corner of Lafayette and West Second Streets, which they had occupied from the beginning of their married life. Mr. Mason enjoyed the companionship of his beloved wife until December 7, 1903, at which time she died. Mr. Mason is a devoted churchman and for half a century or more has been a vestryman or warden of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. He is now a warden of this church. He has also been active in Masonry, serving Mount Moriah Lodge as Master and is a member of Western Sun Chapter and Jamestown Commandery. His record of continuous business for more than fifty years and for more than forty years in one place is remarkable and unusual, and now, at the age of seventy-eight, his good physical bearing and constant attention to business with his undiminished skill in the use of the most delicate tools of the jeweler's and engraver's trade, is the wonder of observers.



LEVANT L. MASON

ROBERT NEWLANDS.

By Benjamin S. Dean.

Robert Newlands was the son of David and Jane McHarg Newlands of Scottish origin, and was born at Albany, New York, January 24, 1809. He received his education in the schools of that city, being a student of the Albany Boys' Academy for a time, and then entered his father's store as a clerk, a position which he held until he was nearly twenty-five years of age.

During the time that he was thus engaged certain Albany County capitalists, in touch with the historical "Albany Regency," had been attracted to the resources and the banking possibilities of Chautauqua County, and in 1831 a charter for the Chautauqua County Bank, known as a "safety fund" bank was issued. At the first election of directors, held at the "Inn of Messrs. Jones," in Jamestown on the 24th day of June, 1831, Richard P. Marvin was chosen as one of the directors and Elial T. Foote was elected to the Presidency. The bank did not commence actual operations until about the 13th day of January, 1832, and at that time there was no other banking institution in the southern tier of counties west of Orange, and the nearest banking neighbors were located at Buffalo and Lockport. On the 8th day of September, 1834, Richard P. Marvin and Isabella Newlands, a sister of Robert Newlands, were joined in marriage, and on the 30th day of the same month we find him entering the service of the Chautauqua County Bank, remaining with that institution up to the time of his death on the 3rd day of October, 1891. On the 20th of May, 1840, Mr. Newlands was promoted to the position of Cashier, and after twenty years of such service he was chosen as Vice-President. In 1862 Mr. Newlands again took up the duties of Cashier of the bank, his nephew, Selden E. Marvin, having resigned the position to serve in the War of the Rebellion, and ten years later, upon the death of Major Samuel Barrett, who had been the President of the bank for a period of thirty-four years, Mr. Newlands succeeded to the Presidency, which office he retained by successive elections until the 8th day of May, 1890, when he resigned, though retaining his position as a director of the bank, which had come to be regarded as inseparable from his kindly personality, and up to the close of his long and useful life, he was by the unanimous request of the new President and Board of Directors,

permitted to occupy his familiar place at the President's desk in the bank.

Mr. Newlands, while having all of the prudence of a painstaking, punctual and prudent business man, was at all times a genial and a kindly man, full of patience, hopeful and helpful to those about him. He was not ostentatious or demonstrative, but a little story told by the late Edward R. Bootey serves to illustrate his methods, and his thoughtfulness for the comfort and welfare of others. "I was a green country boy," to quote Mr. Bootey's own words, "drawing wood into Jamestown and trying to get an education when the war broke out, and it had never occurred to me that I had attracted the attention of anyone. After I had enlisted, however, Mr. Newlands called me into the bank one day and talked over matters, and as I was about to leave he said: 'Edward, you are going a long way from home; you may see the day sometime when you will want money to take care of yourself. If you do, let me know and I will see that you get it.'" "There was not much of the talk," said Mr. Bootey to the writer years afterward, "but there was a mighty comfortable feeling for a poor boy that some one was interested in him, and that he could get assistance if he needed it." And this was entirely characteristic of the man; he kept watch of the young men, and those whom he thought worthy he assisted, not in a manner to break down their sense of manhood and self-reliance, but in a spirit which stimulated and developed their best qualities, and it used to be said of him that men would almost emulate the example of the Tipperary Irishman who committed highway robbery to pay his debts, rather than defraud the Chautauqua County Bank.

Mr. Newlands was one of the first directors of the New York and Erie Railroad; was an Assistant Engineer in the Jamestown Fire Department in its early days; was a member of the Village Board of Trustees and President of the village; was Treasurer of the James Prendergast Library Association and of the Lakeview Cemetery Association, and in all of these relations, as well as in all other relations of life, he was the true, the honest and the kindly man. In politics a Republican, he was never unkindly in his partisanship; in the domain of art and of letters he was a man of taste and refinement; in his religious preferences he was a Presbyterian, having been a Trustee of the Presbyterian Church, but he contributed to

the construction of every edifice for worship erected in Jamestown during the active years of his life, and aided materially in the payment of all of the charges which religious and charitable work impose upon the community.

Mr. Newlands and Miss Evelyn Patchin, daughter of Dr. Aaron D. Patchin of Hoosic Falls, New York, were joined in marriage on the 21st day of January, 1847, a son, Frank, who died in infancy, and Evalyn M., widow of the late Daniel H. Post, being born to them.

Mr. Newlands occupied a unique position in the community. He was, by common consent, the most universally loved man who ever passed his life in this city. His circle of apparently intimate friends was limited, but the writer, in a somewhat extensive acquaintance with men, has never heard an unkind criticism of Robert Newlands; every man who ever came in contact with him, or who ever watched his singularly pacific personality upon the public ways, seemed to feel instinctively that here was his friend—here the man that he could go to in his hour of trouble and find consolation and practical aid. Although he gave much to charity, much that the world has never known, he gave more in his benignant presence to the welfare of men than all of his gifts, and men were better because they knew him and felt the influence of his altruistic character.

HUBERT E. V. PORTER.

An educator of ripe experience, widely known, is Hubert E. V. Porter, President of the Jamestown Business College, who was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, November 21, 1861. Mr. Porter's education was begun in the public schools of New Jersey and continued at the Pennington Seminary and Collegiate Institute, where he graduated from the scientific department in 1885. He took a partial course in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and the degree of Master of Accounts was conferred upon him by Eastman National College August 2, 1887. His early life was spent on a farm. When he was seventeen years old he went into the grocery business, in which he continued for two years. He entered Pennington Seminary in 1880. In 1885-86 he served as in-

structor in the Public School of New Jersey, and in 1886-87 as instructor in the Woodstock, (Ontario,) Baptist College. He has been connected with the Jamestown Business College since January 5, 1888, for several years having charge of the actual Business and Banking Department.

Mr. Porter was married January 26, 1893, in Jamestown to Grace Estelle Townley. Their daughter, Carolyn Margaret, was born July 19, 1898. He was elected President of the Jamestown Business College Association, Limited, June 18, 1892, and has been re-elected each year since then. He was elected National Trustee of the National Protective Legion of Waverly, New York, in September, 1897, and re-elected in 1899, 1901 and 1903. He was nominated as an independent Republican for delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York in 1892, on a fusion ticket composed of one Republican, one Democrat, one Prohibitionist and two Populists. The ticket was defeated. In the spring of 1904 he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected Alderman of the Second Ward of Jamestown.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in connection with which he was three years President of the Erie Conference Epworth League and two years President of the Fourth General Conference District Epworth League, embracing seven conferences. He represented the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown in the lay electoral conference of the Erie Conference held in Jamestown in September, 1899, and again elected to represent the church in the same capacity at Warren, Pennsylvania, in September, 1903. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and for four years was President of the Association, during which time the new building of the Association was erected, at a cost of sixty thousand dollars. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mount Tabor Lodge, No. 780, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the One Hundred Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard, New York, and was appointed Corporal and later a Sergeant. He is at present a Corporal in the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard, New York.



Art. Sherrill

WILLIAM RUFUS ROGERS.

An early resident of Jamestown, who was active in business affairs and in religious matters at a time when the vast forests were slowly dissolving before the woodman's axe, was William Rufus Rogers, who was born August 14, 1798, at Canajoharie, New York. He was the son of Rufus Rogers and Jemima Strickland Rogers of Hampton, Connecticut. He had no educational advantages beyond the common schools of the period. He was a Whig, and when a young man served as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for a number of years. On January 8, 1823, he married Sophronia Webster Benham, who was a first cousin of Noah Webster, the renowned lexicographer. Their

**WILLIAM RUFUS ROGERS**

children were Llewellyn App, Lucy, (who died in infancy), George Dorrance, Lucius, Henry, Lucy, Harriet and William Rufus Rogers. George D., Lucius, Henry and William R. served in the Civil War. The last named was killed at the Battle of Cedar Mountain in 1862, George D. died in a hospital at Cold Harbor in 1864 and Henry died from the effects of malaria contracted in the war, a few years after its close in Colorado.

Mr. Rogers was engaged in mercantile and lumbering operations throughout his business life. He moved with his family to Jamestown in 1830, and was first employed here as a bookkeeper by N. A.

Lowry. He soon embarked in mercantile business on his own account, and later Rufus Jones became associated with him, and they conducted business together for many years. The firm of Rogers & Jones was well and favorably known throughout Southern Chautauqua. Mr. Rogers was also quite extensively engaged in different branches of the lumbering industry, for many years on the waters of Chautauqua Lake outlet, Conewango Creek and the Alleghany River. The products of his mills and factories were floated down the rivers to southwestern cities, where much of his time was spent in marketing them.

Early in the history of Jamestown Mr. Rogers built a fine two-story house at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Prendergast Avenue. The lot was covered with virgin pine trees at that time, as was all that section of the town. A short time before his death he sold this property to Dr. Alfred Gray, with the expectation of moving with his family to Allegany County, New York, where he was engaged in business in early life. The family moved temporarily into the Southland house on the northeast corner of Fourth and Pine Streets. Soon after Mr. Rogers died in that house.

The subject of this sketch was a Presbyterian in religious faith, and was one of the original members of that denomination in Jamestown. Back in the thirties of the last century a serious division occurred in the Congregational Church, which culminated in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Rogers became an active member in the latter church and for many years was one of its elders. For fifteen years or more he was Superintendent of the Sunday School, which in those days, was one of the largest and most prosperous in the village. He had a county reputation for addressing children edifyingly, and the calls upon him to attend gatherings of Sunday School pupils outside of Jamestown were quite frequent. It was after reaching home from a Sabbath School convention in the northern part of the county August 27, 1847, that he had a paralytic stroke that resulted in his death early the next morning at the age of forty-nine years.

Mrs. Rogers died December 19, 1865, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lucy R. Brown, in Warren, aged sixty-three years. Only two members of the family are now living, Lucius Rogers, at Kane, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Harriet James at Warren, Pennsylvania.



HUBERT E. V. PORTER

FRANK HENRY MOTT.

By Obed Edson.

Frank Henry Mott, the son of Aaron Van Renssalaer and Flora (Russell) Mott, was born February 9, 1873, in Russell, Warren County, Pennsylvania, a village deriving its name from his great-grandfather. A great grandfather, on his father's side, was a Captain in the Colonial Wars, before the Revolutionary period; another was a soldier of the Revolution and an earlier forefather was a Colonial Governor of Rhode Island and the Providence plantations. The Motts were among the earliest settlers of the Hudson River Valley and were prominent in the early annals of Dutchess County.

John Russell, an ancestor on his mother's side, was born in Ireland. He came from County Down to the United States about 1788. In 1800 he explored the wilderness country along the upper Alleghany and Conewango. Later, the same year, before there were any white settlers in Chautauqua County, he and his family left his home on the north branch of the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, to lead a party of emigrants, mostly his neighbors, up that and the Sinemahoning Rivers in a boat of his own construction. This boat was carried across the portage to the Alleghany and again launched on that river, which was in turn descended to the mouth of the Conewango. Mr. Russell ascended the latter stream to a place near the State of New York, where he settled the same year. A portion of his party became pioneers of Sugargrove and Farmington. His son, Thomas Russell, and John Frew, a kinsman, some years later became the founders of Frewsburg in Chautauqua County. Another son, Robert Russell, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became afterward a prominent pioneer of the Town of Kiantone and later the founder of Russell, Pennsylvania, (see Vol. I, page 81), and was for many years one of the most successful lumbermen and leading citizens of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Frank H. Mott received his early education in the village school of Russell. At the age of fifteen he entered the High School in Jamestown. Later he became a student at law, in the office of Cook, Fisher and Wade, long the leading law firm of Chautauqua County. He completed his studies in the Buffalo Law School and was admitted to practice in 1899. After his admission to the

Bar he began the practice of law in Jamestown, and is now in active practice in that city, professionally representing some of its largest interests. While pursuing his law studies he was engaged for two years in newspaper work for the Jamestown Morning News, and again during the Presidential campaign of 1900 he was the Political Editor of the Buffalo Times.

Mr. Mott has a striking personality. His refined, dignified, courteous and democratic ways have made him universally popular. In early life, before he reached his majority, he developed a marked ability for public speaking, which was assiduously cultivated and reinforced by the reading of history and study of the best literature. This accomplishment has gained him a wide renown as a popular orator. His reputation as an eloquent speaker extends far beyond the limits of his county, and his services are in constant requisition at distant places and upon important public occasions. His talent, however, is not merely that of a popular speaker. He has cultivated a higher taste and his oratory is of a superior order. His address upon Emerson, delivered upon the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Concord's sage, will compare with that of the best of its kind.

Mr. Mott's ability as an orator is not more marked than his independence of thought. Despite surrounding influences he espoused early the principles of a political party hopelessly in the minority in his city and county, and early became its champion and a leader. Steadfast in his faith he has never sought, at the price of his convictions, a distinction that he might otherwise have won. He is a member of several fraternities and societies, among them the Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he is the Secretary and Treasurer, but has never held a place of official authority other than such non-partisan position as came to him of the free volition of his fellow citizens. The only public office that he ever held is that of member of the Board of Education of the City of Jamestown, to which he was unanimously chosen in 1900 for the term of three years; yet without the prestige that office gives, by force of his ability and independence of character, aided by the influence of a correct life and an untarnished reputation, he has achieved a distinction that no other citizen of Chautauqua County has acquired so early in life.



FRANK H. MOTT.

Mr. Mott has always been a Democrat. He has always given his ability and the influence of his character in his party's support. The Democrats of Chautauqua County owe much to him. Although a young man he is a sagacious leader. At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee held in the summer prior to the National Convention at Kansas City in 1900, notwithstanding a strong effort to prevent the expression of a choice for a Presidential candidate, he introduced and secured the passage of a resolution significantly expressing the existence of a sentiment in the committee favorable to William J. Bryan. At the State Convention held at Saratoga in 1904, he was one of those who organized and led a movement that resulted in the nomination of Judge Herrick for Governor.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Kansas City in 1900, and represented the State of New York upon the committee appointed to notify William J. Bryan of his nomination for the office of President. At the Democratic State Convention held at Saratoga in 1902, when but twenty-nine years of age, he was chosen the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State. On his return from the convention to his home in Jamestown he was given a public reception at which speeches were made in his honor by the leading citizens of the city without distinction of party. In the election that followed he carried that Republican stronghold by nearly three hundred majority, and ran more than three thousand ahead of his ticket in the county, thus showing his popularity and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. In every political campaign since he attained his majority, he has been one of the ablest champions of the principles of his party and during the Presidential campaign of 1904, in a continuous tour, he addressed large assemblies in many of the principal cities and towns of the state from Buffalo to Brooklyn, rendering invaluable aid to the cause he served.

It has not been in a partisan spirit that Mr. Mott has given his continuous and loyal support to his party since his boyhood, but with an independence of thought not to be narrowed by the boundaries of a party, and in that broad and true democratic spirit that has for its purpose the cause of the common people, and of right and justice without reference to party lines.

MAJ. EDGAR P. PUTNAM.

Edgar Pierpont Putnam is a native of Chautauqua County, having been born at Stockton, May 4, 1844. He received his education at the public schools, supplemented by private tutors and experience, and at the age of seventeen years enlisted as a private in the Ninth New York Cavalry on the 11th of September, 1861, serving with Sheridan's Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major by brevet, and was mustered out of the service July 17, 1865, being twenty years of age when General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox. He was wounded at the Battle of Travillian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864, and at the Battle of Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865, and was granted a medal of honor by "The Congress for gallant and distinguished conduct in action May 27, 1864."

Major Putnam was engaged as United States Surveyor, located in Minnesota, from 1866 to 1875, and in 1874 came to Jamestown and entered mercantile life as a druggist and bookseller in 1876, continuing in this line until 1889. He was Postmaster of the City of Jamestown in 1884-85, and in 1888 was elected County Clerk, serving the full term. For five years he served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was always an aggressive and efficient campaign manager. He served as a member of the Jamestown Fire Department for seven years, as a member of Prendergast Hose, and is today a director in the Chautauqua County Trust Company, Director in the Bank of Jamestown and in the Home Telephone Company, and in the Warren and Jamestown Railway. He always takes an active interest in public affairs, both local and general, and is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City; the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, Washington; Loyal Legion of the United States, New York City; Union Veteran Legion; Grand Army of the Republic, Jamestown; the Sons of the American Revolution, New York City; Mount Moriah Lodge, Western Sun Chapter and Knights Templar (Masonic Orders) of Jamestown, and the Young Men's Christian Association of the same place.

Edgar P. Putnam is a son of James R. Putnam, a grandson of Gilbert Putnam and a great-grandson of Andrew Putnam, who settled in the Town of Stockton about 1816,



MAJOR EDGAR P. PUTNAM

and the line of ancestry goes back to John Putnam, who settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1632. He was married on the 28th of February, 1878, to Mary Eppie Mace of Jamestown, and has one daughter, Ednah Pearl, wife of George H. Norris of Utica, New York.

WILLIAM H. PROUDFIT.

William H. Proudfit has been identified with the City of Jamestown for more than half a century, and may almost be regarded

tile career; but he interrupted it, like so many other men in those fateful years, at the call of his country. Enlisting in Company F, One Hundred Twelfth New York Volunteers, in August, 1862, he served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865.

Returning to Jamestown, he established the clothing house of Proudfit & Osmer in December, 1866 buying out the firm of Andrews & Preston. He has conducted this business at the original location ever since, and has become one of the foremost mer-



WILLIAM H. PROUDFIT

as a native of the place. He was born, however, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 15, 1841, and was two years old when he was brought to Western New York. He received his education in the Jamestown common schools and Academy, but left school at the age of fifteen to begin business life. His first employment was that of clerk in a dry goods store, and he subsequently served as casnier and finally as bookkeeper in dry goods and clothing stores in Jamestown. By the year 1862 he had made a good start on a successful mercan-

chants of Jamestown. Mr. Osmer died in 1880, and from that date Mr. Proudfit was sole owner of the business, until January 1, 1903, when the Proudfit Clothing Company was organized with the following directors: William H. Proudfit, President; Robert P. Robertson, Vice President; William P. Osmer, Treasurer; J. Alden Osmer, Secretary; William M. Davis, Julius H. Christian, Fred H. Broadhead, James Iverson, Jr.

All public movements for the general good have received Mr. Proudfit's active support. He is a Republican in politics and takes a

proper interest in party affairs; but he has no aspirations for public office, and has never accepted a political nomination. He is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the city that has been his home for so many years, and in its benevolent and charitable work. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church there; and took a prominent part in the organization of the local Young Men's Christian Association, serving on its first Board of Directors. When the James Prendergast Free Library was established in Jamestown, as a memorial of the man to whom the city owes its name, Mr. Proudfit was appointed one of the first Trustees of the institution. He is also a Trustee of the Cemetery Association, a member and Trustee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company.

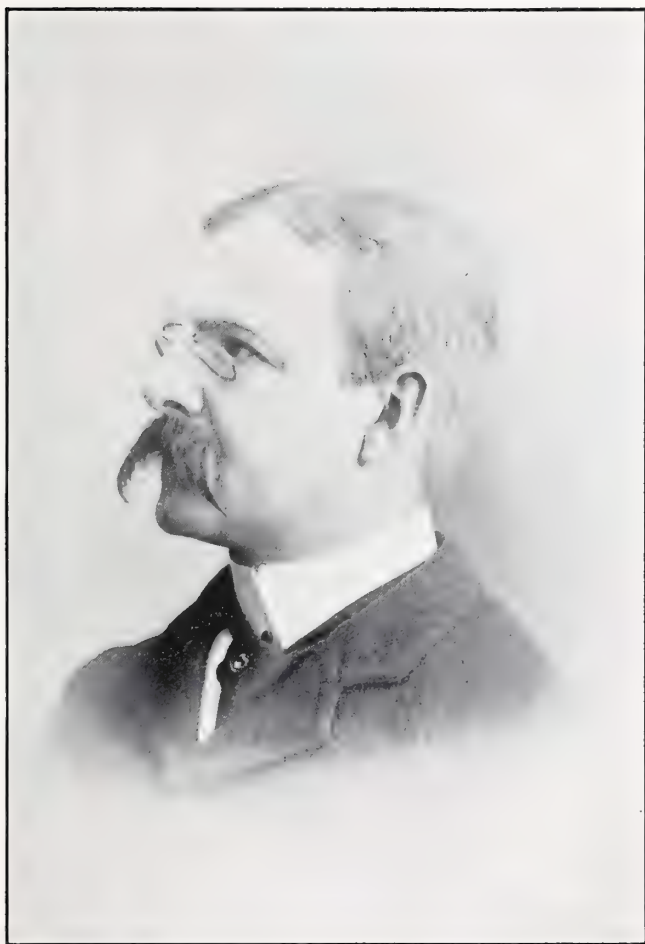
DANIEL H. POST.

Daniel Hazeltine Post was born to William and Susanna (Hazeltine) Post in Jamestown on the 17th day of July, 1850, and died at his home in that city on the 3rd day of June, 1904, survived by his widow, Evelyn Newlands Post. Mr. Post was distinctively a Chautauquan, his grandfather, Daniel Hazeltine, having been a pioneer in this part of the country and standing as the founder of the first woolen industry in Jamestown, noted today for its production of high grade cloths, while his maternal grandfather, William Bemus, has a place in the history of Chautauqua County going back to the first settlement in the woods around the margin of Chautauqua Lake. He was educated in the schools of Jamestown, where he prepared for College, graduating with the famous class of 1868 from the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, and in Williams College, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1874. Soon after leaving College he entered the law office of the late Hon. Abner Hazeltine, intending to fit himself for the practice of law, but an editorial position with the Jamestown Journal offered itself and the literary impulse overcame the desire for a professional life, and for a number of years Mr. Post made The Evening Journal a marvel of literary excellence, and contributed much to the improvement of the style and standing of journalism in Western New York. In 1878 Reuben E. Fenton, as

a Senator in Congress, became a member of the International Monetary Conference held in Paris, and Mr. Post became his private Secretary, taking part in all of the sessions of that body, and by his knowledge of the French language, and his wide acquaintance with the subject under investigation, he was of great assistance in the work of the commission, and became a favorite with the members. Subsequently Mr. Post, while continuing a contributor to the newspapers and magazines, engaged in business as a member of the Jamestown Bedstead Company, one of the leading furniture establishments of the city.

Mr. Post and Miss Evelyn Newlands were joined in marriage on the 16th day of July, 1883. Mrs. Post was the only daughter of the late Robert and Evelyn Patchen Newlands, whose lives were closely identified with the history of Jamestown and Chautauqua County, and this union of two of the old families brought together a community of culture and literary and artistic tastes, which found its center in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Post. Mr. Post was conceded to be the most graceful writer, and to have the finest discriminating sense in the use of the English language of any man in Chautauqua County, if not in Western New York, and his cultured literary taste has been of great value, not alone in its manifestations as a member of the Book Committee of the James Prendergast Free Library Association, but in establishing correct standards in the community in which his life was spent. Instinctively a gentleman, Mr. Post added the graces of liberal culture, and literature meant to him the portrayal of the best in human thought and aspiration; it signified to him a pen-picture of the rational lives of clean-minded men and women, and it was always his endeavor to preserve his ideals in the realm of letters.

Appreciating the beauties of peace, Mr. Post was practical in his patriotism and realized the necessity of preparation. He therefore became an active promoter of the affairs of the local military organization, the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guards of the State of New York. He enlisted as a member of the company in July, 1887, and was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant on the 27th of September in the same year. On the 23rd day of April, 1891, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant. This was followed by a First Lieutenancy on the 22nd



DANIEL H. POST

day of January, 1892, and a Captaincy on the 6th day of April, 1894. He was with his company in the service of the state on the occasion of the switchmen's riot at Buffalo in 1892, and was first of his command to offer his services upon the call for troops in the Spanish-American War in 1898. He was in command of the company when it marched to the front in that year as Company E of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected on the regiment reaching Camp Black on account of physical disabilities. He returned to Jamestown and was commissioned as Captain of the One Hundred Thirteenth Separate Company, organized during the absence of the Thirteenth Separate Company, and was rendered supernumerary on the 20th of December, 1898. He was popular with the men in his command, and gave liberally of his time and talents in the developing of the organization and infusing it with the true spirit of citizen-soldiery.

Mr. Post was an idealist, a prose-poet, and he endeared himself to a wide circle of friends by his uniform courtesy and genuine interest in the welfare of others. This was particularly noticeable in his attitude toward those of a younger generation, in whose studies, hopes and aspirations he shared with the enthusiasm of youth and the helpfulness of experience. He was always ready to lend a hand in the promotion of innocent amusements, as well as in the material affairs of the community, and his words of encouragement have led to important individual and collective results. His influence in the community was in the direction of right thinking and right doing and his kindly thought and expression will live long in the memory of those with whom he came in contact.

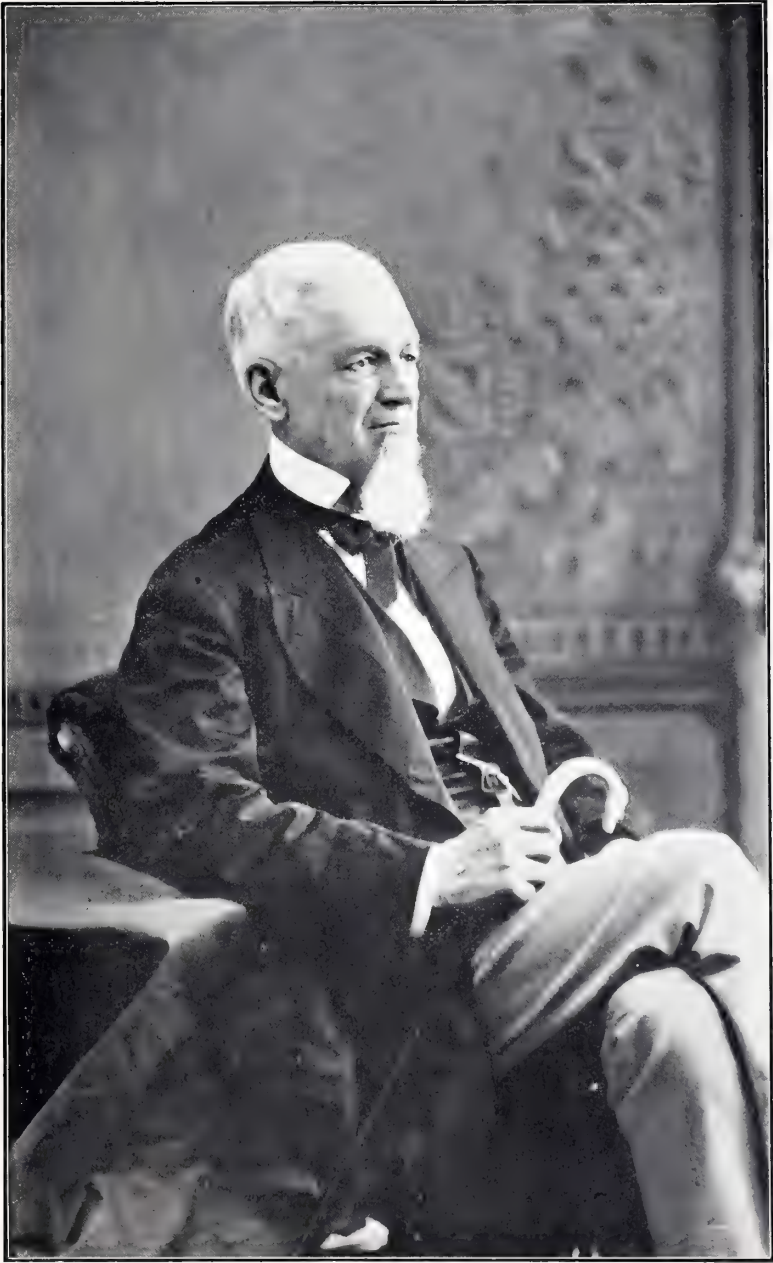
ALONZO KENT.

The third child and first son of Abner and Jane Hunter Kent—whose parents had four children—was born September 8, 1810, in Royalton, Windsor County, Vermont. He moved to Jamestown, New York, in 1832 from the town of his birth, a poor young man, and commenced life as a teacher of penmanship, or, as he was styled in those days, "writing master." The samples of his beautiful writing are in existence to this day, and prized highly by his family.

On January 23, 1834, he married one of his pupils, Miss Mercy Rice, and the fruit of this

very happy marriage was five children; the first and second died in infancy. About this same time, 1833-1834, he went into the dry goods business and opened a general dry goods store. With judgment, economy and close application to business, he built a very successful business and continued to be a dry goods merchant until 1853, when he associated himself with Hon. Reuben E. Fenton and Hon. Orsel Cook, and a few others. Together these gentlemen founded the Jamestown Bank (State Bank) with Mr. Kent as President. About 1862 or 1863 the officers of the Jamestown Bank applied for a charter and changed the State Bank to a National and thereupon named it the First National Bank, Mr. Kent President. He built the first modern house in Jamestown, New York, where he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in 1884. He was a great lover of music—a gift which his children inherited—and he gave them every advantage and encouragement to develop their talents. He was a good husband, father, friend, neighbor and citizen—a generous, hospitable man with a kind heart.

He attended the Presbyterian Church and was a good singer. In 1840 the Methodist preacher, having had trouble with his choir, applied to, and beseeched him to come over to the Methodists and educate a new choir. He consented, organized and drilled a choir and remained with them a long time as their leader. He became attached to that society, sympathized with them in their troubles, and eventually became a necessary part and parcel of the Methodist Church so far as their worldly interests were concerned. He was always a liberal giver and was the first to aid them in their financial strait. On several occasions his bounty was magnificent. Rev. Dr. W. G. Williams would never have undertaken the building of that splendid edifice (the new Methodist Church) without the advice and direct encouragement of Alonzo Kent, who on the day of dedication, finding the society in debt, gave them another thousand dollars. So their financial motto was: "We must do all we can—give liberally ourselves—Alonzo Kent does the rest." He also aided in the purchase of the wonderful Chautauqua at old Fair Point, on the banks of beautiful Chautauqua Lake, the greatest center of summer education in the world today. At the time of the visit of President Grant to Chautauqua in 1875, he was entertained by Mr. Kent at his home in Jamestown. This hon-



ALONZO KENT

or, which many worthy citizens would have been glad to have had accorded to them, was surely not misplaced when given to Mr. Kent, a pioneer and thoroughly representative business man, a man of blameless life, who had risen to an independent and influential position from a penniless condition.

He was very precise and just in his dealings and too much cannot be said of his integrity, intensity and intelligence. Mentally he was well poised and exhaled a kind of unconscious brotherly love that won for him the friendship of persons in all walks of life. He was considered an authority on all business subjects, and called the best banker in Western New York. His advice was sought for by persons from near and far, and he offered it in generous help whenever there was a chance for honest and clear-eyed estimate of results. His manners were always agreeable, courteous and graceful; he was readily accessible to any business opponent who had any suggestion to make, and his term of office as President of the First National Bank, left no memories of rancor in the minds of those whom he had to oppose and console. In the memorial resolutions upon his death by his associates of the bank, it was truly said that the departed had been an "historic figure" in Jamestown. He had been nearly fifty years in business here and for about thirty years President of the bank. His death was very generally regarded by the business community as a public loss.

One of the great sorrows of his life was the death, June 8, 1886, of his patient and faithful wife, who had been an invalid for some years. However, he continued to live in his handsome house on East Fourth Street, and attended to his duties as President of the First National Bank (now in existence) almost up to the hour of his death, which occurred on May 25, 1888.

JOHN M. WINNBERG.

A Swedish-American citizen who has attained an enviable position in business and fraternal circles in Jamestown is John M. Winnberg, who was born in Leksand, Sweden, June 23, 1861. His father, J. G. Winnberg, came to America September 5, 1891. He died June 7, 1899. His mother, Laura M. (Walin) Winnberg, is still living. After attending the common schools and

high school Mr. Winnberg took a course in the University of Pharmacy in Stockholm, graduating in 1882. He did apprentice and laboratory work and served as prescription clerk until 1887, when he came to America and obtained a position in a laboratory with Eimer & Amend, New York, and afterward served as prescription clerk with E. Hirschman of Brooklyn until 1889, when he came to Jamestown and began work in the pharmacy of Hult & Swanson. There he remained for about eighteen months, when his services were engaged by C. A. Swanson & Company, whom he served for eight years. His present partnership was formed April 1, 1898, with L. B. Batcheller at No. 113 Main Street. He passed the examination of the New York City Board of Pharmacy as Assistant Pharmacist March 25, 1888, and as Pharmacist September 20, 1889.

While Mr. Winnberg has given close attention to business matters, he served for three years as Republican Committeeman of the Third Ward. He is a member of a number of fraternal orders, including Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 145; Jamestown Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Council, No. 32, Royal and Select Masons; Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 61; Ishmalia Temple, (Buffalo), Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Buffalo Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Jamestown Lodge, No. 248, Knights of Pythias, and Jamestown Lodge, Uniformed Rank, No. 36. He has been a member of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association since June 27, 1893.

HONORABLE JOHN WOODWARD.

By Frank H. Mott.

Among the men of whom and of whose career the people of Chautauqua County feel justly proud, one of the most conspicuous is John Woodward, who was born in the Town of Charlotte, Chautauqua County, on the 19th day of August, 1859, and who by perseverance, integrity and ability has attained to one of the most honorable positions in the public life of the state.

Appointed the first City Attorney of the City of Jamestown in 1886; holding the position of Supervisor from 1887 to 1892; elected District Attorney of Chautauqua County in 1892; appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Morton in 1896 and elected at the following November election



John Woodward

as the nominee of both political parties for a term of fourteen years; appointed by Governor Black in 1897 to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn; reappointed for the second period of five years in 1902 by Governor Odell and serving with fidelity and independence the interests committed to him is a summary of the official career of John Woodward.

From City Attorney to Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Woodward's public life has been signalized by characteristics as striking as their exhibition is rare in the public affairs of his time.

As City Attorney, as Supervisor, as District Attorney and as Judge, he has exhibited a sturdy independence, a native kindliness and generosity of disposition, a virile and aggressive integrity of purpose and exceptional intellectual gifts. These characteristics, backed up by common sense and a gracious personality have produced in him a thoroughly poised character.

At thirty-five years of age, failing to receive an appointment as a Supreme Court Justice to which his friends believed him entitled he had the courage calmly to demand a nomination over the Judge who had been selected in his stead and coming within a vote or two of winning, with the best backing that the bar and citizenship of his section afforded, it was a natural sequence that he should be named by the Governor for the first vacancy which occurred thereafter in his district. That he should then, after six months' judicial experience, be nominated unanimously by his own, the Republican Party, and as unanimously endorsed by the Democratic Party in its judicial convention, without being the master of a political machine or the servant of a boss, is the evidence that it was not politics, but personality, rectitude and ability which were back of his ambition and his public service. Thus it appears that he as naturally achieved large things as some men of many noble qualities achieve petty things.

To the qualities and talents which are requisite in the lawyer and which befit the Judge, Judge Woodward adds the attainments and refinements of literary perception and scholarly aspiration. Not a grinding student of the law nor a plodding peruser of books, his caste of mind comprehends the philosophy of life no less than that of law and justice and his studies of jurisprudence

and literature serve to illuminate his legal opinions and his public utterances.

As a friend and biographer has written of him:

"He seeks rather to energize modern jurisprudence by compelling it to meet a broadening conception of justice and equity. To him the law is the servant of society, to be administered impartially as between its members, in the interests of equal justice; and he has the courage to assert so much of a new doctrine as may be necessary in his judgment to this end, thus aiding in that evolution of the law which is essential to its highest development."

Partly to a sturdy ancestry and partly to causes which may be understood but not defined, may be ascribed the elements which enter into the making of a man.

In Judge Woodward's case there was fortune in his progenitors, in his environment and in his training.

The Woodwards lived in Massachusetts in Colonial and Revolutionary times and Judge Woodward's greatgrandfather, whose surname was John, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in a Massachusetts regiment. Judge Woodward on his mother's side is a lineal descendant of the Cotton Mather family, his grandmother's name being Sarah Mather. He is a grandson of John Woodward, who in 1835 represented Chautauqua County in the New York State Assembly. His parents were Daniel S. and Cornelia (Lake) Woodward, his mother being a sister of the late Henry C. Lake of Fredonia, who for many years was one of the leading citizens of Chautauqua County and with whom, after his mother's death in 1871, Judge Woodward lived while attending the Fredonia Normal School and studying law in the office of Morris & Lambert.

Judge Woodward's father died in 1870 in Kansas, to which state the family had moved from Michigan where Judge Woodward spent several years during his youth.

Graduating from the Fredonia Normal School in 1878 and being President of his class; teaching the village school at Laona the following winter and doing it so well that its memory has ever been pleasant to the teacher, his pupils and the community; studying law in the office of Morris & Lambert at Fredonia, the law firm being composed of Hon. Lorenzo Morris, afterwards State Senator, and Hon. John S. Lambert, who later became a Justice of the Supreme Court; attending the Uni-

versity of the City of New York and being graduated therefrom in 1881, Judge Woodward began his professional career at Fredonia just twenty years before the end of the first century of Chautauqua County history. It was in the fall of 1883 that he began the practice of law in Jamestown, where he now lives. During his career as a lawyer he was associated in practice with Walter L. Sessions and Eleazer Green.

Membership in numerous New York and Brooklyn Clubs; of the Elks of Jamestown and of the Jamestown Club; the Orpheus Singing Society; the Ellicott Club; the Buffalo Club; the Citizens Club of Fredonia and the Sons of the Revolution, indicate the social and fraternal side of Judge Woodward's nature.

On May 26, 1886, Judge Woodward was united in marriage to Mary Eliza Barker, the only child of the Hon. George Barker of Fredonia, whose ideal life as citizen and distinguished career as a Justice of the Supreme Court is treasured alike by his family and his fellowmen. Judge Woodward's home life is charming in its simplicity and appropriateness to his station. The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Elizabeth and Frances, are now in school.

EARL H. HILL.

Earl H. Hill, founder and director of the widely known Hill's Piano School in Jamestown, was born at Bear Lake, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1864. His father, Rev. John Hill, was born in Clymer Village, this county, August 11, 1834; began to preach at the age of twenty-two years and was among the first United Brethren preachers in the county, and the founder of many churches of his denomination in this and adjoining counties. He was also the moving spirit in establishing Sugar Grove Seminary in Pennsylvania and its real founder, he having conceived and fostered the idea of an educational institution in this locality under the patronage of his denomination.

Earl H. Hill has from childhood been a great lover of music, and commenced to play the organ in church when thirteen years of age, giving his first music lesson at fifteen. He graduated from the Department of Music of Otterbein University of Ohio June 6, 1883, and for proficiency in piano, violin and musical theory received the degree of Master of Music. He assumed the directorship of the Conservatory Depart-

ment of Sugar Grove (Pennsylvania) Seminary in September, 1884, and remained there until 1897. During most of these years he was also Vice President of the Seminary. In June, 1891, he was unanimously elected Professor of Music in Otterbein University and director of the Conservatory. This position came as an agreeable surprise, having been entirely unsought, but was declined at the solicitation of the Trustees of Sugar Grove Seminary.

In June, 1897 Mr. Hill resigned his position in Sugar Grove and opened piano studios in Jamestown. The work rapidly expanded and September 20, 1900, Hill's Piano School was opened to the public in rooms especially designed for its use in the New Fenton building at Main and Second streets.

Mr. Hill has a school as finely equipped as those of cities much larger than Jamestown. He has eight pianos and three assistants. His ability and the excellence of his methods and his school are appreciated by an increasing number of persons each year. He has an excellent patronage, some of his pupils coming from far distant states.

Mr. Hill's work as a teacher has received the commendation of the leading American pianists and music journals, his pedagogical productions have appeared in the leading music periodicals and by invitation he has presented his views before some of the most prominent musical societies in the United States.

A novel feature of Mr. Hill's school is the ensemble department. It is designed to supplement and complete the private lesson and theory departments. Students entering it are organized into classes of twelve, each meeting for instruction and practice every week. The lessons are conducted by Mr. Hill who has provided on the rostrum in his studio six pianos for the use of these piano-orchestras. They take up especially the study of symphonies and other orchestral and operatic compositions not neglecting the lighter and daintier selections as they furnish variety and recreation. Nearly all of these important compositions have been arranged as piano quartets and the piano-orchestras are in reality triple quartets. They play in school concerts and at the informal weekly recitals and their performances are equally instructive and interesting to students in all departments of the school.

Mr. Hill is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church. He was married August 26, 1897, to Miss Anna Malvena Schott of Pleas-



EARL H. HILL

antville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hill is a brilliant pianist and has proved an able assistant to her husband.

Many excellent testimonials relative to Mr. Hill's educational institution have been given by the press in the attention due to musical matters. The Jamestown Journal said: "Hill's Piano School merits universal approbation. In plan, scope and practice, in situation, equipment and facilities, it ranks as first class. The Journal in commending the school, Mr. Hill and his assistants, does so with good will and sincerity, and but voices the opinion of all who are acquainted with the institution, its founder and the good work that has been and is being accomplished in higher musical education."

The New York Musical Courier of November 23, 1904, said: "No finer school can be found in New York State, and it deserves to be widely known." The Portland, (Maine), Sunday Telegram of September 18, 1904, said of Mr. Hill's work: "No less than six Portland musicians have studied under this instructor and considerable interest attaches to his methods here. * * * His work is attracting much attention as was shown by the large attendance of teachers from several states and Canada at the summer school." (July and August, 1904.) The Jamestown Evening Journal, January 1, 1898, said: "The surroundings which Mr. Hill has placed about him are exceedingly attractive. * * * He does not believe in an unchanging method, and has no fads. He treats his students as individuals and suits his instruction to their particular needs."

JOHN GALLOWAY.

A gentleman who is held in kind regard by all the foremost citizens of Jamestown and very many others, as his acquaintance is wide and extensive, is John Galloway. He was born in Mauvus, Province of Ontario, Canada, in June, 1843. His father was John and his mother Mary (Wilson) Galloway. The former lived to the age of seventy-five years and the latter to eighty-three, the ancestors on both sides being noted for their longevity.

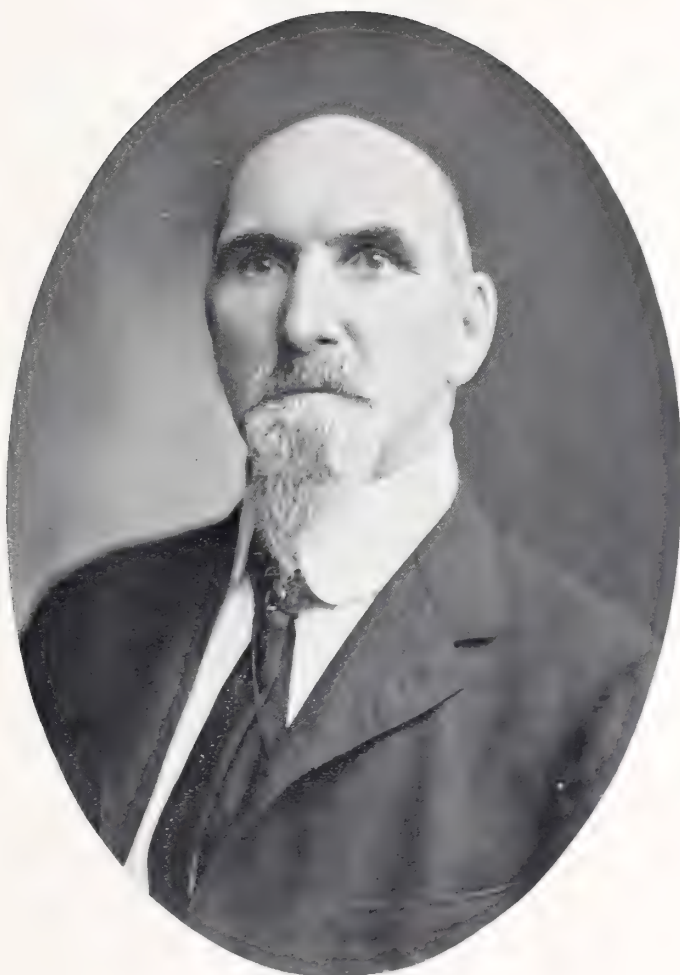
Mr. Galloway was educated in the common schools and when nineteen years old engaged in the oil business, which he has followed to the present time. He has been

a prominent figure in all of the oil fields, as a buyer, and otherwise, and has made a reputation as a field man or oil scout with which all men interested in the business are familiar. It is needless to say that he has been successful in this and in his various related interests, mining, lumbering and hotels. He has had a very active life, and in the oil business he stands forth almost alone as a transporter of the fluid, there being but few individuals engaged in the transportation business in this country.

Mr. Galloway is known as one of the most liberal and hospitable entertainers in Jamestown, and with his genial and jovial nature he delights to entertain his friends at his elegant and sumptuously furnished home, corner Fifth and Liberty Streets, singly, in pairs, groups, or frequently an entire social organization in a body, like the Jamestown Club. As might be expected of one of his tastes and temperament, he is an unusually generous giver to churches, and he does not restrict his giving to one denomination, but passes around his benefactions, that all may share. Mr. Galloway's social proclivities have made him prominent in the leading fraternal orders. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge and all the Masonic Lodges up to and including the Shriners. He married Sarah Calhoun, daughter of Prof. John Calhoun, at Andover, Michigan, January 28, 1868. They have had two children, Grace, who died seven years ago, and Fred J., who is interested with his father in various enterprises and who has developed first class business abilities.

JOHN MARVIN BROOKS, M. D.

John Marvin Brooks, M. D., a widely known physician of Jamestown, was born at Ellington, this county, December 19, 1856. His father was Dr. James Brooks and his mother Melonia (Bent) Brooks. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Wooster, O., in the spring of 1891, and began practice in Ellington. He removed to Jamestown May 1, 1895, where he has since conducted medical practice and has made for himself an enviable name in his profession. Dr. Brooks married E. Bessie Cook of Gerry March 12, 1884. Their children are Mary Kate Brooks, born July 29, 1897, and Lillian Emily Brooks, born October 28, 1899. Doctor Brooks attends the Congregational Church.



JOHN GALLOWAY



FRANK O. ANDERSON

FRANK O. ANDERSON.

Frank Olouis Anderson, who has an unusual history of success as a manufacturer, was born in the Province of Smoland, Sweden, January, 1, 1870, and came to Jamestown in May, 1888, where he has since resided. His parents, Andrew and Mary Olsen Anderson, came to Jamestown in 1900. After his arrival here the young man worked four months in a factory and then nine months on a farm, later attending night school of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown. He worked several years in furniture factories and having served an apprenticeship as a cabinet maker before coming to America, Mr. Anderson selected as a business the making of furniture. In 1894 he embarked in business with Frank O. Norquist, C. J. Norquist, F. P. Johnson and C. M. Johnson. He was possessed of much energy and remarkable aptitude for this work, and bought the interest of one partner after another until he became the sole proprietor of the Empire Furniture Company, whose factory is at 126 Foote Avenue. One hundred and twenty-five men are employed in this factory, where is manufactured all kinds of bedroom furniture. The products of the Empire Furniture Company are of high order and are widely known to the trade for their excellence.

Mr. Anderson is a very active man, of a highly cultivated social nature and fine business qualities. He is a director of the Bank of Jamestown; a member of Mount Moriah Lodge and all the degrees of Masonry up to and including the thirty-second; he is also a member of the Jamestown Club, the Jamestown Lodge of Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is an attendant at the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Anderson's career as a self-made man, who came here from a land across the sea when a youth, and practically without means, and has worked his way to eminence, should be an inspiration to other young men whose outlook in life is not brilliant. Mr. Anderson married Amelia S. Norquist, daughter of C. J. Norquist of this city, June 3, 1893. Their children are Virginia E., Paul M. and Eunice A.

JOHN S. ANDERSON.

Among the substantial Swedish citizens who by their unaided efforts have become actively identified with the business interests of Jamestown, is John S. Anderson, a native of Smoland, Sweden, and a resident of Jamestown since 1887.

Mr. Anderson was born October 10, 1867. He is a son of Andrew and Margaret Olsen Anderson. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Sweden and in passing it may be said that it was subsequently supplemented by a course of study in the night school of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown.

Like many another resident of the old country Mr. Anderson had heard of the opportunities open to the industrious in America and decided to avail himself of these opportunities as speedily as possible, and so having learned the cabinet makers' trade, he located in Jamestown in 1887, some little time before he had attained his majority.

Mr. Anderson obtained employment in one of the factories and by diligent attention to his duties acquired a familiarity with business methods which in 1895 qualified him to become a member of the Jamestown Sliding Blind Company, a concern which manufactured all kinds of fine hardwood interior finish for dwelling houses, offices, business blocks, etc., etc. He remained a member of this firm until 1900 when the plant was destroyed by fire. He then engaged in business for himself under the firm name of The Anderson Company, and this firm which has a place of business on East Second Street, does cabinet work, special furniture, doors, and all kinds of interior work.

Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Emma C. Soderquist, daughter of Carl and Mary Soderquist of Jamestown, March 8, 1889. They have four children: John W., Marvin, Margaret and Eveline. He is a member of Jamestown Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown.

This in brief is a sketch of the career of Mr. Anderson. It serves to show how industry and ambition has brought him success in the land of his adoption, and those who know him will concede that this success is deserved.



JOHN S. ANDERSON

JUDGE ORSELL COOK.

Orsell Cook was born in Wells, Rutland County, Vermont, February 23, 1807, and died in Jamestown July 1, 1895. He was the son of Benjamin and Eunice (Good-speed) Cook. In 1812 his parents moved to Danby, Tioga County, New York, and remained there until the spring of 1817. From Danby the family moved to Silver Lake, then to Perry, New York, and in 1829 came to Busti. Orsell Cook did not accompany them to this county but followed in company with his sister a year later, coming down Chautauqua Lake from Mayville and landing at a dock some distance above what is now known as Goose Creek, whence they followed a path through the forest to the family home.

In 1832 the subject of this sketch taught school at Lakewood, and in 1833 he commenced the study of law with Hon. Richard P. Marvin and Samuel A. Brown in Jamestown, and from that day until his death was actively identified with the Chautauqua County Bar. During his sixty years of legal practice he had only been associated as law partner with four men, Lorenzo P. Morris, Clark R. Lockwood, Jerome B. Fisher and Arthur C. Wade. At the time of his death he was at the head of the well-known law firm of Cook, Fisher & Wade. The last few years of his life he did not often appear in court but was daily at his office. He kept abreast of the times in his law studies and active in consultation with his legal associates, when his advice was always considered invaluable. In 1844 he was appointed Surrogate of Chautauqua County by Governor Bouck, which position he held for three years. He was elected County Judge in 1862 and was re-elected for a second term in 1866.

Judge Cook was married in 1839 to Ann M. Tew. To this union was born three children: Mrs. John T. Wilson, (deceased), Mrs. Henry C. Price and Mrs. Charles A. Breed of Jamestown. His wife having died he was again married in 1849 to Eliza L. Reed Dexter, who died January 14, 1903. Of this union one son, Willis O. Cook, survives.

His figure was for many years one of the most familiar of any in the professional and business lists of Jamestown. His abilities as a lawyer, his great wealth, his advanced age, his vigor and activity gave him a position of note in this section. He pos-

sessed strong characteristics which impressed themselves deeply upon those associated with him. He was a man of decided convictions and was outspoken in their expression.

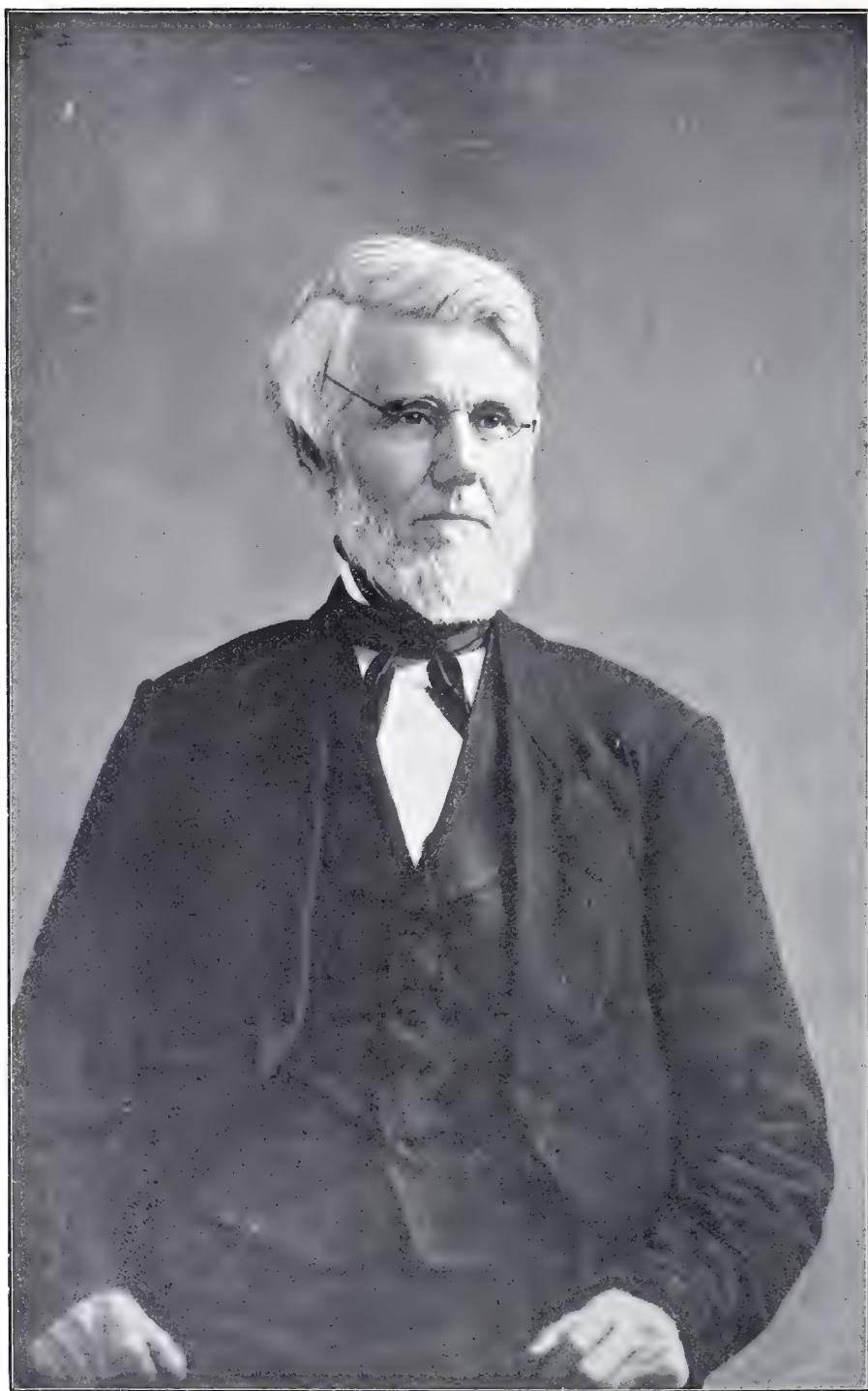
BENJAMIN S. DEAN.

By Clare A. Pickard.

To have produced a lasting influence upon the life of a progressive community is the good fortune of but few men. Personal popularity is likely to prove but a vanishing shadow, and only the man of rare personality and unique individuality makes a permanent impression. It is not too much to say that such a man is Benjamin S. Dean, and evidences are not lacking that the future will recognize the true relation which he bears to the civic life of Jamestown. When the idea of municipal ownership of essential monopolies was largely the "dream of enthusiasts" in the United States, Mr. Dean by persistent and able discussion through his newspaper, *The Morning News*, created a public sentiment in favor of this economic idea which resulted in good time in the municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant, as well as of the water supply of the community. An appreciative friend, who has been closely identified with Mr. Dean's career, writing of the latter's connection with *The News*, says:

"The convincing series of editorials published in *The News* on the subject of municipal ownership of essential monopolies would, if they had appeared in the Metropolitan press, have won for him a large measure of enduring fame. * * * His pen was so trenchant, his career so consistent, and his integrity so unimpeachable, that he became and remained a power in the community. Nothing could turn him from his course, and his unyielding persistence and his unflinching dauntlessness, rendered him, perhaps, the most formidable figure in Western New York. Though often in financial distress, he held his straight course, nor yielded an inch to the tempter. He proved himself not only unconquerable, but unpurchasable as well."

It could not be otherwise than that a pen so vigorous and a character so invulnerable should have a wide spread influence in directing political forces. In Chautauqua County, the Fiftieth Senatorial District and the old Thirty-fourth Congressional Dis-



JUDGE ORSELL COOK

trict, the results of Mr. Dean's activities are so well remembered as to need no special amplification. It may be said, however, that these activities reveal an element in his nature not often mentioned, and seldom fully appreciated. Beyond the aggressive pen was the modest and unselfish man who was quite content with being a leader in contests where other men wore the honors of the combat.

Mr. Dean is the eldest son of Philo N. and Rosella (Fisher) Dean, and was born at Randolph, Cattaraugus County, New York, May 10, 1860. At the age of thirteen years, after acquiring the rudiments of an education in the common schools, he began an apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Randolph Register. Later he engaged at his trade in the lower oil country of Pennsylvania, and while thus engaged he began writing for the local newspapers upon political topics, while yet a boy of seventeen years of age. In 1879 he began work as a reporter on the Olean Daily Times, and subsequently became city editor of the Olean Daily Herald. In 1882 Mr. Dean returned to Randolph, purchasing a half interest in The Register, which he edited for a period of something over two years, when he came to Jamestown and accepted the position of city editor of the Jamestown Morning News. After two weeks of this employment Mr. Dean, in company with others, purchased The News, and from that time up to 1897, with the exception of a few months, while filling the office of delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1894, he was actively engaged as the editor of that newspaper. Subsequently Mr. Dean took up the study of the law, having for many years discussed constitutional questions in connection with public affairs, and in 1902 was admitted to the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Clare A. Pickard for that purpose in March of that year, since which time he has been identified with much of the important litigation of the city. He is a member of the State Bar Association and of the Lawyers' Club of Buffalo, as well as of the Jamestown Bar Association.

Mr. Dean and Miss Emyle C. Blaisdell of Attica, New York, were joined in marriage on the 27th day of June, 1883, one daughter, Bonny B. Dean, now a student at Mt. Holyoke College, having been born to them.

As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, Mr. Dean attended every session of the deliberation of the body which formulated the fundamental law of the state.

During the six months' session of the convention, on the floor, in the debates and in the work of the various committees of which he was a member, Mr. Dean rendered great service to the state. His clear insight into cardinal principles of government, his intellectual energy and his grasp of large problems caused him, early in the session, to be regarded as one of the strong men of the convention.

In two of the greatest professions, journalism and the law, Mr. Dean has attained an enviable position. As an editor and as a contributor to the journals devoted to economics and public law, he had discussed subjects covering a wide field, and always with the directness and force which proceeds only from conviction, and his wonderful capacity for intellectual labor and scholarly research is a constant source of astonishment even among his most intimate friends. To the writer Mr. Dean's aggressive attitude upon public questions and his great gifts of mind are less appealing than the deep simplicity and sincerity of his nature, which combine in making him constant in his friendships and charming in the private life he leads. He is one of the few men who, having high ideals, is ever ready to make the sacrifice which their assertion may require, and while this often results in the loss of superficial friends, it is the key-note to his character and gives force to his utterances upon all questions of a public or private nature. He is never so happily occupied as when engaged in consultation with the young, in whose lofty ambitions he deeply sympathizes, and is ever ready to give encouragement and advice to those whom he believes to be seeking honorable position in the world.

Mr. Dean's faculty for lucid statement and compact reasoning, has seldom been surpassed. His mind is original, creative, incessantly active; his industry as unwearying as his fertility is inexhaustable; but great as are his intellectual powers, his chief strength comes from the depth and earnestness of his moral convictions.

Independent without self assertion; courageous without bravado; conscientious without pharisaism; zealous in the performance of every duty; radical in his convictions; patriotic in every thought, he maintains the highest standard of purity and honor.

Reserved and distant in manner to the world at large, he is genial and delightful to the intimate circle whom he calls friends.



BENJAMIN S. DEAN

ELLIOT C. HALL.

Elliot Chapin Hall was born in Jamestown, New York, April 29, 1838. He was the youngest of five children of William and Julia Jones Hall. His early life was passed upon his father's farm and in the public schools of the village. He attended the Jamestown Academy of which E. A. Dickinson was Principal and Miss H. N. Hazeltine Preceptress. Among his classmates were the late David N. Marvin and Coleman E. Bishop, also Dr. Lewis H. Hazeltine of Michigan, and George M. Standish of Florence, Italy. He was associated with his brother, W. C. J. Hall, in selling drugs and books for about two years. When the way opened for him to go on with his studies in the fall of 1857 he went to the Delaware Literary Institute in Franklin, New York, where he completed his preparation for college. The following year he entered Yale College from which he graduated in 1862. In the fall of the same year he entered the Yale Divinity School where he remained for two years and then went to the Union Theological Seminary in New York, from which he graduated in 1865. He was licensed to preach by the New York and Brooklyn Association which met in the Broadway Tabernacle, of which the late Dr. Joseph P. Thompson was pastor, and was ordained to the work of the ministry in June, 1866. After about fourteen years in which he served Congregational Churches in Farmington, Pennsylvania, Otto and Kiantone, New York, he was called home by the serious illness of his father who died the following year. Having been made an administrator of his father's estate he has resided at the old homestead to the present time.

Mr. Hall has kept in touch with the churches of his denomination as he has continued in the office of Registrar of the Western New York Association since his first election in 1866. In token of his interest in missions he was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. For the last twelve years he has been clerk of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, of which he is an active member. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association since its organization, and is now serving as President of the Board. He has recently been elected President of the Associated Charities of the city, and has for a number of years been a member of the Board of Directors of the Chau-

tauqua County Trust Company and a Trustee of the Prendergast Library Association.

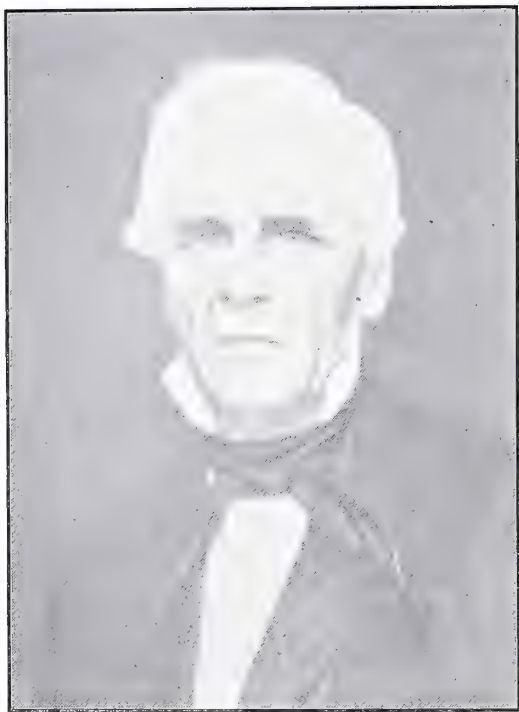
In January, 1905, Mr. Hall was elected a Trustee of Chautauqua Institution.

He was married to Miss Tirzah Snell, daughter of Prof. E. S. Snell of Amherst College, July 24, 1867. To them have been born four children, three of whom survive, Martha S., a teacher in Wells College; Elliot S., an assistant in chemistry in Chicago University, and Tirzah H., who is at home with her parents.

To the various religious and philanthropic movements with which Mr. Hall has been connected he has been exceedingly generous with both his means and time. To no other man does the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown owe so much. He has been its most liberal contributor in money and has given unsparingly of his time in the direction of its affairs.

WILLIAM HALL.

William Hall, the seventh of twelve children born to William and Abigail (Pease) Hall, was born in Wardsboro, Vermont, August 17, 1793. Both his parents were natives of Massachusetts and were characterized by great energy, industry and enterprise. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, holding the rank of Captain. Soon after he attained his majority he started for Western New York, where several from his native town had already gone. He passed his first winter with his older brother James who had located in the year 1811 in that part of the Town of Ellicott which afterwards became Carroll, and later, Kiantone. He began his career as a lumberman by making shingles which he took down the river to Pittsburg on a raft on which he worked his passage. In 1816 he came to Jamestown, which then contained less than a dozen families, and was for a time connected with the store and hotel of Elisha Allen. In the year 1822 he bought of Nathan Kidder, for three hundred dollars, the lot on the corner of Main and Third Streets, where the Prendergast block now stands, on which was an unfinished frame building; this he completed and opened as a hotel, having entered into partnership with Solomon Jones, Sr. In 1828 he removed to the south side of the outlet where he had purchased a tract of land, but continued the business of a lumber dealer, shipping large quantities of lumber to southern markets.



WILLIAM HALL.

In 1857 he bought of A. F. Hawley the lot and building on the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets. The building, which was of wood, having burned in the disastrous fire which destroyed a number of buildings in 1860, he replaced it with a substantial brick structure now known as the Hall block. He was prominent in all efforts to improve the business facilities in the town in which he lived.

He was a director and Vice President of the Erie and New York City Railroad Company, which was merged in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and later became the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which is now a section of the main line of the Erie between New York and Chicago. He was an active stockholder in the Dunkirk and Jamestown Plank Road Company and for a number of years a director in the Chautauqua County National Bank.

In 1873, when already well advanced in years he entered into the project of building an alpaca mill, an enterprise comparatively new in this country but which has developed into one of the most important industries of the city. This mill now bears the name of the Jamestown Worsted Mills. Although



ELLIOTT C. HALL

Mr. Hall was not the originator of the enterprise, it is safe to say that no one contributed more to its success than he. His knowledge acquired by long experience in building, his sound judgment and energy, together with his capital, were all devoted to the success of the undertaking.

While yet a young man he attained the rank of Colonel in the New York State Militia, but being without military ambition he soon resigned his commission. Although deeply interested in the political welfare of his country he had no sympathy with the tricks of politicians, and having acceptably filled the office of town Supervisor, his political ambition was satisfied.

Personally Mr. Hall was characterized by great physical strength, temperate habits (using neither liquor nor tobacco), untiring industry, indomitable energy and perseverance and unswerving integrity; these combined with prudence, economy and sound judgment, achieved for him a large measure of success as a business man. He was a friend of education, of temperance, of human rights and religion. He contributed liberally for the erection of houses of worship and for the support of the gospel and

was always, when able, in his seat on the Sabbath, in the Congregational Church. He was greatly attached to his home and his friends, though not wont to make great demonstration of his feelings.

He was married July 4, 1824, to Julia, daughter of Solomon Jones, Esq., by whom he had five children. He died July 6, 1880. His wife followed him to the grave January 18, 1888.

REV. JULIUS LINCOLN.

The people of no nationality in the United States are more devout than those of Swedish nativity and ancestry. The fervency and sincerity of their religious worship is a matter of wide observation and knowledge. Rev. Julius Lincoln, pastor of the First Lutheran Church in this city, has a history which is in many ways remarkable, and he is probably the best known Swedish clergyman of his age in the United States. He was born at Lindsborg, Kansas, September 20, 1872, where he attended the public schools and later Bethany College, from which he was graduated in 1891. He continued his studies at Augustana Theological Seminary, Park Island, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1895. That same year he received the degree of Master of Arts from Bethany College. In 1895-1896 he was enrolled in the post-graduate department of Yale University.

Mr. Lincoln early made choice of the ministerial profession and he pursued studies and work in this direction while he was yet student and teacher in classical and secular branches. He was ordained as a minister in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1893. In 1893-95 he was assistant pastor of Bethany Lutheran Church, and was simultaneously Professor of Greek in Bethany College. In 1895-96 he served as pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church at Meriden, Connecticut.

While Mr. Lincoln was conspicuously successful in these charges, each change was made to give larger scope to his remarkable energies and abilities. He came to Jamestown in 1896, where is one of the largest centers of Swedish population in the country. Here he quickly became known, not only for his Christian virtues and his talents as a leader of his people in their devotions, but as a brilliant and genial gentleman of education, of almost limitless energy and of positive ideas touching every question connected with the interest and welfare of the

community and the public. Hence it was that in 1899, after three years' residence here he was elected a member of the Board of Education, and in 1902 he was made President of that body, which position he has since held and its duties discharged in a manner most creditable to himself, pleasing to his friends and beneficial to the public. Mr. Lincoln is a Republican in politics, and in 1904 he was made an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention.

A speaker both brilliant and forceful, whose fine gifts find a suitable field for exercise in the pulpit, Mr. Lincoln has done a most notable work in the upbuilding and maintenance of the religious sentiment here since his coming to the city. The First Lutheran Church, of which he is pastor, was completed and dedicated under his pastorate. The church structure is the largest Swedish House of Worship in the United States. The membership has increased under his pastorate until it is the largest membership of any church in Chautauqua County.

Possessing every element of popularity and spiritual leadership, and with a charming personality and grace of manner and speech, the good work possible of attainment by Mr. Lincoln is hardly measurable, especially in view of his history as a young man, herein briefly outlined.

DANIEL A. SULLIVAN.

The late Daniel A. Sullivan, sole proprietor of the Union Lumber Company, engaged in the wholesale lumber trade, and transacting a business aggregating nearly one million dollars annually, was born in County Cork, Ireland, April 12, 1863, his parents being Michael and Susan Sullivan. When Daniel was two years old his parents removed with him to Olewitch, England, where they resided for four years, when they came to Salamanca, New York, where they have since made their home. Mr. Sullivan, the subject of this sketch, remained in Salamanca, attending the public school and developing habits of industry until 1880, when he went to Red House and began work in the lumber woods for Daniel Griswold and C. A. Breed of Jamestown. He subsequently came to Jamestown, residing with Mr. Griswold and attending the High School until he was qualified to teach, when he took a school near his old home at Salamanca for one year, and afterward completed his



REV. JULIUS LINCOLN

education at the State Normal School at Fredonia. Closing his school life he engaged in lumbering, having charge of the extensive business of M. Quinn of Salamanca at a point on the Allegany River below Corydon. For two years he rafted the lumber of Mr. Quinn and ran it down the river to southern markets, and then engaged in lumbering and the conduct of a general store for Robert Carson of Randolph at Quaker Run Bridge, where he remained for several years and until the spring of 1893, when he came to Jamestown and entered into a co-partnership with C. A. Breed and D. D. Hazeltine, under the name of the Union Lumber Company. Messrs. Breed and Hazeltine retired from the company in 1894 and Mr. Sullivan continued the business under the old name until 1897, when he took M. D. Stone into the firm. This arrangement continued until 1903, when Mr. Stone retired and Mr. Sullivan was once more the sole proprietor of the Union Lumber Company, and he was recognized as one of the substantial business men of the city, and his home at 314 West Fifth Street is one of the handsomest and best appointed in Jamestown.

Mr. Sullivan and May Elizabeth Grunder of Warren, Pennsylvania, were joined in marriage May 9, 1888, and a son and daughter have since been added to the household, Paul R. and Irene S. Sullivan. He was a member of all of the Masonic bodies in Jamestown, of the Jamestown Club and the Elks, and was a director in the Bank of Jamestown. He was not engaged in politics but was active in the discharge of the duties of citizenship.

Mr. Sullivan died at his home in this city after a brief illness on the 17th day of May, 1904, and was buried with Masonic and other fraternal honors.

HURLBURT L. PHILLIPS.

One of the wellknown manufacturers of Jamestown and a man universally esteemed was Hurlburt L. Phillips, whose death occurred at the Victoria Hotel, New York, May 6, 1903. Mr. Phillips was born at Geneva, Ohio, December 5, 1856. His father, Robert H. Phillips, moved from that place to Northfield, Minnesota, when Hurlburt was a child. When he was fifteen years old the subject of this sketch came to Jamestown and made his home with Austin Heath.

His education was begun in the public schools of Northfield, Minnesota, and completed at the Jamestown High School.

Mr. Phillips began business life as a cattle buyer and shipper with Austin Heath of this city. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of Beman, Breed & Phillips, manufacturers of tables, Jamestown. In 1885 this firm was succeeded by Phillips, Maddox & Company, in the same line of manufacture. Mr. Phillips was senior member of this firm, the other members being William J. Maddox and Lynn F. Cornell. In 1887 Mr. Phillips sold his interest in this firm and went west to engage in business, but afterwards returned, and on January 1, 1888, became a member of the Jamestown Lounge Company, with T. D. Hanchett, A. H. Greenlund and L. F. Cornell. This firm continued as a co-partnership until December 11, 1889, when the organization was changed to a corporation capitalized at two hundred fifty thousand dollars, fully paid in. Mr. Phillips was made President of the incorporated company, which office he held until his death. The business in this line was built up from nothing at the start until the firm did the largest business of any concern in the world in the manufacture of lounges and couches exclusively. At the time of his death Mr. Phillips was also a director of the Union Trust Company of this city, and a director of the Interstate Consolidated Mining Company.

Mr. Phillips married Nellie C. Buchanan February 8, 1888. She died in April, 1895. He married Mary B. Lamberton May 4, 1903. Two sons of Mr. Phillips are dead, one having passed away at the age of seven years and the other in infancy.

In politics Mr. Phillips was always an active Republican, but he never consented to be a candidate for a political office. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892 when Benjamin Harrison was nominated for President, also in 1900, when William McKinley was renominated. He attended the First Presbyterian Church of this city. He was a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Jamestown Commandery, Knights Templar, Ismailia Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Buffalo, and Jamestown Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His death, at middle age, was recognized as a distinct loss to the community, both to the social world and the realm of business activity.



DANIEL A. SULLIVAN

THEODORE D. HANCHETT.

Theodore D. Hanchett, who has a prominent place among the manufacturers of Jamestown, was born in Hartfield, this county, November 4, 1847. His father was William Hanchett and his grandfather was an early settler in the county. Theodore has lived in Jamestown since 1849. His education was obtained in the schools of this city. He has from childhood had a liking for manufacturing pursuits, and in 1861 he began working at the Allen & Grandin Woolen Mills. Later he was with Breed & Johnson, furniture manufacturers, and with James Robinson, organ manufacturer; then with Shearman Brothers, manufacturers of lounges. He left the last named firm to enter the Jamestown Lounge Company, which was formed January 1, 1888. The firm continued as a co-partnership until December 11, 1899, when the organization was changed to a corporation, with the following officers: President, H. L. Phillips; First Vice President, T. D. Hanchett; Second Vice President, A. H. Greenlund; Secretary and Treasurer, L. F. Cornell. In February, this year, Mr. Hanchett was elected President of the company, which office he now holds.

Mr. Hanchett married Charlotte R. Lamson July 10, 1872. A daughter, Bertha V., was born June 20, 1873; a son, Donald C., August 8, 1886, and a daughter, Lucie R., March 11, 1890. Mr. Hanchett is a Democrat in politics, but he has always declined to be a candidate for public office. He holds the office of President of the Pearl City Veneer Company, this city, and Vice President of the Gerry Lumber & Veneer Company, Gerry, New York. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and all associated bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree; also Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Buffalo. The Lounge Manufacturing Company, of which he is the head, has built up a tremendous business, beginning with nothing, until it now has the distinction of being the largest maker of lounges and couches exclusively in the world. Esteemed by all citizens for his many sterling qualities and for his good work in the upbuilding of the industrial interests of the community, Mr. Hanchett, with his associates, is among the thoroughly representative manufacturers not alone of Jamestown and Chautauqua County, but of Western New York.

ARTHUR H. GREENLUND.

Arthur H. Greenlund, one of the enterprising and progressive manufacturers of Jamestown, combines in a rare degree a pleasing personality with keen business acumen, a combination that has won for him success in every undertaking in which he has engaged, and that in seventeen years of business activity has placed him high on the list of those who have contributed to the development of industrial enterprises in the city.

Mr. Greenlund, although born in Randolph, has lived in Jamestown practically all his life and it may be fairly said that he is a native Jamestown—interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city, and identified conspicuously with its business and social life.

Mr. Greenlund came to Jamestown when a boy. His education was obtained in the Jamestown schools. His first job was secured in a Jamestown factory. His first business enterprise was located in Jamestown. His marriage occurred in the city. In a word he is a typical representative of the aggressive restless, progressive spirit that in a comparatively short period of time transformed Jamestown from a rude lumber camp to a thriving city of thirty thousand population.

To begin at the beginning, Mr. Greenlund who is a son of Christian Greenlund, was born in Randolph, December 25, 1862. His early education was obtained in the Jamestown schools. At the age of seventeen years he took up the wood carvers' trade and he followed that avocation until 1886 when he went on the road as a traveling furniture salesman.

Tact, resource and energy are necessary qualifications for success as a traveling salesman and Mr. Greenlund possessed all these. So successful was he, that two years later he became a member of the Jamestown Lounge Company which was organized at that time, and which from a comparatively small beginning has expanded into a concern that now claims the distinction of being the largest in the world to manufacture sofas and couches exclusively. Those identified with the company at the time of the organization were T. D. Hanchett, H. L. Phillips and L. F. Cornell. These gentlemen devoted their time to the home interests of the concern and Mr. Greenlund assumed charge of the New England territory, traveling extensively through that section and es-



HURLBURT L. PHILLIPS



THEODORE D. HANCHETT



ARTHUR H. GREENLUND



LYNN F. CORNELL

tablishing a trade that brought prosperity to the company. He is now Vice President of the corporation.

Mr. Greenlund is a Republican in politics but has never sought or held office, preferring to devote his time to his business interests. He has, however, taken an active interest in fraternal work, being a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, Jamestown Commandery, Aleppo Temple Mystic Shrine, Buffalo Consistory, and Jamestown Tent, Knights of the Maccabees. He is also a member of the Jamestown Club, the leading social organization of Jamestown.

The Jamestown Manufacturers' Association was organized in August, 1900. Mr. Greenlund was active in the work of organization and he is now President of the association which has proved of incalculable benefit to the members in many ways.

Mr. Greenlund's marriage occurred in Jamestown June 28, 1894. His bride was Miss Jessie Ormes, daughter of Dr. Frank D. Ormes, one of the leading physicians of the city.

LYNN F. CORNELL.

Lynn F. Cornell, who is prominently connected with one of Jamestown's leading manufacturing establishments, is a native of Western New York, having been born in New Albion, Cattaraugus County, December 13, 1862. His parents removed to Randolph in 1866, and he has lived in Jamestown continuously since 1880. His father was Thaddeus C. Cornell and his grandfather Brownell Cornell, one of the early settlers of Cattaraugus County, where he moved in childhood from Washington County.

Mr. Cornell was educated in the public schools of Randolph and Chamberlain Institute, in the same place. When he was sixteen years of age he began work in the drug store of E. McManus, Randolph. In 1880 he engaged with the Jamestown Iron Works as bookkeeper, and afterwards was employed in the same capacity by Wells & Whitcomb, iron works, and Shearman Brothers, manufacturers of couches. In 1885 he succeeded to the interest of C. A. Breed in the table manufacturing firm of Beman, Breed & Phillips, and subsequently was a member of the firms, successively, of Phillips, Maddox & Company, and Morgan, Maddox & Company, table manufacturers. He disposed of his interest in the last named firm in 1887 to engage in the manufacture

of lounges with H. L. Phillips, T. D. Hanchett and A. H. Greenlund, who together founded the Jamestown Lounge Company January 1, 1888. They continued together as co-partners in this business until December 11, 1899, when the company was incorporated with H. L. Phillips as President; T. D. Hanchett, First Vice President, and L. F. Cornell, Secretary and Treasurer, which position Mr. Cornell now holds. This factory is now the largest in the world devoted entirely to the manufacture of lounges and couches.

Mr. Cornell was married February 26, 1884, in this city to Anna Louise Johnson. They have two sons, Kenneth J., born March 21, 1885, and Robert H., born December 24, 1889. While Mr. Cornell has always been a Republican, he has not engaged actively in politics and has never sought political office. He is a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, No. 61; Ismailia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Buffalo; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees. In making his own way to an important position in the industrial world, which he attained while yet a young man, Mr. Cornell has been one of the workers who have given Jamestown its important standing in the industrial world, and his consequent usefulness to his fellow citizens should receive a few words of recognition in this history.

Mr. Cornell is an attendant of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown.

OSCAR F. PRICE.

Oscar F. Price, the first Mayor of Jamestown, held the office ten years, during which time extensive public improvements were projected. In his management of municipal affairs Mayor Price sought solely to conserve the best interests of the city, and that his course met with the approval of a majority of the citizens may be inferred from the fact that with a single exception he was elected without opposition.

That exception constitutes one of the most exciting episodes in his public career. On an independent ticket and against the opposition of the regular Republican nominee and Republican press he was elected by a small but satisfactory plurality. And that, in a community so overwhelmingly



OSCAR F. PRICE.

Republican in sentiment, all will agree is a most gratifying endorsement.

Mayor Price has done much for the city. The best years of his life were spent in the solution of the many perplexing problems which the growth of the municipality presented to him for his consideration, and the most fitting commentary that can be written of his record, is the simple statement of fact that his entire administration is untainted by any suggestion of municipal corruption or graft.

In his simple, kindly, unostentatious way, Mayor Price has helped many worthy (and truth to tell some unworthy) persons to gain a financial foothold in the battle of life. Dealing extensively in real estate, he has sold over two hundred houses and given over four hundred deeds and in all these transactions, which cover a period of several years, he has never foreclosed but one mortgage.

"That one," said he to the writer, "was simply to perfect a title."

A single incident will illustrate his policy. On one occasion he sold a house and lot on contract taking an advance payment of fifty dollars. The purchaser, falling ill soon

after, was unable to make the next payment when due. One day Mayor Price called on him. "I have been ill and have no money," said the man. "I cannot pay you now."

"I did not expect you to," replied Mayor Price. "I heard you were ill and thought perhaps you would need the money you have already paid, so I brought it to you."

Instances of this kind might be multiplied but this is enough to show the generous nature of the man.

Mayor Price was first elected April 13, 1886. He served four successive terms. There was an interval of two years and he was again elected. At the expiration of this term he refused to serve longer although solicited to do so by a committee of several hundred citizens.

Mr. Price is a native of Jamestown. He was born September 11, 1840. He was educated in the Jamestown schools and also studied law. He commenced his public career as a member of the Jamestown Village Board of Trustees, serving in 1882-3 as the President of that body. He also served two terms in the New York State Assembly.



CHAPLAIN WILLIAM L. HYDE.



JOHN M. WINNBERG

JOHN G. WICKS.

John G. Wicks, prominent in the legal profession of Jamestown, was born January 10, 1853, in the Town of Carroll, now Kiantone. His parents were Walter D. and Wealthy (Clark) Wicks. He was educated in the rural schools and the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institution, and in 1872 he began the study of law with Cook & Lockwood. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1876, and the same year was admitted to the Bar, and in August, 1876, began the practice of his profession in Jamestown. In 1883 he formed a partnership with J. Delevan Curtiss, which was continued until August, 1892, when it

**JOHN G. WICKS**

was dissolved. He was appointed attorney for the City National Bank in 1877. He was for six years a member of the City Council and he served as City Attorney for four years, during which time the question of numerous public improvements came up, he doing the pioneer work of framing the statutes authorizing of the same and giving authority therefor, rendering valuable assistance to the city.

Mr. Wicks married Emma L. Russell, daughter of John R. and Hannah Russell. They have one child, Ethel (Wicks) Curtis. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He has been interested in oil operations to

some extent for quite a number of years, and in various corporations and enterprises.

MRS. JAMES HALL.

Mrs. James Hall, wife of the First Supervisor of the Town of Carroll, was born January 12, 1806, and died January 17, 1902. She married Mr. Hall October 10, 1830, and their children were: Erie, born April 16, 1833, died March 31, 1901; Mary M., born March 10, 1836, married George S. Tuckerman, resides at Jamestown; James, Jr., born September 7, 1843, killed in war July

**MRS. JAMES HALL**

1, 1862. James Hall, (for portrait see page 300 this volume), was born July 16, 1790, and died August 21, 1846. For his first wife he married Mary Cheney, who was born March 1, 1791, and who died October 31, 1828. Their children were: Abigail, who married Benjamin T. Morgan; Lewis and Elial Foote Hall.

OSCAR F. JOHNSON.

Oscar F. Johnson was born in the Province of Octorgotland, Sweden, August 10, 1854, and came to America June 19, 1873, locating at Falconer, where he remained five years when he moved to Jamestown. He is now a member of the Johnson Ice Company. Mr. Johnson married, October 17, 1882, Augusta Lindquist; they have one son, Clayton O., born October 7, 1886. He is a Mason and an Elk and a member of the First Swedish Church of Jamestown.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

BY V. A. HATCH.

The Manufacturers' Association of Jamestown was organized in August, 1900, for a specific purpose which is concisely outlined in the preamble to the constitution of the organization as follows: "The adoption of all just measures that may be productive of benefit to its members, the City of Jamestown and the County of Chautauqua."

This summarizes in a single sentence the basic purpose of the organization. Those measures which benefit the manufacturers as a class will benefit the city as a whole, and those measures which benefit the city as a whole, will benefit the entire county in a corresponding ratio, for the interests of the individual are so interwoven with the interests of the community, that the one is inseparable from the other.

As to those "measures that may be productive of benefit to its members" the preamble goes on to say:

"It is desired that it should afford a means of ready consultation and of united, intelligent and effective action on matters of mutual interest, as well as to secure unity and harmony of action among its members; to cultivate a better acquaintance among our manufacturers for their mutual advantage; to gather statistics of business and for the general encouragement of the manufacturing interests of the City of Jamestown and the County of Chautauqua."

Those active in forming the association had no difficulty in interesting the representative manufacturers of the city in their plan of organization, and, passing over the preliminary meetings, the appointment of committees to draft a constitution and by-laws, the preparation and adoption of the same, it will be sufficient to say that in due time the association was organized with a membership of fifty of the leading manufacturing concerns of the city and the following list of officers:

President, George V. Blackstone, of the Vandergrift Manufacturing Company.

First Vice President, George F. Gokey, of N. W. Gokey & Sons.

Second Vice President, Frank E. Shearman, of Shearman Brothers Company.

Third Vice President, L. E. Erickson, of the Atlas Furniture Company.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Griggs.

Assistant Secretary, B. G. Tiffany.

Provision was made for an executive committee to consist of seven elective members who should have charge of the routine business and whose duties were to consider all matters brought before them by members or by standing or special committees; in short to conduct the business of the association subject of course to the confirmation of the entire body.

Five standing committees were appointed, viz.: Arbitration, Transportation, Entertainment, Insurance, and Manufacturers, which was afterward increased to eight; Legislation, Taxation, Municipal Affairs. The duties of the Arbitration Committee were to hear and decide any controversies and disputes that might arise between members of the association and to consider, investigate and report any complaints referred to it by the Executive Committee.

The duties of the Insurance Committee were to secure just and equitable rates of insurance for its members.

The duties of the Transportation Committee were to obtain, consider and report to the association all information and statistics on matters relating to this subject; to consider how improvements could be made; to take cognizance of complaints of unjust discriminations in charges and rates and to make such efforts as deemed advisable to remedy these evils. This committee was also authorized to arrange for such through car loadings as might be possible, and to provide from time to time such information as might be deemed desirable to enable members to ship their products by the most advantageous routes, and to also, if desired, assume charge of the investigation and adjustment of claims.

The duties assigned to the Manufacturers' Committee was to consider, investigate and report from time to time such unity of action upon all matters of general interest to the members that were not assigned to other committees.

The Entertainment Committee was authorized to arrange programs for regular and annual meetings and generally to promote the sociability and acquaintance of the members with each other.

From the above outline of the duties of the various committees it will be seen that the scheme of organization while simple was designed to cover every problem connected with manufacturing enterprises and that ample provision had been made to meet every contingency that might arise. As a

matter of fact experience quickly demonstrated that in the very simplicity of the scheme was its strength and utility, and so it is proper to say that those who were responsible for the organization did their work wisely and well.

The first offices were opened in the Gokey block with Secretary W. E. Griggs in charge. Mr. Griggs brought to the discharge of the difficult and exacting duties of this position a wealth of experience gained from many years connection with the railroad service in various departments, the most noteworthy of which, perhaps, was that of manager of the Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie Road, and later with the freight department of the Erie Road. Thus he was familiar with all those questions that have to do with freight rates, freight shipments, etc., etc., and consequently was eminently qualified to cope with all problems arising from the adjustment of the same.

In a material way the association was a success from the very beginning. Better freight service, more satisfactory insurance rates, and especially improved facilities for securing coal, were among the benefits which the members derived from their organization at the outset, and which they enjoy today in a still greater degree owing to the increasing influence of the association.

If the solution of the coal problem was all that the Manufacturers' Association had ever accomplished, that in and of itself would be sufficient to justify the existence of the organization. During the coal famine of 1903 when shops and factories in nearly all the northern cities were shut down for lack of fuel, Jamestown manufacturers had a sufficient supply to carry them safely through, a condition of affairs brought about solely by the foresight and energy of the officers of the association who, representing the collective industrial interests of the city, were able to obtain concessions that it was impossible for an individual to obtain. Even railroad corporations give more attention to the representations of an organization that represents several millions of capital than to a single individual or group of individuals.

Roswell J. Bootey, another experienced railroad man succeeded Mr. Griggs as Secretary of the association in 1904. And Mr. Bootey was a worthy successor. The association had by this time grown to such an extent that larger quarters were necessary

and the officers were removed to spacious apartments over the Union Trust Company on Main Street, where with Mr. Bootey in charge they are at present located.

"To my mind," said Mr. Bootey to the writer, "one of the greatest benefits accruing from this organization, is the development of a more fraternal feeling among the manufacturers. Prior to the organization of the association the various manufacturers of the city were in a sense isolated from each other; there were individual jealousies between manufacturers engaged in the same line of business and there was little co-operation on the part of any of the men engaged in industrial pursuits. All this has been changed by the organization of an association. The manufacturers have got together; they have come to a realization of the fact that they have many interests in common. There is now no strife or discord. The policy of the members of the association is to work together and this policy is strictly adhered to."

This era of good feeling has been brought about not only by the business meetings of the association which are held the first Wednesday of each month, but also by the social gatherings which have been held from time to time. The most important of these gatherings is the annual banquet which is held each winter in Jamestown. There have been two outings on the lake and three banquets, all of which were in every way a success.

The present membership of the association includes every important industrial enterprise in the City of Jamestown. The list of officers, Executive Committee and members is herewith given:

Officers.—A. H. Greenlund, President; R. C. Sheldon, First Vice President; C. L. Eckman, Second Vice President; Fletcher Goodwill, Third Vice President; R. J. Bootey, Secretary.

Executive Committee.—J. M. Himebaugh, S. B. Broadhead, W. J. Maddox, Frank O. Anderson, C. E. Jones, George V. Blackstone, Samuel Briggs, L. C. Jagger, Y. W. Burtch.

Members.—Ahlstrom-Ashworth Company, American Aristotype Company, Anderson Brothers, Art Metal Construction Company, Atlas Furniture Company, W. I. Blystone, Breed-Johnson Furniture Company, William Broadhead & Sons, Y. W. Burtch & Company, Cadwell Cabinet Company, Century Furniture Company, Chautauqua Planing

Mill Company, Chautauqua Towel Mills, Chautauqua Worsted Mills, Diamond Furniture Company, Empire Furniture Company, Empire Worsted Mills, W. T. Falconer Manufacturing Company, Falconer Mirror Company, Falconer Towel Company, Falconer Worsted Mills, William N. Gokey, D. H. Grandin, Hall & Company, Himebaugh Brothers, Jamestown Art Carving Works, Jamestown Veneer Door Company, Jamestown Brewing Company, Jamestown Lounge Company, Jamestown Mantel Company, Jamestown Panel and Veneer Company, Liberty Furniture Company, Maddox Table Company, Marvel Furniture Company, Morgan Manufacturing Company, Munson & Johnson, Nelson & Company, A. C. Norquist &

Company, Pearl City Veneer Company, Philo Burt Manufacturing Company, Ross Lumber Company, Salisbury Wheel and Manufacturing Company, Shearman Brothers Company, Thomas Henry Smith, Charles Swanson, The Amazon Rubber Company, The Anderson Company, The Bailey-Jones Company, The Blackstone Manufacturing Company, The F. M. Curtis Company, The H. P. Robertson Company, The Star Furniture Company, Union Furniture Company, Union Lumber Company, Watson Manufacturing Company, John J. Whitney, John T. Wilson.

The annual meeting of the association is held the first Wednesday in December.



WINTER FISHING ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

KIANTONE.

Kiantone lies upon the south border of the county. It was set off from Carroll, November 16, 1853, and its name perpetuates the memory of the Indians who occupied the village on the creek they called Kyenthono. Its surface is undulating in the east and hilly in the west. The highest summits are about one hundred feet above Chautauqua Lake. Conewango Creek and its tributaries, Stillwater and Kiantone Creeks are its principal bodies of water. The soil is a gravelly loam. Its area is eleven thousand four hundred fifty-six acres. Attracted by the beauty of the charming Kiantone region James Prendergast early articulated over twelve hundred acres, lots fifty, fifty-eight and fifty-nine, township one, range ten, and part of lot three, township one, range eleven. Here he developed a magnificent estate and passed his last years, and here his son Alexander T. Prendergast conducted a model farm.

Joseph Akin from Rensselaer County came with his family in 1807 and located on lands on the Stillwater (now owned by the Russell heirs) near the west line of the town. He was the pioneer settler and was imbued with the plan of building up a town "Akinsville," but the survey of the township into lots was not completed, and as he could not then obtain a clear title to the land, he could not sell the property he did not possess. In 1814 the plan was abandoned. Laban Case, however, had rolled up a log tavern and a blacksmith shop. Mr. Akin built a bridge about 1814 on the Stillwater Creek and the first town meeting

in Ellicott in 1813 was appointed at "Joseph Akin's house at Stillwater." He was an energetic, ambitious man and possessed the characteristics of the true pioneer. Several of Mr. Akin's relatives located here and the name of Akin is borne by many of Kiantone's worthy citizens, one of whom is Ransom Akin.

Robert Russell accompanied his father John, and brothers, John and Thomas, in the noted party of emigrants that brought civilization to the lower Conewango in 1800. In 1808 he, with his brother Thomas and John Frew, articulated his land at Batavia, which was lot one, situated north of the Conewango. He built the first mill on Kiantone Creek, above the Indian village from which the town and stream received their name.

In the summer of 1810 Solomon Jones, from Wardsboro, Vermont, came to the county, located land in Kiantone, felled timber, partly built his loghouse, hired Elijah Akin to complete it and returned to Vermont for his family. They arrived at Mayville the first of November, where a flatboat was engaged to transport his family and household goods down the lake. Mr. Jones and his son Ellick brought the five horses down on the east side of the lake. For two cold dreary days were Mrs. Jones and her five daughters under nine years of age, tossed on the waves with cold spray dashing over them, while part of the way the ice had to be broken to allow the passage of the boat to "The Rapids." The ground was covered

with snow, over which the family wended their way to their new possessions. After a few days' stay at Joseph Akin's they moved into their yet unfinished cabin November 16, 1810. They resided in Kiantone for nearly ten years.

John Jones, a son of Abraham Jones, Sr., came from Vermont with his son Levi, and settled on lot two in Kiantone in 1814. In 1815, Benjamin, son of John, moved from Vermont and settled on the same lot.

William Sears, a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, emigrated to this county in 1810. In the spring of 1811 he purchased lot eleven on which the Village of Kiantone is built. This village was at one time called Sears. Mr. Sears erected what was probably the first inn in Kiantone. He subsequently built another tavern on this farm, and here he resided until his death. He married Ruby, the oldest daughter of Ebenezer Cheney.

Ebenezer Cheney was a native of Orange, Massachusetts. "The Cheney genealogy is traced from England to Roxbury (Boston Highlands) Massachusetts, and from there to Newburyport, some of the family being there as early as 1680." Mr. Cheney removed to this county and settled on part of lot twelve, township one, range eleven; his deed bears date November 12, 1812. He resided for a short time in James-town from 1817, but returned to his farm in Kiantone, where he died in 1828, aged sixty-seven years. His children were: Nelson, Ruby, Mary, Abigail, Maria, Anna (the wife of Judge Elial T. Foote), Levi and Seth. Seth is the youngest son and married Cynthia, daughter of Benjamin Jones, who was a man of moral worth and integrity and early and active in the cause of temperance.

Jasper Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1811, settled on lot

twenty-eight, township one, range eleven, near Joseph Akin's on Stillwater Creek. He was a farmer and mechanic. He supplied many of the early settlers with large spinning-wheels, reels, common chairs, hay-racks, fork-handles, and most other wooden articles turned in a lathe. His wares were generally stamped "J. Marsh" with a hot iron. He was a Revolutionary soldier and present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and received a pension for his Revolutionary services.

Ebenezer Davis, accompanied by his brother Emri, came from Wardsboro, Vermont, in 1812 and settled on or near the Stillwater Creek in Kiantone. He married Lydia, a daughter of William Hall. He was the first Town Clerk of Ellicott, which then included Carroll and Kiantone. At the first revival in 1818, commenced under the preaching of Elder Davis, Baptist, Ebenezer Davis was the first person baptized in Stillwater at Akin's bridge. He died January 9, 1846, aged sixty-six. The land book shows Mr. Davis as an original purchaser by article only of the south part of lot thirty-seven, township one, range ten, in May, 1814. The assessment roll of Pomfret, however, has the name of Ebenezer Davis on the east part of lot twenty-eight, township one, range eleven, now in the west part of Kiantone, a short distance south of Stillwater Creek. Mr. Davis' children are said to have possessed much musical ability.

Elijah Braley, a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, emigrated to Chautauqua County in 1811 and purchased in June lot ten, township one, range two, of about one hundred fifty acres of wild land in Kiantone. Here he cleared and cultivated his land and made a home. His first wife was Lucinda Sears. Their children were Franklin, Jane and Lucinda. Mr. Braley married second,

Electa Strong of Gerry. Their children were Jason, John, Orrin and Horace.

James Hall, son of William and Abigail (Pease) Hall of Wardsboro, Vermont, emigrated to Chautauqua County in the spring of 1812. Dr. Hazeltine says: "He took up lands in that part of the Town of Ellicott now known as Kiantone, about a mile west from Kiantone Village, and there resided until his death in 1846. James Hall served in various town offices of Ellicott until Carroll was set off, then as Supervisor of Carroll until he refused to serve longer. In 1833 he was elected Member of Assembly. The known Whig majority was about two thousand; nevertheless, James Hall, Democrat, was elected by seventeen hundred. He was a member of the Congregational Church. His first wife was Mary, second daughter of Ebenezer Chenev. Their children were: Abigail, Lewis and Elial. Mr. Hall married second, Abigail Cheney; his third wife was Maria Cheney. Children, Erie Mary and James. James enlisted in the Civil War and fell at Malvern Hill. The post of Sons of Veterans in Jamestown was named for him. Samuel Hall, oldest brother of James, came here in 1814, took up land on the Stillwater, on what is now the dividing line between Busti and Kiantone. Here he made his home and here he died in 1859. His son, Chapin Hall, was born in Ellicott in 1816. John A. Hall was another son.

Captain William Martin, son of Aaron Martin of Busti, was born at Claverack, Columbia County, November 7, 1789. He came to Busti with his father in 1811 and with his brother Isaac took up lot twenty-three, township one, range eleven, in Kiantone, where he lived most of his life afterward and where he died. In 1828 he went back to Busti to care for his

father's family and remained till about 1847, when he returned to his Kiantone place. It is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Alonzo J. Martin. He was in the War of 1812, served as Ensign in the company of Lieutenant William Forbes in 1813. He was taken prisoner on the road from Black Rock to Buffalo on the day of the burning of Buffalo and carried to Montreal and kept until May 14, 1814. He was called out again in the fall. He received a commission as Captain in the militia two years later. He was a Universalist from early life, a rigorous temperance man and would have no whiskey used among his workmen in farm work, even when it was the almost universal custom. He married Roxy Pier of Busti in 1815. Their children were Isaac; Abram, born October 12, 1818, married Mary E., daughter of Eliphalet Burnham of Pomfret, February 4, 1845. The Burnhams were descended from Thomas Burnham, a lawyer, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1865. Eliphalet Burnham was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1779 and settled in Pomfret on lot six, township five, in 1805, on the place now owned and occupied by Lyvenus Ellis. His children by his second wife, Belvidera Carter of Buckland, Massachusetts, were Sarah B., (deceased), John C., a resident of Arkwright; Mary Eliza, who married Abram Martin; Levi W., (deceased); Wm. B., Lydia H., Emily, George W., (deceased); Tertius C., (deceased). Mr. Burnham in 1834 bought the paper mill at Laona, subsequently sold the mill, went to Pennsylvania, where he died September 27, 1863. Mr. Burnham was a public spirited man and very generous and his house was the free abiding place of a large number of the early settlers and their families while they were getting their houses ready for use. He was a very earnest member of the

Baptist Church, first at Fredonia and then at Laona. He was a Whig in politics and an abolitionist. Mr. Burnham's second wife was a daughter of Elijah Carter, who settled in Charlotte in 1817. She was an "inveterate worker" and a pattern of neatness. She was a very superior woman intellectually and kept up her interest in everything until her death, August 27, 1882, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Martin in Kiantone, aged near ninety. Lorenzo; A. Dewey; Sally A.; James D.; Lois A.; George L., married Jane Smiley of Busti, lives in Ellicott; Elvira A. Captain William Martin died September 13, 1875, and his wife in March, 1883.

Abram Martin, son of William, lived always in Kiantone except from about 1828 to 1840 when he was with his father in Busti. He occupied part of the land in lot twenty-three, originally taken by his father. He died November 29, 1893. He was active in the support of the Republican Party from its organization until about 1880, when he considered the prohibition of the liquor traffic the principal issue before the country, and joined the Prohibition political party. He was active in promoting general public interests. He was at different times Trustee of the Universalist Societies of Kiantone, Frewsburg and Jamestown, and an advocate of the enfranchisement of women. His children are: Ellen A. Martin, born January 16, 1847. Miss Martin was the first woman in this county who regularly pursued the study of law. In 1871 she entered Cook & Lockwood's office for the study of law and as a clerk. In 1873 she entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated therefrom in 1875. This admitted her to practice in Michigan courts. In January, 1876, she was admitted to the Bar of Illinois at Springfield, and has since been in practice in Chicago.

Willis A. Martin, born June 13, 1850, married Edith Morris and lives in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; George B., born June 3, 1853, lives with his mother on the Kiantone homestead.

Ezbai Kidder, a native of Webster, Massachusetts, came from Vermont to Ellicott in 1813, and in 1816 cleared land on his purchase in what is now the northeast corner of Kiantone. Mr. Kidder was the first Supervisor of the Town of Kiantone. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Jamestown. He died aged ninety-two years. His wife, Louisa (Shearman) Kidder, died in 1867. Samuel Kidder, their son, occupies and owns the homestead. He married Eleanor Patridge.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church of Kiantone was organized in 1815, as the First Church of Ellicott, about a year earlier than the Congregational Church of Jamestown. After Carroll was formed from Ellicott in 1825, the church was called the Congregational Church of Carroll, and since the separation of Kiantone from Carroll in 1853, the church has been known as the Congregational Church of Kiantone. It was organized by Rev. John Spencer with these members: Asa Moore, Samuel Garfield, Levi Jones and their wives; John Jones, Anna, wife of Ebenezer Cheney, Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Josiah Wheeler, and William Deland. The first deacon was John Jones. For several years the church had occasional preaching in dwellings and schoolhouses by John Spencer. Early ministers were Amasa West, Samuel Leonard, Isaac Eddy, Simeon Peck, Joseph S. Emory, O. D. Hibbard, S. W. Edson, T. A. Gale, E. M. Spencer, W. T. Reynolds, N. H. Barnes, W. A. Hallock. In 1830 a meetinghouse was built on a site given the society by Mrs. Ruby (Cheney) Sears.

The first Christian Society of Universalists in Carroll was formed at the present village of Kiantone Dec. 30, 1853. The constitution and bylaws of the society were subscribed to by about twenty-five persons. A meeting house was built in 1845, and a

church was organized November 26, 1853. A constitution, articles of faith and form of church covenant were adopted and were signed by Rev. F. M. Alvord, Pastor; N. A. Alexander, Horatio N. Thornton, Stewards; Joseph Case, Arthur B. Braley, Oliver G. Chase, Caroline Wheaton, Eunice N. Thornton, Mary S. Thornton. H. N. Thornton was chosen Clerk.

The first townmeeting for the election of officers was held at the house of E. Frissell, February 21, 1854. Ezbai Kidder was elected Supervisor; Levant B. Brown, Clerk; Levant B. Brown, Martin C. Grant, Charles Russell, Aaron J. Phillips, Justices of the Peace; Francis M. Alford, Superintendent of Schools; Joel Scudder, Jr., and Nathan A. Alexander, Assessors; Simeon C. Davis, Smith Spencer and Stephen C. Rhinehart, Commissioners of Highways; Stephen Norton, Collector; Eddy Weatherly, Joshua Norton, Overseers of the Poor; Stephen Norton, Joseph Davis, Abram Martin, James Griffin, Constables; Milo Van Namee, George A. Dorn, Stephen Norton, Inspectors of Elec-

tion, (appointed.) Alexander T. Prendergast, Benjamin T. Morgan and James B. Slocum, with Albert Scudder as Clerk, were designated a Board to preside at this meeting.

SUPERVISORS.

1853-4, Ezbai Kidder; 1855-56, Lucian V. Axtell; 1857, Charles Spencer; 1858, D. G. Morgan; 1859, Russell M. Brown; 1860, George A. Hall; 1861, Russell M. Brown; 1862-63-64-65, Wellington Woodward; 1866-67, Aaron J. Phillips; 1868, W. Woodward; 1869-70-71-72, Joel Scudder; 1873, Aaron J. Phillips; 1874-75, John H. Russell; 1876, Charles W. Creal; 1877, W. Woodward; 1878, Charles W. Creal; 1879-80, Joel Scudder; 1881, Charles W. Creal; 1882, C. E. Woodworth; 1883-84-85, George C. Fissell; 1886-87, Samuel Kidder; 1888-89, Izariah Hall; 1890, Samuel Kidder; 1891-92-93-94-95-96-97, Allen A. Gould; 1898-99-00-01, Andrew B. Carter; 1902-03-04, Alonzo J. Martin.



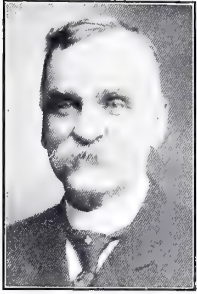
SHOWING THE RUINS OF THE ROUND AND OCTAGON HOUSES ON
THE SPIRITULIST'S DOMAIN

THE Kiantone Movement

BY OLIVER F. CHASE.

Percy—"I can call spirits from the vastly deep."

Glendower—"Why so can I, and so can any man, but will they come when you do call to them."—Shakespeare.



OLIVER F. CHASE

The Kiantone Springs, or the Kiantone Movement, christened "The Domain," lingers as a memory of the past as an early phase of modern Spiritualism. A brief mention may not be amiss as a contribution of Kiantone Township as a part of Chautauqua history. Whatever may be offered, hope may be taken by our Spiritualist friends in good part, as not offered derogatory to their religious belief, neither with intent to impute to them, at present, doctrines of Immorality. Of this movement, will say with Othello: "Speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate Nor aught set down in malice."

The scenes were laid in the picturesque Valley of the Kiantone Creek just above the Alex Prendergast farm, a part of which afterward was known as Townsend and Griswold farm and lumber tract, and bordering on the dividing line of New York and Pennsylvania. A beautiful spot circled by gently sloping hills, set off by shade of sycamore, birch, elm, and maple, a spiritual vale from which the spirit veil had been withdrawn.

The time, from 1853 to 1870, possibly a few spasmodic efforts a little later. The pageantry of tents, round and octagon houses of green, blue and red rooms of caves and springs, and camp sites, are now as obliterated to the observer as the glories of storied cities of the past, nothing but ruins remain. In the language of Byron's "Lament,"

"Eternal summer gilds them yet
When all except their sun has set."

I was a mere lad then living on an adjacent farm and used to fish for suckers at the

old Prendergast dam near the Springs. In the light of after years I believe the apostle, John M. Spear, used to catch suckers, Dowie-like, after a different way.

To my boyish mind, every house, tree and bush at the Springs was haunted and the abode of spirits. In the shadowy moonlight, the solemn owl would interrogate, "who, who, who," and the tree toads and crickets would answer "spirits, spirits, spirits," while we waited in tense expectancy for the disembodied ones to appear.

"Black spirits, and white, red spirits and grey,

Mingle, mingle, mingle, ye who mingle may."

In the medium developing process, "There was played such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As makes the angels weep."

Especially the Indian control, when on the war path, was boisterous beyond degree. A certain athletic doctor, while under Indian control would vault an eight-rail fence with as much ease as a champion hurdle rider, and when the spirit from "The lost Atlantas" came to the awe-struck listeners in the dark circle, it's eloquence was marvelous, it's sentences beautiful, but it's words needed inspiration to understand. (We use the word, it, as a spirit may be masculine, feminine or neuter, as you like it.)

A cow kicking over a lamp, caused the Chicago conflagration, likewise, the cows relocated an ancient "deer lick," causing a Spiritual conflagration. This pointer was followed by a spirit medium with a witch-hazel bush, and spirit aid, and the mineral springs were located on the farm of John Chase, adjacent to "state line," in Pennsylvania. Associated with William Britting-

ham, they built a large house, christened "The Castle," afterward called Brittingham's Folly, containing thirty-five odd rooms for the reception of guests, and bored about fifty feet, and obtained two springs, the positive and the negative springs, the negative spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. These waters were reputed to have medicinal value. The scheme of boiling down the water in huge sap kettles was resorted to, and the sediment or powder put up in small wooden turned boxes and labeled "A Spiritual Cure All." We call to memory the Chase boys, Dwight, Oscar and Gilman, who run the outfit, and when the powder did not boil down fast enough, had recourse to the blue clay bank beside the creek. As we remember Dr. William Brittingham, an old resident of Chautauqua, a debonaire gentleman, "a man of infinite jest and most excellent fancy but alas whose dreams of wealth through spirit aid came to naught."

At this time appeared upon the scene, John M. Spear, a noted medium of the time, who seemed to have an extraordinary hypnotic power over his followers; a man of considerable literary ability; the author of several volumes controlled by bands of spirits with names coined, expressive of their vocations and purposes in spirit life, among which were: The Association of Beneficents, Association of Elementizers, Association of Educationizers, Association of Healthfulizers, Association of Electricizers, and so on, ad infinitum.

Owing to pecuniary difficulties, the Chase-Brittingham outfit and the Spear contingent did not agree. The spirits gave an edict of nullification and secession from the heretofore union. One hundred seventy-three acres of land was purchased adjacent, in the Town of Kiantone, and christened "The Domain," improvements made, buildings erected, etc., to be run on the community of interest plan, not only in spiritual affairs, but in the more earthly conjugal relations, patterned somewhat after the "Oneida Community," then run by John H. Noyes. Strawberries, raspberries and blackberries were raised, and a grove of "Osier" willows planted for basket weaving; the tangled mass of willows now grown into trees, remain as a prominent feature of the landscape first seen from afar.

Ten or twelve cottages, square, round and octagon, were built, these were divided into

rooms, painted the colors of the rainbow; one room was especially devoted to the shattered remains of "The Electric Motor," a machine which had been previously exploited at Randolph; a motor whose power, theoretically, was to be generated by the positive and negative magnetic and electric currents of the human body; the conception of a sort of "Electrical Walking Frankenstein." This machine met with hard usage at the hands of the unreasoning mob while at a house christened "Highrock Tower," built on a hilly suburb of Randolph, New York. Spear, himself, thus describes the catastrophe in a letter published at the time. The following is an extract, little less than prophetic: "At precisely the time designated, and at the point expected, motion appeared, corresponding with embryotic life, but the mob has done its work, the little mechanism has been assaulted, torn asunder, and trampled under the foot of man. But if this effort to use electricity as a motive power fails at this time, I am persuaded that in the coming future, when man becomes more intelligent and more unfolded, he will be enabled to command this subtle element with the greatest ease and greater economy than steam. Thank God, the principals which have been presented and the philosophy which has been communicated, are beyond reach of the mob; they are immortal and they cannot be destroyed."

If the spirit of Spear should return from the "Summerland" and witness wireless telegraphy and moving pictures, or the exploit of an electric motor, running a crowded street car up a street grade, he, no doubt, would be more agreeably surprised than would an original signer of the "Declaration of Independence," should he return and read up on "Our new departure in the Philippines."

Associated in the movement was J. M. Sterling, Dr. A. Underhill, Doctor Mayhew, S. C. Hewitt, T. S. Sheldon, Horace Fenton. They all seemed to be possessed of a mania to hunt for buried treasures.

Under spirit direction a tunnel or cavity was dug in the hillside about four and one-half feet square, descending at an angle of forty-five degrees to a distance of one hundred forty feet. The hole was started in New York and ended, alas in Pennsylvania; a clear case of degeneration. Even such an intangible thing as a spiritual hole in the ground must fail, when started in the Empire

to end in the inanimate Keystone. Those who dug the hole were assured by the spirits that they would find the fossil remains of a web-footed specimen of the human race, a sort of pre-historic lake dweller. Under Spear's direction the casket was prepared in advance, lined with velvet, etc., to exhibit to the world, (it is unnecessary to say, that this combined contribution to Ethnology and Ornothology did not materialize.

This place was the Mecca of clairvoyants, psychics, astrologers and cranks. The adage goes, "Cranks turn the world," the world got a lively turn at the Springs. Long-haired men, and short-haired women, bent on dress reform and the emancipation of their sex from the slavery of masculine control; in fact, every fad was welcomed and given the freedom of the place. Reports said that once on a time, there was a ceremony similar to the "procession of the penitents" by Pope's order, in the middle ages. Occasion—the ushering of a new dispensation of freedom of women from masculine tyranny; time—midnight, musical accompaniment, bells, horns, tin pans; costumes—nightgowns. Whether the new era flourished with such uncanny opening is still a matter of conjecture.

The camp meeting in September, 1858, was the apex of notoriety, five to six thousand people assembled to listen to the spiritual orators. A certain speaker who was not on the program, and who was not in accord with the conjugal relations practiced by Spear and his followers, by fiery invective, wrought the crowd to such a pitch of excitement, superinduced by the previous putting down of the ardent spirits, (bottled ones), which raised spirits of destruction, that they were on the verge of resorting to mob violence, even as they did before to

the hapless "electric motor." This climax was averted by the magnetic persuasive oratory of Mrs. Britt.

From this time the camp meeting dates its decadence, as Silas Wegg would say, "the decline and fall off the Roman Empire." The land passed into the hands of J. M. Sterling, who held it subject to spirit orders. Efforts were made by different ones to found a healing institute, with indifferent success. Emma Harding Brittan, noted spiritual speaker, and author of "History of Modern Spiritualism," visited the place afterward, and prophetically assured her auditors, "this was to be the center of the earth, round which spiritual things would revolve." If the prophesy should ever come to pass, the motion would, no doubt, be more or less eccentric.

The late Edward R. Bootey of Jamestown, attorney, managed the property for the Sterling heirs, and finally sold it to be used as a cattle range, and is now owned by Mr. Cheney.

In conclusion may we "point a moral, and adorn a tale." Voltaire said, "All religions have the maxims of a sage and the creeds of a fool." He might have added, "all religions have a kernel of truth in spite of excrescences of error." Spiritualism is no exception to a general rule. No grander theory of the future as voiced by its eloquent speakers when divested of practices of fraud. Of the scores of different communities that have been started, based on common property, and common social relations, scarce one has proved a lasting success, and it is safe to say, that aught that strikes at the individuality of the home and the integrity of its domestic relations, is predestined to merited failure.

"Sic transit in gloria mundi."



MINA.

BY JOHN E. OTTAWAY.

Mina is a town of high altitude, of rolling and hilly surface. It was taken from Clymer on March 23, 1824, at which time it included the present Town of Sherman, which was taken off in 1832. It comprises township two, range fifteen, and is twenty-two thousand and twenty-two acres in extent. French Creek, its largest stream, flows through the northern and western parts of Sherman, crosses the southeast corner of Mina into the Town of French Creek, its waters mingling with those of the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Findley Lake the second largest body of water in the county, is situated among high hills. It has two beautiful islands, and the scenery has every element of loveliness and picturesqueness that could be desired to delight the artist or the lover of nature. French Creek forms the outlet of the lake, and for several miles along its shores are situated mills whose machinery is turned by the water power of the stream. Owing to the insufficiency of the water supply the mills are fewer in number than in former years when the country was heavily timbered and the water in the creek more constant.

Mina is a part of the watershed dividing the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi Rivers. The waters from the streams of the northern part flow into Lake Erie, to find their way at last to the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, while the tributaries of French Creek send their waters to the Gulf of Mexico.

It will be noted that settlement of the county began soon after the War of 1812. There was plenty of game in the forests that covered the hillsides and valleys for many years thereafter, including deer and bear, and many a toothsome wild steak was enjoyed by the hardy settlers and their families. Traces of numerous beaver dams were found by the pioneers, and it was evident that hunters and trappers had sought excitement and profitable occupation in the wilderness, who did not become permanent residents.

The following historical matter relative to Mina is gleaned from an article written by a pioneer of the township and published in 1861: "The Town of Mina was settled between forty and fifty years ago. But few of its first settlers now reside here; some have moved away; and others have gone to their long homes. Among the first were: Alexander Findley, George Haskell, Roger Haskell, Damon, James Skellie, H. J. Skellie, Robert Corbett, Philip Mark, Woolcutt, Joseph Palmer, John Keeler, Asa Madden, Potter Sullivan, James Ottaway, Nathaniel Throop, Seth McCurry, S. Park, S. Curtiss, Benjamin Hazen, C. Barnes, Samuel Ellithorp, D. Babcock, Samuel Gott, E. F. Bisby, Hial Rowley, Z. Beckford, A. Whitney and many more. The Town of Mina has improved much. Years ago, within my memory there were few inhabitants. One settled here, another there. Alexander Findley, I believe, was the first settler. He came in the

year 1816; erected mills soon after. The old man has been dead a good many years. His wife died a year or two ago, (1859 or 1860) at the age of nearly one hundred years.

"The first store kept in town was by Charles Brockway on Findley Lake. In 1824 our first inn was kept at Mina Corners by Cullen Barnes. The first death, the mother of Nathaniel Throop, was in 1827. Nathaniel Throop was the first Supervisor, elected in 1825. Town Clerk, Roger Haskell. In the year 1824-5 Mr. Throop lived on the farm now occupied by Newell Grover. He, too, was the first Postmaster and brought the mail on his back once a week from Mayville. Our second Postmaster was Potter Sullivan. Next, I believe, H. J. Spalding. First physician in town was Doctor Wilcox. He lived in a log house on the farm now occupied by N. Grover. The next was Alma. We have had eleven: Wilcox, Alma, Barnes, Truesdale, Pierce, Sanders, H. J. Rumsey, Philips, Green, A. F. Jennings, Bowen.

"I well remember the first militia training I attended at Mina. It was held at the house of Z. Rickard, near Mina Corners, where Hugh Skellie lives. The Captain's name was John R. Adams.

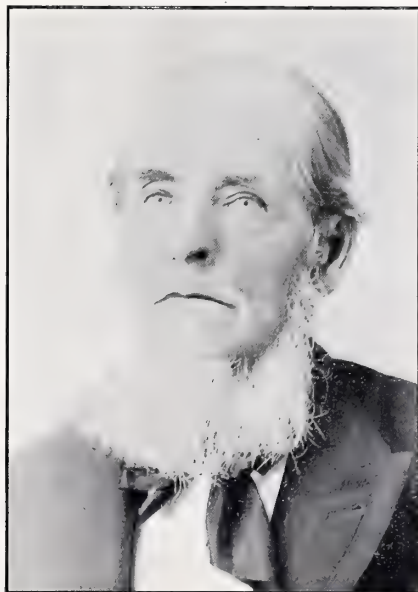
"Our town has improved much during the last ten or fifteen years. I first came to Mina in 1828 and have lived on the same farm ever since. I have no desire to go through the hardships of a new country again. When I look back and around I can see but a few that were here thirty-six years ago. I would just mention one circumstance incident to the settlement of a new country. Our pastures were very large. Led on and on by the tinkling of the bell for our cattle sometimes we found them and sometimes we did not. I remember a little girl twelve or thirteen years old who got lost and remained in the woods all night. In the morning she came out to my house, (it was March or April) and she looked more like a wild person than anything else. She told her story and said she dare not go home to her stepmother for fear of a whipping. I started to go home with her but she would not let me go all the way to the house. I met her father, who was unconcernedly going to another part of the town, and in answer to my questions, he said the girl did not get back home after going for the cows the night before. I afterwards learned that the girl did not venture to go home until night of the day I started to escort her, when her mother gave her a severe



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF FINDLEY'S LAKE.

whipping for not finding the cows. But the girl has grown up and, I believe, is married. Her parents have moved away; let them stay.

"As for mills, we have six sawmills and one gristmill, owned by Robert A. Corbett, and as good a mill as any town need have. The water privilege at Findley Lake is second best in the county—Jamestown probably, is superior. We have eleven school districts, in which school is kept from six to nine months in the year. We have thirty-one road districts and the roads throughout the town are mostly in good condition. We have three meeting houses, the Methodist Episcopal Church in the west part of the town; one at Findley Lake called the United Brethren, and one near Mina's Corners that belongs to the Germans, Presbyterians."



ZEBULAN LEACH

First male child born in the town of Mina.

The full ticket elected at the first town meeting in Mina, held at the schoolhouse near Alexander Findley's in April, 1824, was as follows: Supervisor, Nathaniel Throop; Town Clerk, Roger Haskell; Assessors, Aaron Whitney, Zina Rickard, Otis Skinner; Collector, Isaac Hazen; Overseers of the Poor, Alexander Findley, Orlando

Durkee; Commissioner of Highways, Benjamin Hazen, Jeremiah Knowles, Potter Sullivan; Constables, Isaac Hazen, Thomas Downey; Commissioners of Schools, Zina Rickard, Jeremiah Knowles, Alexander Findley; Inspectors of Schools, Daniel Waldo Jr., Isaac Hazen, Samuel Dickerson.

The first regular religious meetings held in Mina were those of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1826. They were held in the barn of Benjamin Hazen, with Rev. Mr. Bradley as the clergyman. Findley Lake Church (United Brethren) was founded in 1855 by Rev. J. W. Clark, who served as pastor. The society built a church in 1862. The American Reformed Church was formed at Mina Corners December 19, 1856, with forty-four members, by Rev. J. W. Dunewald. The original members included Lorenzo Buck, Adam Himelein, George Hammer, J. G. Barringer, Adam Merket, their wives and Margaret B. Phifer. In 1859 a church edifice was built costing fourteen hundred dollars. The Methodist Episcopal Church at the Corners was formed May 18, 1858. The first members were Thomas R. Coveny, Daniel Fritz and wife, Alexander D. Holdridge and wife, Daniel Declow and wife, William Baker, Charity Chase, Lucy and Melissa Holdridge, Jane Tryon, Lucinda Relf and Betsey Baker. The Trustees were A. D. Holdridge, William Baker and Nehum M. Grimes. About the same time the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Mina, was formed. Among its first members were John and Alexander Skellie, Uriah and Azan Fenton, Henry F. and James F. Moore. A church was built in 1859 with capacity for seating three hundred.

From the school offices it is noticeable that the pioneers at that early day were very particular about their schools. They desired that their children should

have the best opportunities for education possible in such primitive surroundings. Considerable attention was paid to the making of roads, too, and keeping them in passable condition.

In 1824 the vote in Mina for Governor was: Young, forty-four; Dewitt Clinton, twenty. From 1841 to 1845 the strength of the Whigs and Democrats was practically equal. A tie vote occurred for Supervisor several times. At one election the vote for Highway Commissioners was sixty-three on one side and sixty-four on the other.

The principal era for the building of sawmills and gristmills using water power in the town was from 1825 to 1840. The first steam mill was built by Davison and Greenman in 1866, in the northwest part of the town, on lot sixty-four. The firms of E. Chesley & Company and Elmer Chesley & Sons owned it afterwards successively. The Chesley family in America is a very old one, dating back as far as 1633 in Dover, New Hampshire. The Chesleys of later generations have been prominent in New England and elsewhere to the present time. A. D. Holdridge, an active citizen, built a saw, shingle and lath mill in Mina in 1872. Samuel Gill owned and operated a sawmill on lot sixteen, in the north part of the town near Ripley line, on Twenty-mile Creek from 1852 to the time of his death in 1879. The business was continued by his son, Samuel H. Gradually, as the timber was cut away, the fields and hill-sides became pasture and meadowlands, the herds increased and dairying came into greater and greater prominence as the industry upon which the people relied. Various improvements in dairying and cheesemaking methods and facilities were introduced from time to time, also. Creameries have been built in recent years and the making of cheese and butter of the most excellent quali-

ties has become a profitable occupation, in which there is opportunity for the display of much skill.

Peter R. Montague, a venerable gentleman who was born in 1809 and without whom a thorough history of Mina could not be told, said:

"With my parents I came from Middlebury, Wyoming County, New York, in April, 1824, and took up land on lot thirty-six, in an almost unbroken wilderness, with but a few settlers in town. We began at once to clear a place where we could erect a small log house and enter upon a task of some day having a home. With axes in hand we were soon at work laying low the forest. As soon as our house was constructed I set about to make myself a bed with nothing but an augur and axe to work with. It was made out of round poles, and for the cord I used elm bark, quite different from the beds of the present time. In those early days the making of black salts was the chief industry, that commodity always bringing cash. Another young man and myself took a job to clear one acre of land, for which we received ten bushels of wheat and the ashes. The black salts made from the ashes we sold for twenty-one dollars. Those who had pine timber suitable for the purpose could shave shingles and get one dollar a thousand for them in trade at the stores. The price of eggs was six to eight cents per dozen; butter eight to nine cents a pound. Wolves were troublesome and sheep had to be guarded each night. The settlers trapped them by building a pen of logs about twelve feet square at the bottom, tapering to a smaller diameter toward the top till at the height of eight feet it would be but three feet across. With fresh meat used as bait the wolves were often lured into this area during the night, whence they of course could not escape. The two early industries were tanning and distilling. Benjamin Hazen had a few vats and tanned leather for many years. Another Hazen had a small distillery and distilled whiskey from potatoes and corn meal, which readily sold for twenty-five cents a gallon."

Mr. Montague mentions that the first company training (militia) he attended was at Zina Rickard's. The trainings were held each year in September. John P. Adams was Captain on this occasion. Later three brothers named Barber—triplets—who could not well be told apart, so perfect was the resemblance one to another, were chosen respectively as Captain, Lieutenant and Orderly Sergeant. Mr. Montague adds: "So much did they resemble each to the other that although I lived by them for ten years, I could not tell them apart, but had to say 'Mr. Barber,' and let it go."

Alexander Findley, who is credited with having been the first settler of Mina, was possessed of the hardy constitution, determination and strong nerves needed in the pioneer, and which made of him a good soldier when demanded by the occasion. He came from the North of Ireland about 1790 with his family. He first settled in Greenville, Pennsylvania, from where he made excursions into the wilderness as a hunter of wild game and lands that should suit his fancy as the seeker of a permanent home. Being charmed with the situation at the foot of the lake to which his name was later given, he selected and bought, in 1811, land on lot fifty-two there. The Holland Land Company gave him the privilege of building mills. He began to build a sawmill in 1815 and in 1816 he made his permanent home there. In this year he completed his sawmill and soon after a gristmill, which afforded him an opportunity for activity during his life time. The water which first received the name of Findley's Pond later received the more dignified name of Findley's Lake. A settlement sprung up about the mills which at this time is a prosperous village of some five hundred people, with several stores, a good

hotel, a creamery, shops, two churches, an excellent school building and a newspaper.

Young says: "By the construction of the dam (for Findley's Mills) several hundred acres of land were overflowed. The dam was several years later swept away by a June freshet and on the land which had again become uncovered, a luxuriant growth of herbage sprung up before a new dam was erected; and the subsequent decomposition of the herbage under the water caused sickness, and Mr. Findley was indicted for maintaining a nuisance." The litigation that was begun as a result was not concluded as long as Mr. Findley lived. About 1827 Mr. Findley built a carding mill in which he also dressed cloth. He and his son William served in the War of 1812. Of his eleven children three sons, Hugh, Russell and Carson, became residents of Mina; Hugh B. and Carson, who inherited the mill properties, sold the upper site to Robert Corbett, who built new mills and stopped the sickness.

James D. Findley, a farmer, son of Hugh B., is a representative of the old pioneer. He has served as Postmaster at Findley's Lake. He and his brother, Henry B., served in the Civil War. Henry was killed June 1, 1864, at the Battle of Cold Harbor; James D. lost his left arm June 26, 1864, at Petersburg.

Among the early settlers Aaron Whitney bought on lot fifty-nine in 1818. He lived there all his life and reared a large family. Jonathan Darrow, George and Roger Haskell settled in the same neighborhood, on lots fifty-eight and fifty-nine, in the southwestern part of the town, previous to 1820. Aaron Whitney, who bought on lot fifty-nine became a lifelong resident and reared a large family. Jeremiah Knowles, an early settler, was a sur-

veyor and laid out the first road in the western part of the town. Zina Rickards settled on lot eighteen in 1818, and Cullen Barnes settled in Mina about the same time. George Collier bought a farm on lot forty-five in 1821 and long resided there. His son, George H., went to Oregon from Mina, where he became Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the University of Oregon. In the next three or four years after 1821 things were developing rapidly in Mina. New roads were laid out, bridges built, and talk was heard of



ASHER THOMPSON AND WIFE
Early settlers, Town of Mina.

school and "meeting houses." On the east side of the town pioneer settlers were coming in from County Kent, England. James Ottawa, whose descendants hold important positions in the county now, came in 1823. Others of the settlers referred to were Edward Buss, William and George Relf, Edward Chambers, Edward Barden and Thomas Coveny. The sons of Edward Chambers were Joseph, Frederick, William and John. George and Isaac Relf, sons of William, were prominent in business and held office. In 1824 Robert Corbett came from Milford, Massachusetts,

and bought part of lot three. The rebuilding of the Findley saw and grist-mills at the village by him has already been mentioned. Robert A. Corbett, his son, succeeded to the mills, which were sold in 1864 to William Sellkregg.

EARLY PURCHASES.

1811. September, Alexander Findley, 52.
 1815. October, Alexander Findley, 42. Jonathan Darrow, 57 or 58.
 1816. March, George Haskell, 58.
 1818. October, Aaron Whitney, 59. Robert Haskell, 59.
 1821. May, George Collier, 45. November, Nathan Leach, 44.
 1822. September, Hiel Rowley, 37.
 1823. August, John G. Acres, 38. September, James Ottaway, 14. William Tryon, 31. October, Silas Hazen, Jr., 23. Horace Brockway, 44. November, Joseph Palmer, 11. John Barnes, 20.
 1824. March, Elisha Morse, 39; Nathan Morse, 45; Edward P. Morse, 45; April, Ezra Bisby, 26; Ezra F. Bisby, 26; June, Josiah Morse, 61; Elijah Heyden, 33; Charles T. Bailey, 7; August, Edward Chambers, 14; September, Robert Corbett, 2 or 3; October, James Nichols, 3.
 1825. March, Seth McCurry, 13. William Craig, Jr., 22. April, Squire King, 7. Benjamin R. Teft, 60. Nathaniel Herrick, 7. May, Jesse Oaks, 27. Josiah R. Keeler, 3. Zina Rickard, 28. October, Nathaniel Throop, 6. Hugh Findley, 42. Oliver B. Bliss and Henry Bliss, 56. December, West Barber, 47.
 1826. January, Hugh I. Skellie, 50, 51. April, Gideon Barlow, 16. June, James Ottaway, Jr., 35. October, Horace Brockway, 59. Jesse Robertson, 62.
 1827. March, James W. Robertson, 43.
 1828. January, Isaac Fox, 46. February, George Collier, 54. May, Theodore Whitten, 40. Cyrus Underwood, 40. August, William Tryon, 31. November, James W. Robertson, 34.
 1831. May, Daniel S. Richmond, 32. George Pulman, 45.
 In 1875, of the original purchasers named in the foregoing list, Aaron Whitney, Hiel Brockway, Gideon Barlow and John W. Robertson were the only persons who owned the lands they bought from the Holland

Company. Peter R. Montague owned the farm on which he settled with Ezra Bisby, his step-father, the original purchaser, in 1824.

1887, Samuel Barringer; 1888-89-90, William A. Knowlton; 1891, Dana P. Horton; 1892-93, Alfred M. Douglass; 1894-95-96-97, Dana P. Horton; 1898-99-00-01, John A. Hill; 1902-03-04, W. Laverne Nuttall.

SUPERVISORS.

1824-25-26-27, Nathaniel Throop; 1828, Roger Haskell; 1829, Nathaniel Throop; 1830-31, Otis Skinner; 1832, Elias E. D. Wood; 1833, Joshua LaDue; 1834-35-36-37, Joseph Palmer; 1838, David Declow; 1839-40-41-42, Valorous Lake; 1843, Jesse B. Moore; 1844, David Declow; 1845, William Putnam; 1846-47-48, Gideon Barlow; 1849, Cyrus Underwood; 1850, Luke Grover; 1851, Edward Buss; 1852, Gideon Barlow; 1853, Alexander Eddy; 1854, Ora B. Pelton; 1855, George Ross; 1856-57, Luke Grover; 1858, Edward Buss; 1859, David Declow; 1860-61, George Relf; 1862, Thomas R. Coveny; 1863, Edward Buss; 1864-65, George Relf; 1866, Franklin Declow; 1867, George Relf; 1868, Thomas R. Coveny; 1869-70, Henry Q. Ames; 1871, Franklin Declow; 1872, George Relf; 1873-74-75, John E. Ottaway; 1876-77, Ebenezer Skellie; 1878-79-80-81-82, Dana P. Horton; 1883, John E. Ottaway; 1884, Dana P. Horton; 1885, John E. Ottaway; 1886, Dana P. Horton;

SOME OF THE FIRST.

The following is from Child's Gazetteer: "It is said that Nehemiah Finn made the first butter sent to New York from Chautauqua County, and John Shaver made the first firkin and owned the first dog-power of the county. The first birth was that of a daughter of Nathaniel Throop in 1823, and the first death that of the mother of the same individual, in 1825. The first marriage contracted was that of Isaac Stedman and Nancy Wilcox in April, 1826. Elisha Moore taught the first school in 1826 near Findley's Mills. The first store was kept in 1824 by Horace Brockway on lot fifty-two."

LAKESIDE ASSEMBLY.

The Lakeside Assembly situated on the west shore of Findley Lake, was founded in 1895 by Rev. C. G. Langdon, a minister in the United Brethren Church. Rev. Langdon lived in the parsonage on the east shore



PARTIAL VIEW OF FINDLEY'S LAKE.

of the lake. He had succeeded in erecting a fine new church in the village, but as he sat in his study and looked out over the lake into the woods on the west side of the lake he thought of the large audiences that might be gathered in the shade, to rest and at the same time to learn.

The plan was to supply instruction, recreation and rest at a price within reach of the poorer people. A plot of ground was secured of J. A. Hill and Rev. Langdon took an axe began with his own hands to cut and clear away the brush and logs. After a short time Dr. F. E. Lilly, who lived at the foot of the lake, was taken into partnership with Mr. Langdon. A large tent was secured, several small buildings were erected, lots were laid off and the first season announced. The first season was a great success. About forty lots were sold and preparations made for the erection of many buildings. Feeling the need of a strong company, the two owners of the new Assembly organized a stock company and secured a state charter, sold stock and planned for a permanent institution. While the company felt the need of a railroad of some kind the second season was still more successful, each season until the fifth clearing a nice little sum of money which was used in improvements. After the fifth season came a couple of years which showed a loss to the company, but by the summer of 1902 the cloud seemed to have lifted and prosperity shone upon the institution again.

The first President of the company was Dr. F. E. Lilly, who soon removed to California and was succeeded by Ebenezer Skellie, who remained President until his death, which occurred just previous to the opening of the fifth season. J. A. Hill then became President and has been re-elected each year. C. G. Langdon was Secretary and Manager until the present year, when at his own request he was succeeded by Volney White as Secretary, J. A. Hill as Manager, and Prof. Byron King as Program Manager. Lakeside Assembly is modeled after Chautauqua in its system and is doing a good work for the section in which it is located.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

In the fall of 1855 the Western Reserve Conference of the United Brethren in Christ sent a Missionary, the Rev. E. B. Torrey, to proclaim the gospel. He visited North-

western Pennsylvania and established appointments thence to Findley Lake. He could scarcely have found a section more needy for the place was literally without religious teachings or privileges. In 1857 Rev. John W. Clark was sent to the Mission. Many people in this place and surrounding country had no means of conveyance and as he was a wide-awake worker and as he believed in taking the Gospel message everywhere, he preached at six places beside and held protracted meetings at each appointment, receiving a yearly salary of three hundred dollars. The winter of 1857-58 was noted for many revivals, and this place was not excepted. Thanks to God's blessings on Elder Clark's earnest and faithful labors many were led to accept Christ as their Saviour. One Sabbath in January fifteen and another in February seventeen were baptized in the creek near the Haslett place. Sometime in January, 1858, the church was organized, the first ever organized at Findley Lake, as far as can be learned. Just how many were the members composing that body that winter we have no means of knowing. A. B. Knowles was the first class leader and held the office for many years. The first Quarterly meeting held in this place was held in the old schoolhouse where S. J. Cook now lives, March 20, 1858, A. Brazee, Presiding Elder. At that meeting a Board of Church Trustees was elected. Early in the spring the subject of building a church edifice was agitated and the necessary steps for incorporation taken and a subscription paper circulated. The 3rd day of August, 1858, the deed for a site was executed by Robert A. Corbett. The Trustees were Jesse B. Willard, H. B. Knowles and Warren Dodge. The work of building was commenced and the house was used the next season, though not completed until 1860, since which time the church has been served by twenty-one pastors, one serving eight years, one five and another four years. In 1894 the old church was disposed of and a new one erected on the old site. The old house was used for many years by the Baptist and Methodist Societies of the place. Now all three societies have churches of their own. But few of the members of the first class formed are with us now. Many have crossed the river, many moved away, some gave their lives for their country. And we trust that much good has been done.

Lizzie Willard White.

DANA P. HORTON.

Hon. Dana P. Horton, now deceased, was one of the men who did much to upbuild the County of Chautauqua, of which he was a lifelong resident. He was born in the Town of Gerry December 24, 1837, but for many years resided at Findley Lake. He was a son of Charles and Charlotte (Shepherdson) Horton and was a descendant of Barnabas Horton of Revolutionary fame. He was left an orphan when only two weeks old and spent most of his boyhood days in the family of his maternal grandparents.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Horton felt it his duty to serve his country in the field and, on September 3, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred Fifty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division of the Eleventh Army Corps as a Corporal. He fought with distinguished bravery in some of the fiercest battles of the war and was successively promoted to Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and finally Captain of his company. He was never captured by the enemy but was at one time wounded and obliged to spend some time in the hospital.

When the war closed Captain Horton returned home and resumed the duties of a peaceful and public spirited citizen. He took a prominent part in the political affairs of the county and in 1884 was nominated and elected to the State Assembly. He was renominated and elected in 1885 and again in 1887. For sixteen years he was a member of the Board of Supervisors, serving a part of the time as the representative of the Town of French Creek and the remainder from the Town of Mina. Captain Horton was appointed Distributing Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington for the terms of 1895 and 1896 and was reappointed for the next term but owing to failing health was unable to serve. Captain Horton was twice married. His first wife was Clarissa Montague, who died many years ago leaving one daughter, Clara Horton. On December 17, 1884, he was wedded to Miss Mary E. Baker at Findley Lake, and to them was born a daughter, Laura Horton. Captain Horton died December 27, 1897.

W. LEVERN NUTTALL.

W. Levern Nuttall of Findley Lake was born February 2, 1869, in Pittsfield, Pennsylvania. His parents, Jeremiah and Ann Kay Nuttall, were English and came to this country when quite young with their par-

ents, who were among the early settlers of Warren County, Pennsylvania. The Nuttall family contained three children, Ina, Vern and Grace. The subject of this sketch attended district school at Smith Hill, Pennsylvania. When thirteen years old he began to attend union school at Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1885. The same year he entered the Academic Department of the Sugar Grove Seminary and was graduated with the class of 1890. During the years he was attending these institutions he spent part of the time teaching school, also one year clerking in a store near Bradford, Pennsylvania. In March, 1888, he formed a partnership with George C. Murray, purchased a stock of general merchandise and began business at Lottsville, Pennsylvania. His sole capital at this time consisted of fifty dollars in cash, good health and a determination to succeed, which he did. He remained here nearly three years, selling his interest in the business in January, 1891. He left the following April for the Pacific Coast. During the next two years he was engaged in teaching school, clerking and dealing in real estate at various places on Puget Sound. He returned East early in 1893 and entered into partnership with James J. Brookmire. They bought the stock of general merchandise of Charles Durham at Findley Lake. Later they started a branch store at French Creek. This was afterwards disposed of and the business at Findley Lake enlarged. In 1898 the business was again extended by the addition of the adjoining building together with the hardware stock of Beebe Brothers.

In 1900 the firm was changed from Brookmire & Nuttall to Brookmire, Nuttall & Company, John H. Ottaway having bought an interest. In 1902 the firm was dissolved, W. L. Nuttall continuing in the dry goods, clothing and general merchandise trade, and Brookmire & Ottaway taking the hardware business.

In 1904 Mr. Nuttall purchased a half interest in Xynglesyde Point, one of the most beautiful building spots on Findley Lake, and is active in improving and laying out the property.

On January, 1, 1894, Mr. Nuttall was married to Grace Mildred Duryea of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, an accomplished young lady and a teacher of music and elocution. She died November 27, 1895, of typhoid fever, leaving one daughter, Rhea Geniveve. Little Rhea was a very delicate child and did not live to reach her third year, dying Jan-



DANA P. HORTON

uary 16, 1898. September 1, 1897, Mr. Nuttall was again married to Ruth Elida Campbell of Ashville, New York. They have three children, Earl Levern, who was born March 8, 1899, Verna Almeda, who was born December 8, 1900, and Fay Campbell born February 9, 1905.

Mr. Nuttall was a delegate to the Chautauqua County Republican Convention of 1897. In 1899, 1900 and 1901 he represented the Town of Mina as County Committeeman. In the fall of 1901 he was nominated for Supervisor, after a contest in Republican caucus, and was elected by a large majority, defeating John A. Hill who had held the office for two terms. In 1903 he was again nominated unanimously, and his election followed. The same year he was appointed by the Department of Public Works to superintend the state work of dredging, etc., at Findley Lake.

He is a member of Findley Lake Tent, No. 319, Knights of the Maccabees, and the National Protective Legion.

JOHN E. OTTAWAY.

John E. Ottaway was born upon the Ottaway homestead in the Town of Mina, June 20, 1827. He was the son of James and Arabella Ottaway. For generations the Ottaway family lived in Kent County, England. Prior to 1823 James Ottaway had operated a mill at Headcorn, England. Resolute and adventurous and desirous of bettering his condition in 1823 he joined the tide of emigration to America. Accompanied by his family and his brother Horatio he set sail. Six weeks were consumed in the voyage across the Atlantic. Arriving in New York he boarded a sloop for Newburg. Here he purchased a team and wagon and journeyed with wife and children across the State of New York. After miles of weary travel he reached Buffalo, then a village of a few hundred inhabitants. Here he left his family and sought for land about Buffalo and along the Canadian frontier. Failing to find what he desired he journeyed to Chautauqua County over the Buffalo and Erie Road to Westfield, from Westfield to Mayville and from Mayville over the Waterford Road to Mina.

In a trackless forest he found nettles growing. Farmers visiting his mill in England had told him that this was an indication of a fertile soil and here he resolved to locate. He purchased a portion of lot thirteen, built a log cabin and commenced

life in the wilderness. Like all other portions of the town his tract was heavily timbered and his home was literally hewed from the forest. His was the first deed of lands in the eastern part of the Town of Mina. He was the first of many Englishmen that came into that section. His house was the rendezvous of those that followed. His latch string was always out, and many of his countrymen partook of his hospitality until log houses could be erected upon chosen sites.

Amid these scenes John E. Ottaway was born upon the farm which in later life he purchased from his father and which he owns to this day. He experienced the hardships and pleasures of pioneer life, and early developed the character which has characterized his career. Educational advantages were meager. Common schools alone were accessible. Inheriting the literary tastes of his father the subject of this sketch found time amid the active scenes of pioneer life to store his mind from such books and literature as could be obtained. He has held many positions of trust in his native town and county. For years he represented the Town of Mina upon the Board of Supervisors; for years he was executor of many estates and the guardian of many funds.

He has always taken an active interest in the material welfare of the community in which he resided and has contributed liberally to worthy objects. He has always taken an active interest in the duties of citizenship. He allied himself with the Republican Party at its inception and his figure has been a familiar sight at the conventions as a representative of his town.

It has been his privilege to witness the wonderful growth of the century. He has shared with keen delight in its benefits. He has lived to see the lonely home in the forest in close touch with the affairs of the world by reason of the marvelous inventions of the age. He has witnessed the development of transportation and electricity. During all this time he has kept abreast with progress and has adapted himself to changing conditions. His pleasure is as keen in his enjoyment of the telephone and the daily paper damp from the press delivered at his door as the news of a new clearing before the days of railroads. Attentive to his business affairs he has prospered. He has enjoyed the pleasure of accumulation and the consciousness that those who



W. LEVERN NUTTALL

were near and dear to him have had sufficient for their needs. In addition to his farming operations he has for many years been a director of the State Bank of Sherman. October 17, 1849, he was married to Sarah Boorman, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Hosmer) Boorman, English people who were among the first settlers in the town of Sherman, settling in the western part of the town in 1825. Their marriage proved a happy union. Their home has been the delight of their family and friends. October 17, 1889, they observed their golden wedding. Family and friends participated in the enjoyment. A feature of the day was a Virginia reel danced to the music of long ago in which the participants were above seventy years led by the bride and groom of fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ottaway at the age of seventy-seven are still living upon the farm upon which he was born and where they have lived their married life. They have five children: Osmer J. Ottaway of Sherman, New York; Arthur B. Ottaway of Westfield, New York; G. Fred Ottaway of Mina, New York; Susan A. Jones of Mina, New York, and Cora E. Ottaway of Westfield, New York.

EBENEZER SKELLIE.

Ebenezer Skellie, the son of James and Jenette (Doig) Skellie, was born near Findley Lake, August 16, 1842. His early life was spent peacefully on the farm helping his father, and on the outbreak of the Rebellion he was stirred by the trying events of that dark hour and felt his duty to his country to be paramount to all other duties. He was enrolled August 22, 1862, at his home, in Company D, One Hundred Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, as a private, and in the course of his gallant service was promoted to Lieutenant. His company went to the front under the noble leadership of Captain Curtis. He was in all the battles of his command up to New Market Heights; among the most important are: Deserted House, Blackwater, Suffolk, Black's Island, Fort Wagner, Carrsville, Olustee, Proctor's Creek, Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Chapin's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Fort Fisher and New Market Heights. September 29, 1864, he was wounded in the leg by a gunshot, causing amputation, and two gunshot wounds in the back, received at the

terrible struggle on New Market Heights; he was taken to the field hospital, afterwards to Central Park Hospital, New York City, remaining here until discharged, June 24, 1864. On August 11, 1865, occurred a very beautiful wedding when Miss Sarah J. Pullman, a daughter of Harvey B. and Licetta (Lott) Pullman, became the wife of Mr. Skellie. She was born on the glorious Independence Day, 1845. Two children have graced their home ties: Lettie J., born December 52, 1866, died February 17, 1867, and Minnie, born November 7, 1868, died February 20, 1894. Mr. Skellie was an ardent Prohibitionist; during the years of 1876 and 1877 he represented the Town of Mina upon the Board of Supervisors, and was for several years the President of the Lakeside Assembly. He received a medal of honor by special act of Congress for meritorious conduct on the battlefield and at New Market Heights, where he was twice wounded while defending the colors of his regiment, and was removed from the field in a blanket. He died at Findley Lake July 2, 1898. As the end drew near the old memories of a lifetime came sweeping back to him, and his soul was full of love and happiness; tried in the battles of life, he longed for the rest "beyond the river." Amid the golden halos he beheld his daughter, and turning to those at his bedside he murmured: "I see Minnie. Move my chair down a little closer to the edge of the river, so I can step over," were the last words before his spirit departed. And the golden ripple on the wall came back again, and nothing else stirred in the room.

VOLNEY WHITE.

Volney White was born March 16, 1831, in the Town of Stafford, Genesee County, New York. He came with his parents the following year to the Town of Mina, Chautauqua County, where his maternal grandparents Rev. Isaac L. Knowles and wife, had also removed from Genesee County a short time before. Here his mother died when he was four years of age, and his father returned to Genesee County, taking him to his birthplace where he found a home with his grandfather, Benjamin White, until the latter's death in 1842, when he returned to Mina. His father's death a year later left him to make his own way as his inclinations and environments afforded. His opportunities for an education were limited, but were



JOHN E. OTTAWAY



MRS. JOHN E. OTTAWAY

so well improved that later he was a teacher in the public schools for many years. He resided in Iowa for six years where his oldest son was born in 1862. In 1866 he became a resident of Corry, Pennsylvania, living there until 1879 when he returned to Mina where he now resides. At the organization of Lakeside Assembly at Findley Lake he became interested in its success, was elected as a director and has been retained until the present time; and has also for two years been Secretary of the organization. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lizzie Willard, widow of Charles A. Willard, and daughter of Asher Thompson, one of the early settlers of the town, she being his third wife, his first wife dying in Corry in 1868 and the second in 1886. His oldest son died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1900, leaving him but one child, Charles Willard White, born in Mina in 1881.

While but a boy of fourteen his interest in the political questions of the day began, and owing to his love for reading he was well informed in regard to all the important acts of the political parties, and the acts of Congress. The slavery question and the attempted settlement of it by the different compromises; the "fugitive slave law;" the settlement of Kansas, and John Brown's raid, were all living scenes that were leading on to the great struggle that at last settled the question forever, and settled it right. Though never voting the Abolition ticket, his innate sense of justice, placed him on the side of the anti-slavery forces, his vote was cast for John C. Fremont the first Republican Presidential candidate; and thence forward until slavery was blotted out of American politics, he remained an earnest member of the Republican party. Then becoming convinced that it would not make the temperance question an issue, he left that party and became identified as a member of the Prohibition party, casting his vote for Green Clay Smith, the second Prohibition candidate for President. Since then his work against the legalized traffic that is evil only, with not one redeeming feature in it is well known. His time and means have been freely given for the cause, and his contributions to the public press in its behalf, and other reform measures, cover a period of about thirty years. The Town of Mina under the local option law, had always been a license town

and the Village of Findley Lake a rendezvous for the rough elements round about, where it was safe to go for the purpose of filling up on poor whiskey and having free fights and as the participants seemed to consider it having a good time. But within three years from the time of Mr. White's residence in the place, license was voted out, and with the exception of three or four years, has continued to be no-license until at the last election in 1901 the vote was three to one against the sale of liquor, with the natural result that Findley Lake is now one of the most quiet and peaceable villages in the county, and at the same time enjoying more and more the prosperity in business that the liquor traffic paralyzes, while the law is respected and the will of the people obeyed. But it required a determined persistent effort to bring this result about. In all his work to better the condition of the locality, and save our boys and girls from ruined lives, he has been aided and encouraged by his wife who has earnestly sympathized with him, and whose courage and faith has never faltered.

MRS. LIZZIE WILLARD WHITE.

Mrs. Lizzie Willard White was born in the Town of Mina, Chautauqua County, September 22, 1842. She was the daughter of Asher and Harriet Thompson. Her father coming from Oneida County in 1835 and taking up a farm near the center of the town, clearing it up, and as time passed, erecting buildings upon it, making a home out of the wilderness, where he lived until his death in the year 1894 at the age of eighty-six. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Shattuck, daughter of Sewell and Betsy Shattuck, who came from Vermont in 1820 and became residents of the town, Mr. Shattuck being a millright and built the first gristmill for Alexander Findley at Findley Lake, manufacturing the millstones from boulders in the vicinity, that was ever built in the town or possibly in the county.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Charles A. Willard February 27, 1862, whose parents, Jesse and Jane Willard, came to this place from England in 1827, and Mr. Willard was doubtless a descendant of the same family as Frances E. Willard, as he came from the same locality in England that her ancestors emigrated from—Horsmonden, Kent County. Mr. and Mrs. Willard continued to reside in Mina



EBENEZER SKELLIE



VOLNEY WHITE



MRS. LIZZIE WILLARD WHITE

during the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Willard, after their marriage, settled on a farm in the town, on which they lived until Mr. Willard's death in 1882. In 1887 she was united in marriage to Volney White and at this writing, June 22, 1903, are living at Findley Lake. Mrs. White was a constituent member of the United Brethren Church of Findley Lake, of which church she is still an active member. She has been an active and earnest member of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Brethren Church and since 1882 has been Treasurer of the Erie Branch of the society

and President of the local society. In 1887 she helped to organize the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Findley Lake and has been Secretary or Treasurer of same to the present time. Always active in church and temperance work, giving of time, thought and material aid at all times for the benefit of the community and the uplifting of the unfortunate. While never neglecting her cares and duties as wife and mother, her life has always been one of work, not waiting for some one else to do what needed to be done and that she could do herself.

POLAND.

BY CAPTAIN NEWEL CHENEY.

Poland was formed from Kennedy April 9, 1832. It is a southeastern town and comprises township two, range 10. It is moderately hilly and is traversed by the Conewango and Cassadaga Creeks, both large and crooked streams, which unite near the southern boundary. Extensive valleys border the creeks. Kennedy is the principal village. Poland Center and Clarkes Corners, formerly known as Mud Creek, are small hamlets. Levant and Waterboro were once places of some account. The Erie Railroad passes through the town in a southwesterly and northeasterly direction. The Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad crosses the southwestern part of the town. The first town meeting was held at the houses of A. McGleason and S. R. Gleason March 5, 1833. Nathaniel Fenton was elected Supervisor; Nelson Rowe, Town Clerk; Emory F. Warren, Henry M. Connell, Samuel Hitchcock and Melancthon Smith, Justices. The population of Poland in 1835, by the next census after it was organized, was nine hundred sixteen. In 1880 it was fifteen hundred thirty-nine, and in 1890 sixteen hundred eight. Kennedy Village in 1890 had a population of five hundred fourteen.

Poland was originally covered by dense forests of gigantic pines. It is related that Mr. Cheney of Kiantone, an early surveyor, on his way from Kiantone to Kennedy, used to stretch his chain each time on a fallen pine in Poland that measured two hundred sixty-eight feet in length. Daniel Gris-

wold gives these figures of the product of six hundred acres on lot twenty-one in Salamanca as an evidence of the enormous yield of these early forests: This tract averaged five trees of white pine to the acre and produced over six million five hundred thousand feet of lumber, while the hemlock made fully twice that quantity, making the average product per acre over thirty-three thousand feet. E. A. Ross, in his paper on early lumbering, says: "When we come to make an estimate of the amount of lumber made on the Cassadaga and its tributaries you can form some idea of the vast amount of lumber made on the upper Allegheny. As I make about eighteen mills putting lumber out of the Cassadaga, and allowing two hundred thousand for the smaller, and five million feet, which would make two hundred seventy-five to three hundred rafts, requiring five hundred fifty or six hundred men to run them to the mouth of the creek and half that number from there to the Allegheny. When all these men were mustered into service and put on their line of march, or drift, it took about all of the resources of the inhabitants along the streams to furnish them with food and lodging."

The magnificent timber of the region was in great variety and included, besides pine which grew most luxuriantly upon the deep drift soils next the lower valleys, the finest elm, maple, beech, oak, chestnut, and other timbers, which grew upon the highest lands. Many of the white pines measured from five to six feet in diameter, and no better pine

timber has ever been found than that which grew in the Towns of Poland and Carroll, in this county.

In the stone quarry at Kennedy is found, sandwiched between the rocks, a wide bed of sea shells several inches thick. Above this strata of shells is more than twenty feet of solid rock. These shells are the earliest evidence of animal life in this region. They belong to the class of sea mollusks called Brachiopods (or branching feet) and their clear imprint in the rocks may properly be called the first foot prints. Here they lived their natural lives for many generations in the bottom of the ancient sea that then covered this region, and were then buried under many feet of mud and sand.

After many thousands of years by some spasm of nature they were lifted up to their present position, thirteen hundred feet above the sea. This record of early life of millions of years ago, so well preserved and so plainly read in the rocks, makes the period covered by human monuments seem brief, indeed. For many other thousands of years following this uplift of the land, the region here was rough and rocky, with high, steep cliffs and deep canyons. The waters of this region found their way to the Allegany River, which then flowed along a deep channel near the present location of the Conewango, into a river that flowed to the north through Falconer, Cassadaga and Fredonia, and found its way to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence.

Along the narrow valley below the Kennedy stone quarry are many fragments of the local rocks, broken and worn, some showing the imprint of the sea shells. Scattered about near are pieces of granite, some quite large, and all much worn and rounded. These are the granite boulders, and we are confronted with the question—where did

these come from, and how did they get here?

This was a question that puzzled geologists for many years till solved by Professor Agassiz. His solution is so clear and so sustained by all the evidence, it is now universally accepted. These stray pieces of granite were broken from the gigantic ledges of Northern Canada and brought here by glaciers that extended from the northern regions all over this part of the continent during many thousands of years of wintry climate. These glaciers, hundreds of feet thick, set on their under surface with sand, gravel, and these same granite boulders we find strewn over the land and through the soil of the whole glaciated area, made the grinding force which cut down the rocky cliffs, filled the deep gorges and covered the whole surface with material for rich and enduring soils. The glaciers stopped the flow of water to the north, blocking the channel at Cassadaga, making a great lake of this region now drained by the Allegany and its branches until the water cut a channel through the rocky ridge below Irvine and reached the Ohio. The result of all this work of ice and water left this region covered with a rich soil, made from a ground mixture of all the rocks between here and Labrador. The highest lands are mostly covered with a boulder clay, while wide areas of drift lie in terraces, moraines and isolated knolls alongside the alluvial soils of the lower valleys, a most attractive topography for fine landscape effects and for thrifty industrial communities. Scattered through the gravelly deposits are now found many forms of coral and other fossils of great interest from the Niagara limestone and other rock formations to the north that were exposed to the carrying force of the glaciers.

The first white men to venture into this region were the French missionaries and traders. As early as 1626 Father de la Roche Daillon, a Recollect missionary, visited and wrote a description of the oil springs in New York and Western Pennsylvania. The names and acts of other early visitors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are known to history, but need not be recorded here.

In 1798-99-1800 Joseph Ellicott made survey of the lands of the Holland Land Company into townships, his office being then located on the present site of the Mansion House in Buffalo. One of his survey parties, under Amzi Atwater, in July, 1798, surveyed the line which now lies between Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, beginning at the Pennsylvania line and running north. This survey party was probably the first to note the extent and value of the pine timber in what is now the Towns of Carroll and Poland.

DR. KENNEDY AND THE FIRST SAWMILL IN POLAND.

On November 17, 1794, Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, an accomplished young physician of Philadelphia, whose father, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, had served as Surgeon General in the Revolutionary Army, and whose mother was a daughter of Dr. Ruston, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was appointed Surgeon of Captain Drury's command at Fort LeBoeuf. Governor Mifflin wrote to Captain Drury: "I have appointed Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, a young man of excellent character, Surgeon of your battalion; you will be pleased to receive him as my friend." In 1795 Doctor Kennedy accompanied the troops ordered to Warren to protect the surveyors who, under General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott, were surveying the site

of that town. One night while Ellicott and his surveyors were in camp there a terrific storm accompanied by thunder, lightning and wind came up the valley and prostrated everything in its path from the western part of the town site to Glade Run. The inmates of the camp, or shanty of poles and bark, fled for safety to a small sand bar or island at the river. Their shanty was blown down and two of their pack horses killed by the falling timber. That same year Doctor Kennedy built a sail boat at Presque Isle and in the autumn went in it to Philadelphia, having it carried around the Falls of Niagara and over the portage between the Oswego and Mohawk Rivers. He removed to Meadville in 1795 and was the first physician in Northwestern Pennsylvania. On the organization of Crawford County in 1800 he was appointed Prothonotary of the court which office he held till 1809. At the time of his appointment Crawford County included Erie, Venango and Warren. His name appears upon the assessment rolls of 1806 and 1807 as owner of several out lots in Warren. In 1803 Doctor Kennedy married Jane L., daughter of Andrew Ellicott, at that time Secretary of the Land Office of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, which was then the seat of the State Government. This incident placed Doctor Kennedy on most friendly relations with Joseph Ellicott, the agent of the Holland Land Company, as indicated by letters now found in the library of the Buffalo Historical Society. He and his new wife visited Joseph Ellicott at Batavia in June of that year on their way to Meadville and on this visit discussed the matter of buying a tract of the fine pine timber and other lands of the Holland Land Company which Ellicott had already surveyed into townships and mapped. The most important event in the early history of Poland, and the first important commercial en-

terprise in Southern Chautauqua, was the building of the sawmill by Doctor Kennedy.

Doctor and Mrs. Kennedy returned to Lancaster that same summer. His letter to Joseph Ellicott, dated "Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1803," is in part as follows: "Dear Sir: We returned to Meadville in four days, after parting with our friends in Buffalo. Shortly after our return I sent a man to explore the Conewango Country who has returned. His account is such as would induce a number of persons in this country to emigrate thither as soon as a beginning is made. My principal object in sending to that country was to examine for a mill seat. He reports that one may be forced at considerable expense on the Conewango Creek about ten miles from its mouth. He believes the site will be near the northeast corner of township number two, tenth range, (Poland). In consequence of his report I will take one thousand acres at this place if you will make the terms easy. The land is not valuable for cultivation. The timber is the only inducement added to the seat for a sawmill. If your terms are such as will suit, will erect a sawmill there next summer. I will also take two or three hundred acres at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, and will erect a gristmill with a sufficient lock in the dam or race as soon as one thousand bushels of grain is raised in the neighborhood. I also want six hundred acres near the middle of the lake on the northeast side of township two, range twelve. This piece of land is intended for a farm for an industrious man who will settle there in the spring."

Dr. Kennedy's next letters were from Meadville. He wrote a long letter under date of March 15, 1804, from that place. On May 10th of that year he wrote a letter of recommendation for James Dunn, "a man of some property and extensive connections," who had "supported a good character where he formerly resided, and since his arrival here it has been unimpeachable." Mr. Dunn, who was the first settler of Po-

land, came from the Susquehanna, at or near Great Island, August 3, 1804. Dr. Kennedy gave another letter of introduction and recommendation for Alexander McIntyre, who was about to leave Meadville to buy land from Mr. Ellicott. Mr. McIntyre is the one who first settled at the head of Chautauqua Lake. In the same letter he wrote: "The sawmill on the Conewango Branch will be agoing sometime this fall. The timber is all prepared for the dam and mill and the hands will return there in a few days, they having been home to their harvesting. We have been looking for you at this place."

Under date September 19, 1804, he wrote that his milldam at the Conewango would be large and expensive, upwards of twenty rods long and in some parts between nine and ten feet high."

Dr. Kennedy in 1805 began building a mill at Kennedyville to manufacture lumber for transportation down the river. This was the first work begun of the settlement of Poland and the southern towns. Dr. Kennedy built a double sawmill at Kennedyville, and subsequently, in a lean to addition, a gristmill, with one run of stone made of common rock. The undertaking required considerable financial ability and much enterprise to send a force of men into the depths of the unbroken forest, and to furnish supplies for his workmen and material for his mill. These he was compelled to transport up the Allegany and Conewango in keelboats.

Under date of November 24, 1805, after mentioning that a mail was established between Amsterdam (Buffalo) and Erie, he says: "It is my intention to say that boats of twenty-five or thirty tons may be navigated from the State of New York by way of Conewango Creek, the Allegheny and the Ohio, and then to New Orleans, where, if I am correctly informed, I will find a good market for pine boards at twenty-five

and thirty dollars per M." On January 27, 1807, Dr. Kennedy wrote to Mr. Ellicott a letter opening as follows: "I wrote to you about two weeks since under cover to James Stevens, Esq. In that letter I gave you my reasons for so doing, to wit, that I suspected some misconduct in some of the post offices on the route from this to Batavia. That opinion still remains unabated."

Dr. Kennedy refers in one of his letters to measures contemplated to render the shipping of salt practicable over the Conewango and the outlet of Chautauqua Lake. These are among the earliest suggestions relating to the transportation of salt through the county: "There are two men at this place who are largely engaged in the salt trade. I have mentioned to them the route through the Chautauqua outlet and the east branch of the Conewango. They are anxious to know whether you will aid in clearing the navigation of one or both of these streams. I was at Chautauqua last summer and thought that three hundred fifty or four hundred dollars would make the outlet navigable for boats to carry one hundred fifty to two hundred barrels of salt to Cassadaga; from thence there will be no difficulty." He says further that he has "ordered driftwood to be cut on the Conewango. A short distance above my dam dead water commences and continues for two day's paddle in the canoes, possible up to the Susquehanna road; from thence to the mouth of the Cattaraugus it is said to be but sixteen miles. The price of transportation of a barrel of salt across is two dollars and fifty cents." In a letter dated May 12, 1807, Dr. Kennedy says: "Should you come to my mill I think you would best procure an Indian to conduct you, as you may possibly mistake and take the path to Cassadaga Lake. You will be able to reach the mill in less than a day from the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek." From Meadville he writes September 29, 1807: "I have completed a handsome bridge at Conewango, one

hundred eighty-two feet long, handsomely framed and of the best material, and a barn forty by thirty-two feet. Work has built a good house twenty by thirty feet. Lamberton has been surveying. Mr. Work wishes me to inform you that he wishes to commence his location on the northeast side of the outlet, adjoining Wilson, and on the other side as low down as opposite Culbertson, sixty or one hundred rods from the mouth of the Cassadaga, which will probably join the lot on which Fenton (Governor Fenton's father) lives, and to extend up that side six or eight lots." While the mills were being built Edward Shillitto and his family resided there and boarded Kennedy's hands. He was the first settler of Poland having a family. The hands were merely transient workmen. Dr. Kennedy was never a resident of the town but lived at Meadville until his death in 1813.

Edward Work, between whom and Dr. Kennedy there existed a strong friendship and intimate business relations, superintended the running of much of the lumber manufactured at this mill. At Pittsburg the lumber was placed upon flat-bottomed boats, mostly made at Kennedy's mills, and run to New Orleans. The sale of the boards the first year was made by Mr. Work, who, in 1808, built sawmills on the outlet of Chautauqua Lake near the eastern boundary of Poland. When his mill was completed he "run boards from his mill to New Orleans in the manner he had done from Kennedy's mills. A change, however, had taken place in the navigation of the Mississippi. When his boats arrived at Natchez he added to his lading bales of cotton, to the extent of the capacity of his boat, receiving a dollar per bale for freight to New Orleans for that carried under deck, and seventy-five cents for that on deck. The empty boats were sold at New Orleans for lumber for more than their

cost. Work finished boards at his mill for seventy-five cents a hundred feet to finish the log houses of early settlers, and his little gristmill with common rock stones made excellent flour from good grain. When at home he was usually his own miller."

In 1804 Messrs. Kennedy and Work bought of the Holland Land Company, land on both sides of the Cassadaga below Dexterville, also a tract of valuable timber land east of the Cassadaga and Levant along the Kennedy Road. In 1808 they made an important improvement in Poland by opening a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mills, and building the first bridge across the Cassadaga. It was erected about one-fourth of a mile above the present village of Levant. The road thus made extended the most of the way north of the present road to Kennedy and over much more hilly ground. It passed by the former residence of Woodley W. Chandler and crossed Cheney's brook half a mile north of N. E. Cheney's residence and Eliakim Crosby's tavern, and intersected the present road near Kennedy. All of these improvements were made in Poland before any assault was begun upon the forest of pines that stood tall and dense upon the site of Jamestown. Upon the division of the lands owned by Kennedy and Work after their decease, the heirs of Kennedy took the lands lying east of the Cassadaga. The mill property at Kennedy was sold by them in 1831 to Richard P. Marvin of Jamestown, and his brother Erastus of Dryden. Erastus came to Kennedy and soon their father followed him. In 1832 Erastus and his father died. R. P. Marvin soon sold the plant to Guy C. Irvine and Robert Falconer, who built a gristmill there. It was subsequently rebuilt by Jones & Stillwell. It next passed into the hands of Seth W. Chandler, who sold it to Daniel Griswold and William T. Falconer, who

rebuilt it in 1886, and sold it January 1, 1871, to Wellington H. Griffith. It was burned within a year and a new one was erected on the same site by Mr. Griffith.

Dr. Kennedy's mill on the Cone-wango stood on the site of the present mill at Kennedy, now owned by Ira C. Nichols, and the dam crossed the creek against the upper side of the mill. Some of the decayed timbers of the original dam are still found in the bank of the stream. A few years since, Mr. Nichols, the present owner, cleared the channel of the creek where the dam stood and moved a large log and some spiles which disclosed how the original dam was constructed. This log, about forty feet long, was sunken across the bed of the stream and held in place by stakes. Piles about two inches thick by five to six inches in width and six to seven feet long, were driven at an angle and close together into the bed of the stream so that their upper ends rested against the faced side of this log, which held the stakes in line and in exact position and made a solid and close wall. On top of this bed sill other timbers faced to match were laid and held in place by being framed at their ends into long timbers reaching to the bank on either side. This timber dam was strengthened and made tight by brush and soil and a waste passage constructed in it for the surplus water. A lock for the passage of boats fifty feet long was built against the left side of the stream at the south end of the dam. Daniel Griswold, Curtis Debell and others now living remember fishing in this lock when they were boys. It had been then many years in disuse and was much decayed. When Mr. Nichols rebuilt his mill he found the bed sills and other timbers of the original mill, built seventy-five years before, still quite sound. They all bore the ax marks of hewn timber. The mill irons

were brought by boat from Pittsburg. John Simpson, for many years a resident of Poland, says that in 1831 he worked on the mill for Forbes and Runion. The mill was run night and day through the year except about a month in the spring. The mill then cut about three million feet each year. In their last year the mill cut three million six hundred sixty thousand feet, which Mr. Simpson helped to measure. There were two upright saws in the mill that did this work with a full set of hands to each saw. This lumber was then estimated to be worth, in the raft at the mill, six dollars per thousand feet.

Dr. Kennedy died at Meadville in 1813. His children and heirs were Andrew E. Kennedy, a Surgeon in the United States Navy, born in 1804, died at Batavia in the Island of Java, 1833; Sarah Ann, born 1806, married Augustus Colsen in 1825, died 1862; Samuel Ruston, born 1807, died 1834; Thomas Ryland, born 1808, died 1832; Joseph C. G., born 1813, was appointed Superintendent of the Census of 1850 by President Taylor and of the census of 1860 by President Buchanan. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Statistical Congress at Brussels and subsequently to that of Paris. In 1856 he was Secretary of the United States at the World's Fair at London. His son, Joseph M. Kennedy, grandson of Dr. Kennedy, served as Captain and Major in the Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry during the Civil War.

Little is known of those who worked on the mills previous to about 1840. Edward Shillito with his family lived at the mills and boarded Kennedy's workmen while building the mill and for several years after. He then bought land at what is now Levant where he afterwards resided. Potatoes and other vegetables were grown at the mills for table use. At the raising of the mill frame in 1805, men came up the Conewango

in canoes from as far away as Warren and beyond. Meat, whiskey and other supplies en route by boat being delayed, Shillito killed a yearling heifer for the occasion. The whiskey arrived in time for the celebration. No doubt Shillito lived in the house of hewn logs before mentioned and which in later years was known as the mill house. This house disappeared some years since. A well near the house still marks the spot. In 1823 when Seymour Saxton's family moved in and settled on Indian Run, about three miles from Kennedy's mills, a Mr. Penoyer was running the mills for the Kennedy heirs. From 1827 to 1831 Forbes and Runion ran the mills. Abial Elkins moved from Canada to Levant about 1828 and worked on the mills there two years for Alvin Plumb. He then, about 1830, moved to Kennedy's mills where he lived in the mill house and ran the mills until 1842, except two years. In 1837-8 Joseph Clark ran the mills for Guy C. Irvine and lived in the house built by Augustus Colsen.

Augustus Colsen, who married the daughter of Dr. Kennedy, was the son of a Lutheran minister who emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1810 and moved with his family to Meadville in 1815. Augustus was twelve years old when he came to the United States. In the early twenties he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1826, the next year after his marriage, he moved to take charge of the Conewango mills, where he built a commodious frame house of two stories. This house stood on the lot where Delos Merritt now resides. About 1876 this house was moved back forty or fifty rods to the north on Langdon Street, where it is still used as a residence. Mr. Colsen remained at the mills till the sale of the mills and lands to Richard P. Marvin, in 1832. Dr. Kennedy held his title by contract. The first deed to

these lands was given by the Holland Company to Richard P. Marvin. Mr. Marvin's father and mother moved into the house Colsen had built and his brother Erastus was associated with him in the business of conducting the mills and also a store. The dam built by Dr. Kennedy had made a pond of water covering over one hundred acres. This pond was the cause of much malarial fever which, about this time, became very malignant. Mr. Marvin's parents and brother all died there that summer of 1832. These misfortunes changed the plans of Mr. Marvin, who had planned to buy more timber land and build up a town at his mills. Already there was a considerable population with two hotels, two or three stores, two small tanneries, a blacksmith shop near the front of the present cemetery conducted by a Mr. Sawyer, father of Philetus Sawyer afterwards United States Senator from Wisconsin, a chair shop conducted by Chester A. Lillie, and other industries. Many laborers were employed on the mills and in cutting and hauling logs, some of whom had families living there. Keel boats come up from Pittsburg and French Creek with merchandise, including flour, pork, dried fruits, sugar, whiskey, tobacco, cloth, glass, nails, etc., and some of them passing through the lock at the dam ran up the Conewango as far as Cherry Creek. Settlers were moving in and clearing farms on adjoining lands. The place had become widely known as Kennedys Mills, with the prospect of growing into a large town. The township of Poland was formed from Ellicott April 9, 1832, the same year and month that Mr. Marvin bought the mills, and the first town meeting was appointed to be held at Kennedys Mills the next March, 1833. In September, 1832, Mr. Marvin sold his mill property and lands to Beardsley and Morse who sold in 1833 to Guy C. Irvine,

Rufus Weatherby and Robert Falconer. These men held the title till about 1850. Many village lots had been laid out on the south side of the Conewango, a cemetery near the present residence of Charles Akins' family, and a town hall built opposite the present residence of Alonzo Bain. Mr. Marvin held the title to a number of these lots after selling his mill property.

The continuance of much sickness made the place unattractive and many thrifty families moved away. The place gained a bad name as the residence and resort of criminals and men of bad reputation. The town meetings were moved to Poland Center, where they were held for twenty-five or thirty years. Among people of surrounding communities, feeling became so intense over the bad sanitary conditions caused by the great mill pond that, in 1848, a number of men assembled at the mills and tore the dam away. In 1851 Laurens A. Langdon and William T. Falconer succeeded to the ownership, Falconer by inheritance from his father and Langdon by purchase from the Weatherby heirs. Mr. Langdon moved with his family from Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, made the Colsen house his residence and proceeded to build a mill race of over a mile in length, with a head gate which did away with the dam and pond. Since that time the place has greatly improved. Besides the sawmill, a large flouring mill, a feed mill and a planing mill now use the water power. The white pine has almost entirely disappeared, but the sawmill still does a large business in manufacturing lumber, largely from other kinds of timber. It is a safe estimate that this mill has cut one hundred million feet of lumber from the white pine of the Town of Poland near Kennedy, besides a large amount brought from Cattaraugus County, since the mill was built. About 1840 the name of the post office was

changed to Kennedyville, though many of the early settlers still continued to write and say Kennedys Mills. In 1852 Harry Abbott sold his farm in Busti and moved into the hotel at Kennedyville where he kept a temperance house and was made Postmaster. The name of the post office was then changed to Falconer in compliment to William T. Falconer, who then owned a half interest in the sawmill and a large tract of land adjoining the village, and to his father, who had been a prominent citizen of Warren, was then living in Sugargrove and had owned large interests at Warren, Jamestown and Sugargrove, as well as in the mill property at Kennedyville. When the railroad was built through in 1859 the railroad station, at the request of William Reynolds of Meadville, was named Kennedy and the name of the post office soon followed. In place of canoes and keel boats propelled by hand, two railroads now furnished transportation and excellent passenger service. The village has grown to a population of about six hundred with two telephone lines serving over fifty local patrons, three rural mail delivery routes serving the thrifty farming communities who find here a market for their products and quick communication with the commercial world, and the place still, most appropriately, retains the name of Kennedy from the accomplished Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy who built the first mill here and established the first important commercial enterprise in Southern Chautauqua one hundred years ago.

Robert Falconer, of Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, was the owner of a large tract of land in Poland. His son, W. T. Falconer, was a merchant, lumber dealer and one of the most influential citizens of the town. He was born in Sugargrove April 1, 1824, and came to Poland about 1850. He married Miss

Jenny Daily of Brocton, in 1867. He has been Supervisor five years.

The mills of Kennedy and the lumber business first attracted settlers to Poland. Of the early purchases in 1808, Gideon Gilson bought on lot fifty-one, James Culbertson, fifty-eight; in 1809, Stephen Hadley bought on fifty-nine, John Owen, fifty-seven; in 1810, John Brown, lot fifty-seven; Colt and Marlin, forty-two. These lands were all in the southwest part of Poland. In October, 1813, Nathan Lasall bought near the center of the town, on thirty-seven and forty-five, Poland Center. In 1814 Aaron Forbes took up land on fifty-seven, James Hall, fifty-four, Ebenezer Cheney, fifty-eight, James Herriot, thirty-four. The same year Ira Owen, at Clark's Corners, and Ethan Owen near him on lot twenty-one. In 1816 Elias Tracy took up lands on lot forty-nine and in 1817 on lot forty-one, Nicholas Dolloff, thirty-three, and Aaron Taylor, twenty-six. Aaron Forbes settled on lot fifty-seven in the southwest part of the town, where he resided at his death. Ezra Smith also settled on lot fifty-seven. He was born in Burlington, Otsego County, in 1832, married Hannah Peck, of Ellicott. Mrs. Smith was born in 1810. Asa and Esther Smith, the parents of Ezra Smith, were born in Haddam, Connecticut. The former died in 1856; the latter at the age of one hundred two years and four months. Of Ezra's children were: William, Irwin, Emily, (who became the wife of Samuel Halladay, and after her death, her sister Matilda became his second wife); Francis, the wife of T. F. VanDusen, of Jamestown; and Minerva, Mrs. A. D. Hunt. Among the early settlers in the southwest part were Luther Lydell, from Otsego County, about 1830 on lot fifty-nine, where he died. Elias Tracy settled on lot forty-nine. His sons were Wayne, Elias and Hatch. Hannah, one of his daughters

married William H. Fenton of Dexter-ville. Joshua Woodward from Otsego County, came about 1816 with his sons, Reuben, Royal, Lewis, Pierce and Hiram. Pierce Woodward was four years Supervisor. Ira Kimball was also an early settler who did good work in developing the town. B. B. Kimball is his son.

Horace Hartson settled in the western part of the town, on lot sixty near Levant. He resided with his son William in Poland until his decease. Other sons were Orsell H. and George. Ephraim L. Nickerson, between Poland Center and Levant, manufactured brick with profit.

In the northwestern part of the town Amos Fuller settled upon lot forty-six. Jeremiah Gifford Hotchkiss about 1830 settled on lot fifty-five. Elihu Gifford, lot fifty-five. David Tucker, lot forty-eight. He married Miss Montgomery. His daughter, Nancy A., married Isaac Cobb of Gerry. Mr. Tucker was several years Supervisor of Poland. He died in Cattaraugus County in 1894.

In the northern part of the town Eliab Wheelock, from Oneida County, settled on lot thirty-nine. He had sons: William, Orrin E. and Horace F. Norton B. Bill was a native of New England, came from Genesee County about 1830 and settled on lot forty-six and died there. His daughter, Emily, married Harvey Forbes and died in Poland. Malvina married Arad Fuller. Ruth married Darius Wyman. Amos married Artemisia Smith and lived on the homestead of his father. Julia married Emory Woodward, and Mary, Miles Tracy.

In the central part of the town Charles F. Wolcott settled on lot thirty-seven. Ebenezer Cheney, about 1830, on lot thirty-seven. His son, Nelson E., married Hannah Merrill of Carroll. Of their children Emory was a physi-

cian. Newel was a Captain in the Ninth Cavalry and served in the Civil War. He has been Supervisor of Poland two years and in 1886 was a Member of Assembly for the Second District of Chautauqua County. Addison H. Phillips settled on lot twenty-eight.

In the eastern part of the town Amasa Ives, from Madison County, settled on lot three. Obediah Jenks, from Essex County, lot twenty. A sawmill was built at Mud Creek, now Clarks Corners, by Isaac Young about 1820, and afterward sold by him to Daniel Wheeler and by him to Henry N. Hunt and by Hunt to Albert Russell and afterward discontinued. Joseph Clark, a well known early settler, for many years kept a tavern near this sawmill on Mud Creek. John Miller, about 1831, settled on lot five. Henry Nelson Hunt was born in Rutland County, Vermont, March 5, 1808, son of Elnathan Hunt and Sybil Lincoln. His father moved to Genesee County when Henry was three years old, and died there at the age of seventy-three. Henry Hunt was twice married and reared a large family. He was engaged extensively in the lumber business for a number of years but later gave his attention to farming. He served as Supervisor of the town two terms and held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of terms.

In the southeastern part of the town Elihu Barber settled on lot three. At an early day a sawmill and gristmill was built in the northeastern part of the Town of Waterboro. The gristmill was burned and the sawmill went into disuse. Josiah Miles and Daniel Wheeler built a sawmill near Conewango which was rebuilt and owned by Charles Clark. John Merrill built a sawmill on Mud Creek on lot three. Nicholas Dolloff built a sawmill on the Conewango in the southern part of the town, which is operated at present.

Dr. Samuel Foote, brother of Judge E. T. Foote, is said to have been the first physician in Poland, and Dr. Nelson Rowe the next. Dr. William Smith came about 1840, and died at Kennedy. His son, Summer A., was druggist and Postmaster at Kennedy, and served three years in the Civil War. His son Henry died in the war. Three other sons reside in the town. Later physicians were Drs. James H. Monroe, Ingraham, J. W. Button and Early. Many Swedes have come in recent years.

CHURCHES.

The Kennedy Baptist Church was organized January 30, 1836, with twenty-two members. Rev. B. Braman was first pastor. A meeting house was built in 1868.

The Methodist Protestants were here early. In May, 1839, Rev. James Covell organized a society at the school house in District number Four and the next year Rev. O. C. Payne from Fredonia formed one in District Eleven. For a time they were very flourishing.

Poland Free Church at Kennedy, organized in 1856, built a church the next year.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Levant was early organized by Rev. Emory Jones. A church was built in 1872.

SUPERVISORS.

Nathaniel Fenton, 1834; Summer Allen, 1834-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-46-64; W. W. Chandler, 1843-44; Henry N. Hunt, 1845-54-55; David Tucker, 1847-48; Pierce Woodward, 1849-50-57-58; Eliakim Crosby, 1851-52; M. W. Smith, 1853; Galusha M. Wait, 1856;

William M. Falconer, 1859-60-61-62-63; Daniel Griswold, 1865-66-67-68; Harvey S. Elkins, 1869-70-71-72; Josiah H. Monroe, 1873-74-77-78-79-80-81-82; Amos Bill, 1875-83; Ira C. Nichols, 1884-86-87-88-90-92-93; Lyman F. Weeden, 1891; Newel Cheney, 1885-89; E. F. Rowley, 1894-95; John F. Anderson, 1896-97-98-00-01-02-03-04-05.

Of these Supervisors the first, Nathaniel Fenton, was born in New England in 1763, came to Poland about 1823. Fanny, one of his daughters, married Gen. Horace Allen, and Fluvanna, Summer Allen. Summer Allen was born in Otsego County, February 3, 1804, and came to Poland in 1818. He was the son of Phineas Allen and brother of Gen. Horace Allen. Woodley W. Chandler was born in Virginia, February 14, 1800. He resided successively in Tennessee, New Orleans and Cincinnati and early came to Poland. He married Phebe, the daughter of Abraham Winsor. He died April 22, 1854. Eliakim Crosby was born in Oneida County, removed to Poland in 1829 and settled on lot thirty-seven, at Poland Center, where he kept a public house. He held nearly every town office. Harvey S. Elkins was born in Poland, November 26, 1835. He was a merchant of Kennedy for five years. He has been Superintendent of the Poor of the county and Supervisor of Poland four years. His wife was Maria Nichols. After her death he married Jennie Stratton. Daniel Griswold was born in Wyoming County, New York, February 1, 1830, came to Poland in 1831 or 1832. In 1868 he married Martha, daughter of John Townsend. He was an extensive lumberman, and has been Supervisor of Poland and Ellicott and Jamestown, and is President of Chautauqua County National Bank.

NORTON B. BILL.

Norton B. Bill was born in Hampden County, Massachusetts, December 26, 1794, and died October 26, 1871, in the Town of Poland. He was the son of Jonathan and Acenith Bill, both being natives of Massachusetts and both dying at the residence of their son, Joseph in the Town of Poland. The father, Jonathan, was born in 1756; he was an artificer or worker in iron. At the revolt of the Colonies he joined the Continental Army and served upwards of seven years—was at Bunker Hill, marched with Benedict Arnold to Quebec and was at the storming of that city, and was at Trenton, Monmouth and Valley Forge, and with his sons, Norton B. and Joseph, came to Poland

**NORTON B. BILL**

where he died in 1843. Mr. Bill came to Poland in 1829 and purchased the land that is still occupied by his son Amos, built a log house and made a "chopping." He then returned to his family and in 1830, the following year, with his family took possession of the home in the forest. Mr. Bill was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and of course had much to do aside from farm work. He was married in Otsego County to Cementha Ransom, who was born April 5, 1801, and died September 3, 1880. They had seven children: Emily, married James H. Forbes; Melvina, married Arad Fuller; Oscar, died in infancy; Ruth, married Darius Wyman; Amos, married Artemisia Smith; Julia, married Emory Woodard; Mary, married Miles Tracy. He was

ever a hard working settler, winning the respect of the entire neighborhood and maintaining the confidence of all until his death. He was never a politician or office seeker, but served his town as Assessor and Commissioner of Highways only as a matter of business. He served his country during the War of 1812, and for more than a year was on special service, being detailed to carry mail and dispatches between Utica and Sacketts Harbor and other points in Central New York. After the war he was commissioned a Lieutenant, and was later commissioned a Captain by Governor Clinton. During the Morgan excitement Captain Bill's company of minute men was ordered out for duty and served some days at and around Batavia.

THE CHENEY FAMILY AND OTHERS.

The family name of Cheney has been traced to one who came to England with William, Duke of Normandy, (William, the Conqueror), and under him took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066. Chene is the French for oak and is, no doubt, the origin of the name Cheney. In those early times family names were usually taken from the character of the locality, from the occupation, or from some similar association. Cheneys of this Norman ancestry are still living in many counties of England; some as farmers, some tradesmen, some artisans and some as peers with coats of arms and large estates.

"Short Chapters on Great Subjects," by Anthony Froude, contains a chapter of the estates at "Cheneys" held by the Duke of Bedford and a history of the Russell family. Froude states that the wife of Sir Guy Sapcote of Huntingdonshire was a Cheney. Their daughter, Anne, Countess of Bedford, married the first Sir John Russell and through her these large estates at Cheney's came into the hands of the present owners. She built a chapel there in 1556 and is buried in it with others of the Russell family. "Cheneys" is in Buckinghamshire, four miles from Rickmanworth on the road to Amersham. The Duke of Bedford, just died, was George William Francis Lockville Russell, Fourth Duke of Bedford.

The Cheneys of New England ancestry are descendants of John and William Cheney, who came from England in 1635 and lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, now a part of

the City of Boston. They and their wives became members of the Presbyterian Church at Roxbury, of which Rev. John Eliot was then pastor. Among the descendants of John Cheney are Ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire and John Vance Cheney, the poet. The Cheneyes in Chautauqua County are descendants of William Cheney. Besides other children, there was a William in each of the first four successive generations and an Ebenezer in each of the next two. For the purpose of this sketch these may be known as follows: William 1, William 2, William 3, William 4, Ebenezer 5, Ebenezer 6.

William 4 was born at Mendon February 7, 1704; married Joanna Thayer May 20, 1726, and died July 18, 1756. He was a farmer and builder and served as Clerk of the Town of Milford, taken from Mendon, from the date of its organization till 1747. At the time of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the first battle of the War of the Revolution, Caleb Cheney, a son of William 4, was a Lieutenant of Capt. William Jennison's Second Company of Mendon Minute Men, in which his brother William served as a private, and which on that day, marched to the scene of conflict at Cambridge and Roxbury. Many of the Cheneyes served in the Colonial Wars and in the War of the Revolution. In the list of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors who served during the War of the Revolution there are eighty-nine Cheneyes.

Ebenezer Cheney 5 enlisted from Mendon April 27, 1760, at the age of eighteen years, and served as Sergeant in Capt. William Jones' company under General Amhearst at Ticonderoga in the French and Indian War. He married Abigail Thompson in 1760, and for his second wife Hannah Gould, in 1776. He and his youngest brother, Levi, moved from Milford to North Orange, Massachusetts, in 1776. In a notice of a family gathering at the residence of Nathaniel Cheney, North Orange, by L. W. Cheney Cramer, printed in the Milford Journal for February 3, 1872, it is stated that "Ebenezer and Levi Cheney, brothers, from Milford, became extensive owners of the soil at North Orange; Ebenezer, the father of twenty-three children, and Levi of fourteen; Ebenezer dying at the age of eighty-two years and Levi of ninety-seven." It is said of the family of twenty-three, five withdrew at an early age to make room for the Joneses, Halls and Davises, leaving only eighteen to help con-

tinue the Cheney families. One daughter married Zina Goodell and has many descendants, some of whom have been distinguished for inventive talent, notably Abner Cheney Goodell, a distinguished inventor and expert mechanic, born at North Orange, Massachusetts, February 9, 1805, and lived to be past ninety-two years of age.

Ebenezer 6 also served in the War of the Revolution. In 1776, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted for nine months and marched to Crown Point. Enlisting again in 1779, at the age of seventeen, he served for a time in Col. Samuel Williams' Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. From that regiment he enlisted September 22, 1779, as a private in Capt. Samuel Healey's company, Col. John Jacob's regiment of the Continental Army, and was upon the same ground at Ticonderoga that his father had been nineteen years before. He enlisted again as a private in Capt. Benjamin Heywood's company, Sixth Regiment. In 1785 he married Anna Nelson of Milford and in 1786 moved from Warwick to Wardsboro, Vermont. He built the first sawmill at East Dover, then a part of Wardsboro, where power was derived from a fine waterfall. Most of the sawing timber here was pine and spruce. The mill had a run of stone for grinding corn and rye. All his children, three sons and five daughters, were born here. While living here his father visited him, riding on horseback from North Orange, a distance of about fifty miles.

Ebenezer Cheney made several trips to Canada and to the Holland purchase in New York, to find better land. In June, 1808, he, Nathan Lazell and Silas Stearns, left Dover on horseback with the intention of going to the Western Reserve in Ohio. They started in June, traveled the usual route to Buffalo and thence along the lake to the Cross Roads, (now Westfield), where they staid over night. Here they met Joseph Aiken who settled on the Stillwater, now a part of the Kent farm in the Town of Busti, and Cheney and Lazell were persuaded to go with him to see the lands there. Stearns went on to Ohio. After looking over the country along the Stillwater with Aiken Lazell took up lot number thirty-seven adjoining Aiken's on the north where Martin Boyd afterward lived many years, and made a fine farm. Cheney decided to take certain lots. They then returned to Vermont by the way of Batavia where the Holland Land Company's office was located. Arrived at the land office, Cheney found that the land



NELSON E. CHENEY.

he had decided upon had been taken by others. He then decided to take lot forty-five next west of Lazell's and one-half of lot twenty-eight next east of Aiken's, now in the Town of Kiantone. (See Turner's History of the Holland Purchase p. 529.) Joseph Aiken, Ebenezer Cheney and Nathan Lazell appear as purchasers for the year 1808 in township one, range eleven.

In the early summer of 1810 Ebenezer Cheney came again from Vermont with Elijah Braley and William Sears, the latter having married Cheney's oldest daughter, Ruby. Sears took up lot eleven, on which is now the Village of Kiantone. Braley took the north half of lot ten, next south of Sears'. Cheney took lot twelve, one-half of lot thirteen and one hundred fifty acres of lot three in the same neighborhood. Cheney staid several weeks that summer helping Sears build a frame house, clearing space for the house on the point of land between the two ravines that join just before crossing the road in the Village of Kiantone. Sears afterward kept tavern a number of years and the place was known as Searsburg.

In 1811 Mr. Cheney took up lots twenty, thirty-seven and two-thirds of lot forty-five, township two, range ten, now in the Town of Poland. Nathan Lazell also took land here that year, built a house on the east part of lot twenty, township one, range eleven, where Slocum afterward lived. When Cheney was about starting back to Vermont that fall he could not find his horses, and after a search through the forests of three or four weeks he went all the way back on foot. The horses were found and taken to him. In 1812 Nelson E. Cheney, the oldest son, then eighteen years of age, came with his father from Vermont. They left Dover in June with a horse and cart. They brought several axes, made at Mendon, Massachusetts, which were roughly forged and cost two dollars each. It took a man and boy a whole day to grind one to an edge. They also brought other tools and a quantity of apple seeds. At Troy they bought a few nails, at a shilling a pound. The nails were cut by machinery from a bar of iron and headed by hand in a vise. When they reached Buffalo Creek they stayed one day with Asa Jones, who married Hannah Nelson, a sister of Ebenezer Cheney's wife. They took a new route from Buffalo Creek which led past Bear Lake and struck Chautauqua Lake at Daniel Cheney's where they staid over night. This Daniel Cheney who

was then eighty-four years old, was the fifth generation from the immigrant ancestor William 1 through his son Thomas as follows: William 1, Thomas 2, William 3, Abiel 4, Daniel 5. He was born December 25, 1728, in Pomfret, Connecticut, where he resided till after the Revolution, when he moved to Pittstown, New York, then to Chautauqua County, where he "located" a tract of five hundred acres upon the east shore of Chautauqua Lake, nearly all of which is now owned by Asa Cheney and his sons in Ellery. Asa Cheney is the eighth generation from William 1.

In 1813 James Hall moved from Vermont and Ebenezer Cheney and his second son, Levi, came with Hall, who then moved into his log house. That summer this house was burned, together with Hall's household goods, and the rye harvested from the field on lot twelve. Mr. Hall was away and Mrs. Hall had gone with her young child to visit her sister, Mrs. Sears, but returned in time to see the roof on fire. She lay down her child and hastened forward to save something from the burning house. Two men near the house threatened her life if she came further, and she took her child and went to the Sears home. This child was Abigail Peace Hall, who afterward married Benjamin T. Morgan of Kiantone and was a sister of the late Lewis Hall of Jamestown and of Elial F. Hall of New York. It was thought that the men who burned the house were robbers who had rummaged the premises.

Ebenezer Cheney moved from Vermont with his family in February, 1814. The family then consisted of the father, aged fifty-two; the mother, aged forty-seven, and six children, Nelson E., aged twenty; Levi, aged sixteen; Anna, aged fourteen; Abigail, aged eleven; Maria, aged seven, and Seth, aged four. They left Dover with horses and two sleighs carrying the family and two loads of goods. There were bows over the sleighs on which to spread canvas to protect them from storms. A man from Marlboro, Vermont, was hired to bring one load. At one tavern where the Cheneys stayed over night the landlord's hogs got into the barn where the sleighs were stored and destroyed nearly all their provisions.

A good joke is told on the now wealthy and beautiful City of Rochester, that some of her first families, (first settlers) largely subsisted on the provisions they stole from the wagons of passing emigrants.

The Cheney family lived in a log house that Mr. Cheney had caused to be built on lot twelve until 1817, when the family moved to Jamestown into a house Mr. Cheney had built on the west side of Pine street, above Second street. It was while he lived in the log house that Mr. Cheney lost twelve hundred dollars by the cotton factory scheme in Jamestown. In 1814 or 1815 a chartered company of which James Prendergast was President, built a cotton factory in Jamestown, where the stone gristmill now stands. Mr. Prendergast, it is related sent W. H. Fenton to Mr. Cheney, asking him to invest in the enterprise. He hunted around his log house, got twelve hundred dollars, which he tied in a red bandana handkerchief, walked to Jamestown and gave Mr. Prendergast the money, who gave his note for the amount. After Mr. Prendergast had signed his name to a note, old Doctor Prendergast suggested that he write the word "agent" after it. Mr. Cheney did not object. The stockholders began to find that they could not run the family and backed out. James Prendergast had never given the title to the lands, and so got the building. The sash and doors which had not been put in place, were sold on an execution issued in favor of Horatio Dix, who helped build the structure. The stockholders were all the Prendergasts, Jedediah, Martin and Mathew, Lyon of Mayville, Jedediah Tracy, William Bemus, Judge Campbell and Mr. Ray of Westfield. But very little money had been paid in. Mr. Cheney made an effort to recover through the courts, but the decisions were against him.

It was in 1817, while the family was living on Pine Street that Anna was married to Elial T. Foote. At this time Nelson E. Cheney had a compass and chain and was employed by Daniel Wallis and Gen. Horace Allen, then Road Commissioners of the Town of Ellicott, to assist in locating several roads. They surveyed and located the Warren and the Sugargrove roads both from Jamestown to the state line, which was then the south line of Ellicott, the Dunkirk road as far as the foot of Oak Hill where the Moons had settled on Moon Run, the road leading east as far as Worksburg and a road from Busti Corners to Chautauqua Lake. Nelson E. Cheney and his father also made the first survey of the present road from the Cassadaga at Levant east to the Cattaraugus County line. A little later they surveyed the road from Poland Center up

Mud Creek. N. E. Cheney was employed by Mr. Prendergast to build the first bridge across his mill race at the foot of Main Street in Jamestown.

Up to 1819 Ebenezer Cheney had been a large purchaser of lands from the Holland Land Company. Besides the lots mentioned he purchased in 1814 lots thirty-six, forty-six, forty-seven and fifty-four, township one, range ten, now in the Town of Carroll. These lots constituted a square block of land which now includes the north half of Frewsburg Village. He and his son spent much time in tracing lot lines and looking over the land and timber and available water power for mill sites. Much of this time was given for the benefit of new settlers, Mr. Cheney entertaining them and spending many days to help them to favorable locations.

Ebenezer Cheney and Nathan Lazell were the first of the many settlers from Wardsboro, Vermont, to visit this region and purchase lands. Among those who came here from Wardsboro at an early day were David Jones and his three sons, Benjamin, Levi and Joseph; Gen. Thomas W. and Charles R. Harvey; Samuel Hall and five brothers, William, James, Josiah, Elisha and Orris, and three sisters, Mrs. Emri Perry, Mrs. Dexter and Mrs. Ebenezer Davis; Samuel Davis and four sons, Ebenezer, Emri, Elisha and Adams; Paul Davis and three sons, Paul, Orie and Shepard, and one daughter, Mrs. Woodcock; Ezbai Kidder and two brothers, Seth and Corbin and three sisters, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Abner Hazeltine; Daniel Hazeltine and seven sons, Dr. Laban, Abner, Daniel, Abraham, Edwin, Pardon and Hardin; Elisha Allen and two sons, Augustus F. and Dascum; Samuel Barrett and wife; Joseph Wait and family, Josiah H. Wheeler and family of five sons, James, Hosiah, Francis, Miles and Daniel, and three daughters, Mrs. James Frew, Mrs. John Rose and Alne.

In 1820 Ebenezer Cheney moved again to Kiantone into a new house he had built and the same summer he and his son Nelson E. went to his land on Dry Brook in Poland. They made a clearing and built a small house on the left bank of Dry Brook just below the present saw mill of Mr. Forbes, and about forty rods north of the Kennedy's Mills and Worksburg road. This road, at Dry Brook, was half a mile north of the present road. Cheney's daughter married James Hall and recently died in Jamestown



CAPTAIN NEWELL CHENEY

at the age of ninety-six years and five months. Cheney planned to build a mill there but sold the privilege to William Eames who built the mill, the first on Dry Brook. Eames afterward sold his mill to Michael Baugher. Baugher failed to pay for the mill and it went into the hands of Wilford Barker of Jamestown, a brother-in-law of Eames. Barker sold to Charles T. Wolcott, taking land in Carroll toward payment. Wolcott sold about 1840 to Zacheus Davenport. Baugher and Wolcott lived in the house the Cheney's built. That summer, 1820, after the sale to Eames, the Cheney's made another clearing below on Dry Brook near the center of lot thirty-seven where they built by hard work a frame house twenty by thirty feet. In 1821 the family moved into this house. It stood about twenty-five rods south of the present Cheney residence to which it is now attached as a woodshed. A barn was built by cutting off two trees at the proper height and distance for the ridge pole and raising the ridge pole first. This was regarded as a remarkable feat in barn building as the foundation was laid at the top!

That year, 1821, they built a sawmill on the west side of Dry Brook, lot thirty-seven, conducting the water for the power about a hundred rods along a mill race built in the bluff, which here makes the west bank of the stream. This mill had a capacity of about two hundred thousand feet per year. It was discontinued about 1862, after running forty years and cutting about six million feet of pine lumber. In 1823, Levi Jones, who lived on the place afterward known as the Seih Cheney farm in Kiantone, came to Dry Brook and traded his place to Ebenezer Cheney who, with his family, moved there that fall. The farm and mill on Dry Brook were let to Gasham Eames and ——— Marsh. The present road, surveyed in 1819, was cut through in the summer of 1828, by a Mr. Leet, under contract with William Peacock, agent of the Holland Land Company. William Vorce, late of Westfield, worked for Mr. Leet on this contract.

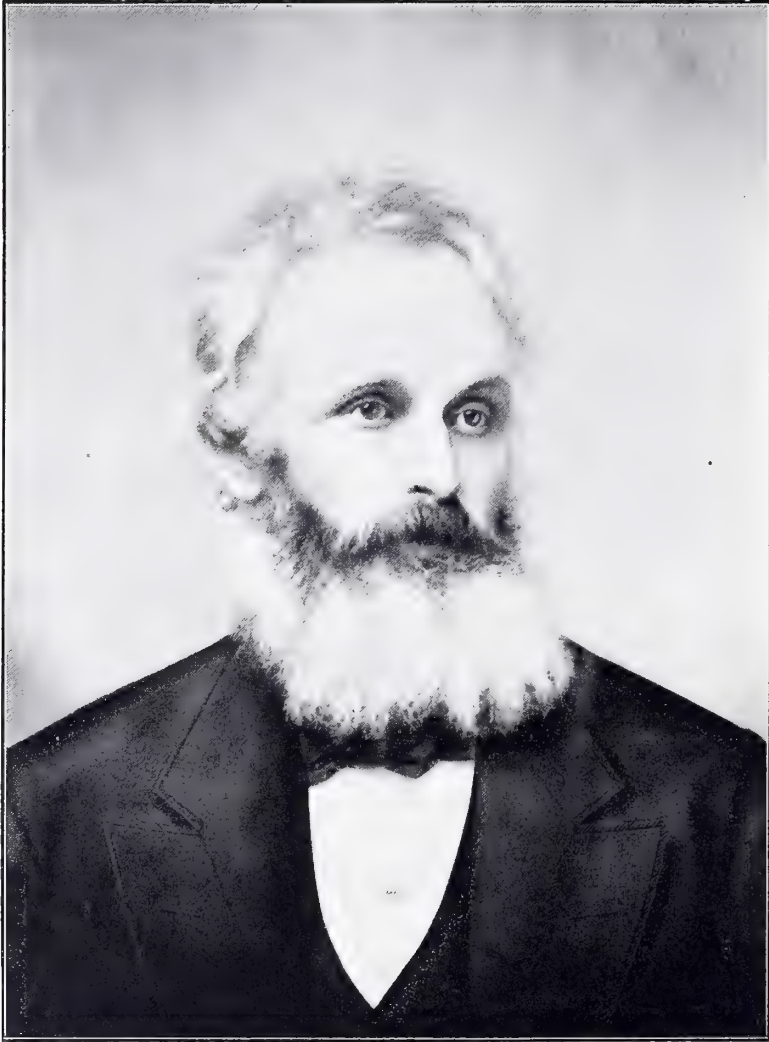
Ebenezer Cheney died August 12, 1828, at the age of sixty-seven years, at his home in Kiantone, then a part of Carroll. His father at North Orange, Massachusetts, died that same year at the age of eighty-seven. January 11, 1829, Nelson E. Cheney married Hannah Merrill, whose father, John Merrill, had moved with his family from

Lebanon, New Hampshire, first to Genesee County, and about 1820 to Chautauqua County. Hannah had been teaching school at Searsburg (now Kiantone). Among the small children who attended her school were Levi Sherman of Kiantone, Lucien V. Axtel, afterward an accomplished physician and John F. Smith an able lawyer of Jamestown. Immediately after their marriage Nelson E. Cheney and his wife began keeping house at the Dry Brook farm. In 1834 he built the large house on the farm, which is still standing.

January 11, 1879, Mr. and Mrs. Cheney celebrated their golden wedding. Among the letters read on that occasion was one from Judge Abner Hazeltine, giving his recollections of some of the early settlers and their ancestors. In his long letter Judge Hazeltine mentioned that for generations the Jones family, "to which I belong in right of my mother," had been associated with the Nelsons and the Cheney's. Judge Hazeltine said:

"One striking peculiarity of the Cheney's, and that part of the Jones family descended from John and Abigail Jones, is their passion for music, and their ability to perform it. All of them sang beautifully and not a few of them were skillful players of the viol. As little attuned to music as my dull ears were, they could not fail to be charmed when Old Aunt Jones, as we called her, sang in church in their pew adjacent to ours. Her husband sang well also. You who have not seen those old pioneers nor heard from their own lips the story of their trials and privations, who only know them as a sort of traditionary legend, cannot appreciate them as we do who met them face to face."

Nelson E. Cheney was a resident of Poland Center sixty-two years, where he accumulated a good property in lands and timber. In politics he voted with the Whigs till the Republican Party was organized in 1856. Thereafter he voted with the Republicans. He was actively in sympathy with the Anti-Slavery movement and the cause of temperance. He was greatly interested in the latest researches in astronomy, geology and kindred sciences. He helped organize the first school in his district in 1834 and gave a lease of land for the school house. During the last year of his life he read with the greatest interest all that had been published in magazine articles of "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science and Theol-



ARAD FULLER

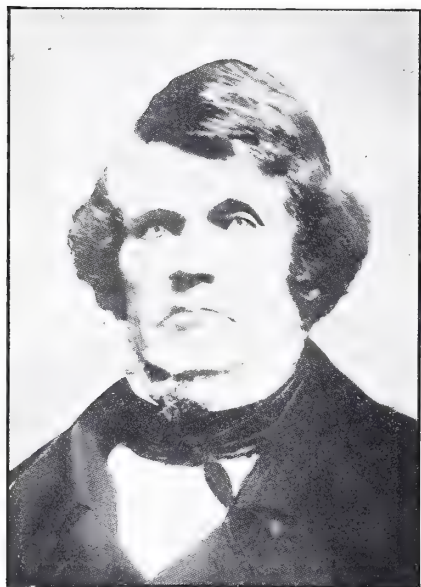


MRS. ARAD FULLER

ogy," by Andrew D. White. He retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the end. He died January 6, 1891, at the age of ninety-seven years, one month and six days.

ARAD FULLER—MELVINA A. BILL.

Amos and Charity (Roberts) Fuller, with their family of young children, came from Norwich, Windsor County, Vermont, to Buffalo by way of the Erie Canal in 1833, and in the same year removed to Chautauqua County, where Mr. Fuller engaged in lumbering in the Town of Poland. Mr. Fuller served as Justice of the Peace for several years during the forties, and later filled the office of Assessor of his town. Their children were: Arad, Lucy A., Clarissa M., Dan-



AMOS FULLER, SR.

ford D., Mary W., and Laura A. None of the daughters attained their majority. The sons aided their father in lumbering until the year 1844, when Arad purchased fifty acres of partially improved land in the northwest portion of the town. The following year the family removed to this small farm, and the next year, 1846, Arad added one hundred acres by purchase from Arus Nash, and here they ever after resided. Amos was the youngest of eight children of Witt and Deborah Garfield Fuller, large and strongly built, and in his younger days performed remarkable athletic feats. Mr. Fuller died September 27, 1879, aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Fuller died September 23,

1877, aged seventy-six years. Danford D. married Abigail Woodard, settled in the southeast section of the Town of Poland, thence moved to Iowa, later to Dakota, where he died in 1885.

Arad Fuller, the first born of Amos Fuller and Charity Roberts, was born in Norwich, Windsor County, Vermont, November 13, 1822. Melvina A., second daughter of Norton B. Bill and Cementa Ransom, was born in Perry, Genesee (now Wyoming) County, New York, May 22, 1824. They were married March 4, 1846, and the following day took up their residence on lands previously purchased by Mr. Fuller for their home. Once their occupation chosen, there was never a thought of change, and here these young people, both liberally endowed with ambition, energy and perseverance, did a thrifty life work. From year to year improvements and additions were made to this homestead farm until it comprised six hundred acres of well cultivated and fertile soil. During the years from 1855 to 1870 dairying was carried on to a large extent, and later Mr. Fuller gave especial attention to the breeding and raising of fine thoroughbred short-horn stock. It is without question that to the enterprise and sagacity of Mr. Fuller in this direction is due much of the excellence of stock in Chautauqua County. For many years he was a member of the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association.

Mr. Fuller had no political aspirations, personally. A keen observer of human nature, he readily formed a preference in candidates, took an active interest in the primaries, and later in the election of his choice. He was always a Republican in the better sense of the word, taking the view that a republic should not exclude one-half the people by reason of sex from an expression of opinion. Broad and liberal minded, Mr. Fuller used his efforts and means in the interest of education and public benefactions. He was never a member of a secret organization. Kind, sympathetic, appreciative and generous, they readily won and easily retained the esteem and confidence of neighbors and friends. A worthy young man applied not in vain for the financial aid of Mr. Fuller; a deserving family needed not appeal for contributions from Mrs. Fuller.

Their children are Sophia C., Married J. H. Ely April 25, 1872, residence Kennedy, New York; Martha A., married A. S. Prather

December 14, 1892, residence Jamestown, New York; Frank, married Elizabeth Phillips March 29, 1876, residence Lilly Dale, New York.

April 11, 1887, closed the labors of this useful man. Mrs. Fuller and the daughter Martha spent one year in the care of the farm and then removed to Jamestown for a permanent home. Mrs. Fuller died in Jamestown June 28, 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Prather have recently spent several years at the homestead which is cherished in memory of its pleasant and happy associations and reverence for its founders, retaining and maintaining the old-time prestige of "Fuller Farms." A tribute to the old home written by a member of the family concludes with these lines, fittingly appropriate:

"Dear home, in reverence let us bow;
Give credit where credit's due—
For what you are and your good name
You owe to man and woman, too."

IRA C. NICHOLS.

Ira C. Nichols of Kennedy is one of the oldest, best known and highly respected residents of Poland Township, having resided in the Village of Kennedy since 1866, and throughout the long period of years intervening between that time and the present having been actively identified with the business interests of the town. His parents were Andrew and Cordelia (Holcomb) Nichols. They reside in Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, where the subject of this sketch was born March 16, 1840. His father was a life long resident of Jefferson County, coming there in 1812 when but a lad five years of age.

Young Nichols grew to manhood amid the peaceful surroundings of Clayton and at the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to offer his services to his country. It is to be regretted that the space allotted this sketch will not permit as extensive a review of his military record as the circumstances would warrant but perhaps it will be sufficient to say that he enlisted as a private in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery and by his gallant conduct in the field of battle earned steady promotion and in 1865 he was mustered out as a Lieutenant of the Thirteenth United States Heavy Artillery. It is not every man who enters the

United States Army as a private and leaves with a commission, and the fact that Mr. Nichols is one of the few who did, bears more eloquent testimony to his work and worth than the most eloquent eulogy of tongue or pen.

A short time after the war was over, February 22, 1866, Mr. Nichols removed to Kennedy and engaged in the lumber business, which occupation he has since followed with signal success. On July 3, 1867, his marriage to Miss Salina Abbey occurred at Clayton, Jefferson County. The couple have



IRA C. NICHOLS

five children, three sons and two daughters.

In politics Mr. Nichols is a Republican, and for many years he has taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. In 1884 he was elected Supervisor of the town and so faithfully did he perform the duties of that office that he was re-elected for seven terms—a most gratifying endorsement of his work on the Board of Supervisors.

Several years ago Mr. Nichols added to his lumber business a custom milling business for flour and feed and he is still actively engaged in that occupation. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LYNN A. NICHOLS.

Lynn A. Nichols, son of Ira C. and Salina (Abbey) Nichols, was born in the Village of Kennedy July 2, 1870, and has resided there all his life. He was educated in the district schools of Poland and took a course of study in the Jamestown Business College, graduating from that excellent institution in November, 1892. After his graduation Mr. Nichols returned to Kennedy and July 15, 1897, he was appointed Postmaster of the

**LYNN A. NICHOLS**

village. October 1, 1897, he opened a general store in the village and now conducts the same. December 27, 1893, he was married to Miss Maggie Waite. They have one child, a daughter, born July 4, 1900.

Mr. Nichols is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is regarded by his townsmen as one of the active and energetic young business men of the village.

ERNEST F. ROWLEY.

Ernest F. Rowley, one of the best known and most extensive manufacturers of cheese in this part of the country, was born at Farmersville, Cattaraugus County, June 4, 1859. His father was Sidney C. and his mother Matilda (Moore) Rowley. His education was received in the common school

and Ten Broeck Academy, Franklinville, and he engaged in cheese making in 1881. His industry and skill in his chosen occupation have brought such success that he is now the owner of seven cheese factories and one creamery. He served on the Board of Supervisors as a resident of Ellington, this county, in 1889 and 1900, and Supervisor from Poland two years. He has lived in Kennedy since 1892. He is a member of Kennedy Lodge No. 522, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Rowley married Ella M. Older at Delavan February 23, 1882. Their children are Minnie M., Lynn C., Bessie A. and Ernestine R.

LYMAN F. WEEDEN.

Lyman F. Weeden, druggist and stationer, was born at Randolph, New York, September 19, 1837, and is a son of Joseph E. and Margaret (Waite) Weeden. The State of Connecticut gave to the world the subject's paternal grandparents, while the Waites were natives of Vermont. Caleb Weeden came from his early home and settled at Pike, New York, about the year 1816, where he followed farming until his death. He took an enthusiastic interest in the local militia, and was Captain of a company. The Baptist Church numbered him among its most valued members, for his example of Christian devotion and generous liberality were worthy of emulation. He was twice married and reared a family of six children. Gresham Waite was a member of the family of that name which has become distinguished for legal learning. He was born about 1777 and married Miriam Lakin in 1803, soon after coming to Livingston County, and later to Sherman, settling at Waites Corners after whom the place was named. His wife bore him a family of six children, all of whom grew to man and womanhood. He was a farmer. Joseph E. Weeden was born in the Town of Norwich, Connecticut, July 27, 1809, and from there his parents went to Chelsea, Vermont, where they stayed four years, and again loading their personal effects into the cumbersome wagons, they drove across the country to Western New York, and settled at Pike. He studied law with Luther Peck of that village, and was admitted to practice in the courts of that district in May, 1836, when he established a law office at Randolph. Mr. Weeden was a Member of the Assembly during the term of 1846-47, having been



LYMAN F. WEEDEN

elected upon the Whig ticket, and has been Justice of the Peace and held other local offices. September 27, 1836, he married Margaret Waite, who bore him five children, four sons and one daughter. Joseph E. Weeden was one of the projectors and first Trustees of the Randolph Academy; a candidate for Judge of Cattaraugus County; temperate in his habits, philanthropic in his nature, and a broad, liberal-minded man.

Lyman F. Weeden spent his early days in Randolph and was educated in the Academy. He began business life as a druggist and pharmacist in 1862 at East Randolph and conducted the business until 1867, and then for a number of succeeding years farmed and taught school in the winter. April 1, 1882, he moved to Kennedy and engaged in the drug and stationery business which vocation he now follows. Mr. Weeden is a Democrat, and his popularity is best shown by the fact of his having been elected Constable, Road Commissioner and Assessor in the Republican Town of Randolph; also Supervisor of the Town of Poland, another Republican stronghold.

On May 6, 1863, Mr. Weeden married Mary C. Benson, and they have a son and a daughter: Austin E., was born January 14, 1869, married Gertrude M. Daily, January 11, 1893, who died January 19, 1897. He was educated at the public schools of



MARY C. B. WEEDEN

Kennedy and the Jamestown Business College, from which he graduated in June, 1889, and is now in the drug business with his father. Louise A. Weeden was born March 12, 1871, educated in the common schools and the Jamestown High School, married Clayton A. Miller, October 17, 1894, and resides at Streator, Illinois.

Lyman F. Weeden was Postmaster of Kennedy during the Cleveland administration, but partisanship caused his removal when the new President assumed control. He is an active Democrat, and a potent factor in all political campaigns.

MARY C. B. WEEDEN.

Mary C. B. Weeden was born at East Randolph, New York, April 8, 1841, the daughter of David and Catherine (Pier) Benson, who settled near East Randolph in 1824. Mrs. Weeden received her education at the Randolph Academy and Ladies' Seminary, and was married to Lyman F. Weeden May 6, 1863. She is very active in Political Equality affairs, being the first woman School Collector in Kennedy, holding the office for three terms, and one of the founders of the Riverside Cemetery Society of Kennedy, also of the Political Equality Club of that place. She is an exceptional woman.

POMFRET.

BY THE LATE OSCAR W. JOHNSON, A. M.



OSCAR W. JOHNSON.

In writing a history of Pomfret, to be published with the history of other towns of Chautauqua County, I shall only be able to notice here and there one of the many of the history makers who deserve mention.

Local history is dear to the members of the community it represents, and to them it is the light of home, the voice and earned eulogium of friends and kindred.

In 1679 a French Missionary with thirty-two companions built a small vessel upon the Canadian side of Niagara River, and, on the 7th of August, unfurled the first sail to the breezes of Lake Erie as they passed westward. They were the first white men to gaze upon the luxuriant forests of Chautauqua. They sought to mark by every symbol the dominion of France, and of the Catholic Church over land and lakes, and rivers from Canada to the Mississippi, and down that long river to the Gulf of Mexico. During the same period the Puritans were taking possession of the more barren region skirting the Atlantic, and sowing in those little communities the idea and practice of self-government, which was to ripen into democracy for the nations. For more than a century after the first vessel sailed upon Lake Erie, the forests of Chautauqua were undisturbed, save by adventurers who left no foot-steps. These were momentous years in

shaping the destiny of America and of the world. To the poor and enterprising of the east, this became the land of promise; they hastened to it with strong arms, iron wills and resistless energy, to lay the foundations of new communities. The pioneers had their peculiar enjoyments. Health rewarded their toil. Nature spread her unwasted charms around them. The latch string of every door hung outside. Mutual dependence formed the strongest ties of friendship ever known among men.

History exhibits a few great names, but the great work of humanity is done by the undistinguished and forgotten dead. A million perish in carrying some banner to victory, and above their mouldering bones and unmarked graves history inscribes a few immortal names. They represent the wisdom, the toil and suffering of all the wise and good, and the blood of the martyrs. Each pioneer, as he came into the wilderness, was the most perfect embodiment that six thousand years of progress could furnish of all the elements to lay rightly the foundations of new communities.

The history of Pomfret, and the same can be said of all Western New York, is substantially within the present century. The survey of the Holland Purchase was begun in 1798. The first crop of wheat was raised at Clarence Hollow in 1800. The whole number of taxable inhabitants upon the Holland Purchase was then twelve. The first white child was born in 1801, and that

year the first offering of land for sale was made. The first settler in the present limits of Pomfret was Thomas McClintock in 1803, who sold his land to Judge Cushing in 1807. David Eason settled upon the western side of the Canadaway in 1804. Judge Cushing removed to Fredonia, with his wife and five children, from Oneida County in 1805. Aside from McClintock and Eason, the nearest neighbor he had west was John Dunn, and east was a Mr. Stedman, eight miles away. Judge Cushing moved into a partly finished log house built by Low Minegar.

Seth Cole accompanied Judge Cushing, and settled near the mouth of the Canadaway. Later in 1805, Benjamin Barnes, Samuel Gear, Benjamin Barrett and Orsamus Holmes settled near enough to the others to be called neighbors. Hezekiah Barker came to Fredonia in the fall of 1806, and its ample and beautiful common was his gift to the village. Dr. White came in 1808. He was the first educated physician in the county. He taught the first school in 1808, in a log house on the edge of the present Town of Sheridan, reserving the right of dismissing the school if he had a call to visit the sick. Elijah Risley came with his parents in 1806, and in 1808 opened at Fredonia the first store in the county. Timothy Goulding settled one mile west of Dunkirk Harbor in 1808, and Solomon Chadwick settled upon the site of Dunkirk in 1809. From him Dunkirk derived the name of Chadwick's Bay, and for many years, in the rivalry between the two places, Fredonia spoke of the "lonely fishermen of Chadwick's Bay," and they, in turn talked of "picking blackberries on the common at Pomfret Four Corners."

In 1810 the first vessel was brought into Dunkirk by Samuel Perry. The accessions now became so rapid that I can speak only of the features of social

life. In 1807 a Baptist Missionary Society in Connecticut commissioned Rev. Joy Handy to preach the gospel to the "heathen" upon the Holland Purchase, and about the same time, Rev. John Spencer, a Congregational preacher, was sent here upon a similar mission. In every log cabin they were welcome guests. They performed marriage ceremonies, they found their way through forest paths to the bedsides of the sick and dying, and performed the last sacred rites for the dead. They preached sometimes in log cabins, but more often beneath the trees. As late as 1820 Judge Cushing's "forty by fifty foot barn" was the most commodious place for a religious assembly in all Northern Chautauqua.

The first white child born in Pomfret was Catherine Putnam Cushing, afterwards Mrs. Philo Hull Stevens. The



MRS. PHILO HULL STEVENS
First white child born in Pomfret.

first death was that of a little girl killed in 1807 by the falling of a tree. Hers was the first burial in the old burying ground, where she was left to sleep alone, but not long alone.

The rude structures for the education of the children were reared prac-

tically with the homes. The first schools were entirely sustained by voluntary contributions. Children found their way to them for long distances by marked trees. Webster's spelling books, Daboll's arithmetic, Murray's grammar and some simple lessons in geography made the full course of study. The schools did but little in the education of the children of the first pioneers.

The spirit of independence and liberty pervaded the land and entered into the development of every life. The close contact with nature strengthened and hallowed every soul. The necessity of self-support gave seriousness and direction to life. The sacrifices of the Revolution were fresh in the memories of the people. Some of its actors were in every neighborhood object-lessons in patriotism. Books were not plenty, but every volume that came into a neighborhood passed from cabin to cabin. What literature there was was good. Of course the Bible was in every house. The writings of Addison, Blair, Goldsmith, Cowper, Milton, Pope and Sir Walter Scott were most common. The history of the grand campaigns of Napoleon found their way here. The grand debates of England, in which Burke, Pitt and Fox took part, reached here, as well as the debates in our own National Congress, full of the inspiration of liberty.

The most important event in the history of Pomfret was the founding of the Fredonia Academy in 1823. It was a plain, unpretending structure in the light of the architecture of today, but ample for its purposes, and imposing, when nine-tenths of the people lived in rude log cabins. The original subscription is still preserved. Mortgages to the land company with unpaid interests hung like a funeral pall over the whole Western New York. Many mechanics

did not receive for work five dollars in cash during the entire year. The subscription was drawn in such a form that every man might aid as he could, in labor, from his mill, his field, or his workshop. The whole cash subscription was seventy-five dollars, barely sufficient to procure glass and nails. To this General Barker contributed twenty-five dollars, Dr. White ten dollars, and others smaller sums. General Barker and Colonel Abell each contributed in some form one hundred dollars, and Dr. White the next amount, sixty dollars. Every form of material for building is upon the subscription, besides cattle, rye, corn, chairs, cabinet work, shoes and hay. Solomon Hinchley gave thirty dollars in pork, ten bushels of corn and ten bushels of rye, and three hundred pounds of beef. Lyman Ross subscribed twenty gallons of whiskey. Now, to the music of merry voices, the trees of the forest fell, and the pillars of the temple were reared. The second story was reserved perpetually for the Presbyterian Church for a place of worship. When this Academy was established, it was the "lone star" of the west, no other such light glittered in the wide expanse between it and the Pacific. The Academy soon exerted an influence beyond the hopes of its founders. It not only drew scholars from all of Western New York, but, in 1839, the Canadas and the thirteen states and territories, and the red men west of the Mississippi mingled in its halls. During its existence it had students to every field of effort, to every form of human experience, strengthened and purified to act their part in the world's history. Now, in the bosom of the deep, in foreign lands, on the green islands of the seas, on the prairies of the west, on the golden shores of the Pacific, beneath a southern sun in soldiers' graves where cities of the dead have been made in a day, they sleep, and awake the res-

urrection. It was a school where earnest work was done. The tuition was four dollars per term, and there were three terms a year. Board, with light and fuel, was one dollar and twenty-five cents a week. One aristocratic place charged twelve shillings. A few paid it and occupied about the same position relative to their fellows that McAllister's "four hundred" do in New York. It was the ambition of every child in all the surrounding towns to attend the Academy. From it most of the district schools received their teachers. The business of teaching as late as 1840 was not lucrative. The men received on an average about twelve dollars a month, and for this they were made to take one-half their pay in orders upon the store. Women received about one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. In March, 1867, the Academy was closed forever.

I remember the first day I entered the Academy when a boy, and the awful reverence I felt for the teachers, who had not only seen, but had actually been all the way through a college. I have seen many such men since, but I think my reverence for them has increased.

I give the names of a few of the Alumni of the Academy: Reuben E. Fenton, Governor and United States Senator, whose place is in general history; General Schofield, the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States; General Stoneman, a Major General and Governor of California; William B. Cushing, who, at the age of twenty, had won a place among the naval heroes of the world; Capt. Alonzo H. Cushing, of the Regular Army, killed beside his battery at Gettysburg, of whom the old war-scarred veteran, General Summer, said: "He was the bravest man I ever knew." Erastus D. Holt, who fought his way from the ranks to the position of Colonel and the

command of a brigade, was many times wounded in battle and was killed in the final fighting around Richmond. He toiled and suffered through the long night of war, but was not permitted to behold the cloudless glory of the morning. Watson, first a student, then a teacher, was the first of the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment to fall in battle. Grace Greenwood, whose first literary productions were published in *The Censor*, represents the "Old Academy" in the general literature of the world. Douglass Houghton, who first revealed the mineral treasures of the Lake Superior region, was drowned at an early age while State Geologist of Michigan. A monument at Michigan University hands his name down as the founder of that great school. Samuel Nellis, the able President of Queen's College, Canada. Silas H. Douglass, a learned professor in Michigan University. Nelson Walker, Attorney General of Michigan, and one of the ablest Judges of her highest court. Madison Burnell, upon whom the mantle of James Mullet seemed to fall. I have seen men who studied the graces of oratory more, but no man with broader sense, or who appealed more earnestly and successfully to the reason and sympathies and passions of men. Silas Seymour, who marked the way for the Erie Railroad, was for a long time State Engineer and Consulting Engineer for the great Pacific Railroad across the continent. Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown, one of the foremost men of Chautauqua, who died after being elected to Congress before he could take his seat. William H. Henderson of Randolph, who has honorably filled the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, summoned before he had reached the fullest development of his powers from the Bench to the grave. Oliver M. and John M. Barbour, as lawyers, authors and Judges prominent in the judicial

history of the state. Franklin Cushing, the youngest son of Judge Cushing, gifted with a wonderful memory, in which was embalmed the choicest gems of the literature of many nations. Hanson A. Risley, for a time solicitor of the United States Treasury, was born in Pomfret. It has always been a wonder to me how a gentleman so accomplished, whom courtiers might envy, could be the product of the social conditions which existed in the wilderness, and where the graces came from that clustered round his pen and speech. By profession he was a lawyer, but there was so much sunshine in his nature that litigation could not live in it. Porter Sheldon, a lawyer, Member of Congress and successful business man. Obed Edson, distinguished in law, literature and science. Samuel B. Jones, among the oldest and ablest of railroad managers. Charles Mark, the able Professor of Natural Science at Harvard. Richard T. Ely, distinguished as a lecturer and author. James M. Casity, the head of the Buffalo State Normal School. I might mention Charles H. Lee, Edward Stevens, Franklin D. Locke, Stephen M. Newton, Henry C. Lake, Julien T. Williams, James A. Allen, Franklin Burritt, Ezra S. Ely, Charles L. Webster, Louis McKinstry, Frank M. Thorn and William H. Abel

among her alumni, all men not unknown to fame. Darwin L. Barker, the founder of the library which bears his name should not be omitted.

The legislation of 1866 was to establish a series of normal schools. The claims of many cities and villages were to be passed upon by the Board of State Officers. Fredonia was much indebted for success in the competition to Governor Fenton and Hon. Victor M. Rice, State Superintendent of Schools, both natives of the county. The Normal School was opened as soon as the Academy closed. Its corner stone was laid August 7, 1867. The Fredonia Normal School has been wonderfully successful, and during its twenty-eight years of existence its graduates have filled leading places in the schools in thirty-nine states.

As so much of our pioneer history centers around Zattu Cushing, I will give a brief history of his life. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1770. Being away from home he heard of the surrender of Burgoyne and ran seven miles to carry the news to Plymouth. His father lost his estate by the depreciation of colonial money, and Zattu was bound out at Boston to learn the trade of a ship carpenter. After serving his term he moved first to Saratoga County, and then to Oneida Coun-



FREDONIA COMMON IN 1852.

ty. He cleared a large farm, and in 1799 was employed to build a vessel at Presque Isle, now Erie. On his return he stopped over night in the wilderness at Fredonia and was so pleased that he resolved to make the place his home. In February, 1805, he left Oneida County for this purpose with his wife and children. Two sleds, each drawn by a yoke of oxen, carried his family and worldly goods. They were three weeks performing the journey which now is, by the flyer on the railroad, performed in seven hours. They started from Buffalo on the ice to go up the lake. At night a terrible tempest came unexpectedly. They feared to move, as there were points where the ice was broken. The judge blew the old-fashioned dinner horn at intervals, thinking it might attract some settlers. Two men heard it, taking it for a signal of distress, came with lanterns and piloted them ashore near the mouth of the Eighteen Mile Creek. Before daylight the ice had receded miles from the shore. When he reached Canadaway he found the lot he designed for a home had been taken up by Thomas McClintock, but fortunately he found a partly-built log house, which made them a home for the winter. He drove four cows, and brought a barrel of salt, a half bushel of apple seeds, and two men to assist in chopping. His apple seeds were the germs of the oldest orchards in Chautauqua. He procured potatoes for planting from the Indians. He with nine others organized the Baptist Church in Fredonia in 1807. He was licensed to preach, and in all the log school houses for miles around he found a pulpit and attentive listeners.

Up to 1807 all the county was the township of Chautauqua with the town meetings at the Cross Roads, now Westfield. Judge Cushing rallied all the voters of his part of the county to go to Westfield, and they voted the

town meeting here. This caused the creation of Pomfret. At its first town meeting he was elected Overseer of the Poor. In 1808 he was appointed one of the Judges of Niagara County, of which Erie County was a part, and tried and sentenced to prison the first convict from Buffalo. At the organization of Chautauqua County, in 1811, he was appointed Judge. Lawyers from Buffalo would come and stay with him over Sunday, and on Monday they would go on horseback through the woods to Mayville. He served as a private in the War of 1812. He was delivering a Fourth of July oration when news came from the landing of some British soldiers at the mouth of the Canadaway. For a wonder the orator hastened to the scene of danger more rapidly than his audience. James Mullett and Daniel W. Douglass, in their haste, undertook to ride one horse, which fell with them and left them helpless at the roadside. Seldom in the history of war has the whole cavalry of an army been rendered useless by a single accident! The two heroes were covered with mud, instead of glory. At that time two men could not ride one horse, but since then Chautauqua has produced politicians who could ride half-a-dozen at a time. In 1817 a law was passed to aid agricultural societies, which were to be organized at the court houses in the respective counties. Two or three days before the time the Judge rode from house to house as far as Cattaraugus Creek, and notified every man to rally for Mayville. The Judge headed the procession of several hundred. There were not as many horses as men, as some would ride a certain distance and tie the horse to give the footman behind a chance. At the appointed hour they emerged from the forest, filled the court house, organized with Judge Cushing as Chairman, and voted the "Fair" to Fredonia. Premiums remitted for the purpose

formed the nucleus for the Fredonia Academy Library. In 1826, just after the opening of the Erie Canal, Judge Cushing built, in company with others, a canal boat within the limits of Fredonia, using the tools he used to build the "Good Intent" at Erie thirty years before. The boat, named "The Fredonia Enterprise," was drawn to Dunkirk by one hundred "yoke" of oxen, loaded with wheat by Todd & Douglass, and towed to Buffalo by the steamer "Lake Superior." This was the first wheat ever shipped from Chautauqua to the New York market.

In 1816 the wife of Judge Cushing died. Up to that time many of the residents had never attended a funeral in Chautauqua County. They came on foot and on horse-back and with ox-teams from the remotest towns to pay the last tribute of respect to the dead.

In the hard season of 1816, blessed with ample means, Judge Cushing would not sell his grain, but loaned it to be returned when harvests should come to the barrower. When his family remonstrated with him for indiscriminate benevolence, he told them it was better to aid ten hypocrites than to turn away one that was needy. He was a peacemaker. Men gathered around his death bed for a council. His influence was not in his words as a preacher, but in the heroic Christian life back of it. He died in 1839. Six hundred acres of land converted from the wilderness to cultivated fields attested his energy. He was an ardent patriot, but to him the vision of the great struggle to be waged for the life of the Republic and in which the heroism of his grandson was to make the name of Cushing immortal in history did not come.

To refer again to the teachers of the period, many of them impressed the school more by the ruler and birch whip than by any lessons from books.

The rude discipline of the schools

was much better than disorder, as a preparation for the battle of life. In too many schools now young America must be humored, and amused, and flattered, and fed on sunbeams and rainbows and truth in homeopathic doses. It must be learned without study, wise without reflection, obedient without discipline, hardy without exercise, and venerable without age. Some one tells of seeing a boy seven years old in a hotel smoking a cigar; he said that his father had used disrespectful language to him, and that he should not go home until he had a proper apology. There was no schooling in those days—no, not even a street school—that gave encouragement to the young to applaud pertness, insolence, profanity, in short the adoption by childhood of the worst vices of age as evidence of spirit and smartness.

The pioneers were intensely sectarian. This came from earnestness of conviction. Every part of the Bible, as each understood it, was vital. There were no non-essentials. Each sect saw the way to the house of "Many Mansions" as clearly as it did the way to the neighbor's cabin by the marked trees. Each wondered how others with the marks so plain should fail to see them and thus be cast away forever. Sympathy was almost lost in indignation. The preaching was mostly doctrinal, but terribly in earnest. The terrors of the law were dwelt upon more than charity or love to God. The sermons which are now delivered by the greatest divines and which tend to make all men akin and to bring them into unity, would not have been tolerated.

The women of the period not only had the burden of the housekeeping, but the wool to spin and weave, and to make clothes for the family. The sound of the wheel was the monotonous music of every home, and the principal outside concerts were by the various birds from

a thousand trees, sometimes intermingled with the growl of the bear and the scream of the panther. The wild flowers in many hues decked the forest in spring with great beauty.

I must mention Mrs. Sophia Williams who was one of the first members of the Fredonia Baptist Church. She will illustrate the character of the women of that day. During the year 1813 her husband carried the mail weekly between Erie and Buffalo. Once he arrived with it from Erie, sick and unable to sit upon his horse. She gathered hemlock boughs and gave him a sweat, then took the mail and set out on horseback with it for Buffalo. It was in the breaking up in the spring, when all the streams were swollen by the freshet far beyond their natural limits. She plunged her horse into the angry flood, swam it across the Cattaraugus, the Eighteen-mile and the Buffalo Creeks, holding the mail above the water, and delivered it in Buffalo in time. She passed through the territory of two tribes of Indians, suspected of hostility. Wild beasts still hovered around the path she traveled. A few years later her daughter, who married a Dr. Whaley and had emigrated to Southern Indiana, wrote home that she and her husband and her children were all sick; that there was no chance for them there but death. This brave woman took a span of horses and a lumber wagon and set out alone to rescue them. Her journey was hundreds of miles through an unbroken wilderness. Sometimes she found a house at night, sometimes she slept in the wilderness with no shelter but heaven's arch, with no protector but the God who always watches over His saints. She crossed rivers where the horses had to swim and draw the wagon after them, but she returned in safety with her idols. When the names of the heroines of history are collected and assigned their

places, high on the roll, Justice, with a pencil of light, will write the name of Sophia Williams, the Chautauqua heroine.

At an early period there were eighteen distilleries in this town. The use of whiskey was almost universal. It found its way to every home, store, workshop and harvest field, and even to the grand jury room. The strongest illustrations of meanness was being "too stingy to furnish whiskey" for laborers in haying and harvesting. This was looked upon as the unpardonable sin. The price of whiskey was twenty cents a gallon, and it was pure compared with the modern article upon which avarice has exhausted science in mingling poisons to increase profits of manufacture. In the Washingtonian movement in 1840 men awakened to the ravages of intemperance. In every community some were snatched as brands from the burning. Since then it has been a subject for agitation everywhere, but the friends of temperance have labored in vain to close the flood-gates through which it has carried sorrow and desolation over the earth. What a monstrous curse is this! Abroad it is stronger than thrones. This evil may never be entirely overcome any more than incendiarism or murder. Yet society should not light the torch or poison the dagger, or coin the blood of the innocent into gold, or gild an open gateway to hell, on both sides of every highway. It was in Pomfret that the woman's crusade against intemperance was inaugurated. This is true, although a persistent effort has sought to claim it for a place in Ohio, which was a week later.

With the love of excitement which characterizes our people all are moving to cities who can possibly eke out an existence in them.

There is, however, no stronger affection in the human heart than the love

of nature and rural pursuits. It has been the passion of all great souls. It is the first love of childhood, and after man has tasted all the vicissitudes of life, in his old age he would again seek the farm and be buried under the shadow of the great trees. But there is a period in the restlessness of youth when the world is tinged with romantic colors, and the desire to go abroad into the excitement which exists where the great masses of men are congregated in controlling. I wish that both sides of the picture could be seen by every farmer's son who stands at the turning point of his destiny deciding whether he will be a farmer or seek fortune in other pursuits. Go to the cities where you can point out one country boy who has grown wealth and fame, I will find you ten besotted beings, going through the last stages of degradation ere they find a resting place in the potter's field. Life admits of but a single experiment. After you have failed in some other pursuit, you cannot go back to industry, to a quiet country home, and to content, for when the demons of pride, avarice and ambition take full possession of the soul, it is for ever.

Levi C. Baldwin informed me that prior to 1840, he brought twelve bushels of the choicest peaches to Fredonia, offered them at a shilling a bushel, could find no purchaser, drew them back and shoveled them into the hog-pen. I believe there is not in the United States a place where, from a farm of one hundred acres, a greater variety and amount of food to sustain life can be produced, than here.

Here have been many industries which have taxed and rewarded human toil. The three Risley brothers, about 1830, established the "Risley Seed Gardens" in Fredonia. For a long time they were the most extensive in the United States, sending their products

to every state and territory. In 1849 they sold onion seeds in California for the same weight in gold. Many boys who began working at six dollars a month in the gardens became wealthy and influential men. I may mention Joel R. Parker, U. E. Dodge, George D. Hinchley and David S. Wright, as conspicuous graduates from these gardens. The Canadaway Creek, running through the town, has had twenty-seven manufactories upon its banks, and has contributed largely to meet the wants of the community. The hum of industry everywhere mingled with the sounds of its waters. Now the little manufacturing done is mostly by steam. The great concentration of manufacturing capital and machinery in the cities has left the shores of the creeks and rivers desolate. The intelligent mechanics who used to give character to rural communities have been deprived of employment by the men who congregate in cities and spend their lives in doing only some trifling job.

Within the last twenty years, the production of grape roots has grown into an immense business, finding a market in every state and territory, and almost every nationality upon the globe. About twenty millions are annually distributed. T. S. Hubbard & Company, (E. H. Pratt, secretary and general manager), George S. Josselyn, Lewis Roesch and Wheelock & Clarke are the principal producers.

Another extensive business has been built up by Dr. M. M. Fenner in manufacturing "The People's Medicines."

Laona, in the southern part of the town, had the first woolen factory in the county in 1812, which did a large and profitable business for many years. Major Nelson Gorham, a grand man, carried it on, coming to it in 1837, as a refugee after the Patriot War (so called) failed in Canada. White, Bumpus and Ellis carried on a large tannery for

more than forty years. They were able men and laid the foundation so strongly that the business still lives, though Lyvenus Ellis is the only survivor of its founders.

In 1834 there were in Laona and vicinity about thirty Mormons. Dr. Thomas D. Mann was practicing there as a physician. A Mormon elder was sick unto death, and the doctor took his three students with him in one of his visits. The elder said that he should die, but should arise from the grave the third day. One of the students whispered to the other, "We will see that he does." Unfortunately some of the Mormons overheard this, and on the third night they assembled in force to watch and when the boys had the body partly removed from the grave, they rushed upon them and succeeded in capturing one of the number. This year the Mormons removed, almost in a body to Ohio, but they left one of their number as a witness to convict the young student. The one left loved liquor, and this fact served to enable the opposing interests to put him into a profound slumber before the case was called for trial. No one appearing, the case was dismissed. It is to be doubted whether the prisoner could have been convicted for his efforts to verify the predictions of a dying saint. The accused was Dr. George S. Harrison, who for more than fifty years was one of the most influential citizens and ablest physicians in Chautauqua County. It is believed that the same trio of medical students prepared themselves for their duties by a close observation of the bones and muscles of Joseph Damon, the murderer.

Many men have contributed to the development of this town in various ways, some in connection with the early settlement and the Academy, already mentioned.



FREDONIA PARK.

Henry C. Frisbee began publishing the *Censor* in 1821. In 1842 Willard McKinstry bought the paper, and afterwards associated his brother with him, and then his son Louis, who is now in its active management. It is the oldest paper in Western New York, and has always been a pure and able paper. In 1871, in its fiftieth year, Mr. McKinstry gave a banquet to Mr. Frisbee, which proved to be a most notable gathering. Hon. Hanson A. Rislev presided. Mr. McKinstry is now the oldest editor in the state. As his old associates pass away, his still vigorous pen commemorates their lives and perpetuates their memories. The *Advertiser and Union* was established in 1846. L. L. Pratt, an able writer, who is now connected with the *Watertown Times*, was its first editor. He was succeeded by C. E. Benton, who conducted it ably and successfully until his death. A. H. Hilton succeeded him; it is now under the management of D. F. Toomey, and includes a daily paper connected with it, published at Dunkirk.

Of the pioneer physicians, Dr. White was the first. He came to Fredonia in 1808, thoroughly educated, but the population was so sparse that he had to teach school the first winter. He had an extensive practice for fifty years, but never kept a set of books, practically giving his services to humanity. His skill was considered marvelous. He was a friend of education. He aided every cause that promised to make men better. He was the first Surrogate of the county, and several times a member of the Legislature. His nearest neighbor was Dr. Benjamin Walworth, also a learned and skilled surgeon. He came to Fredonia in 1824. He was a brother of Chancellor Walworth. He drew the charter of the Village of Fredonia in 1829. In 1828 he was appointed one of the Judges of the County Court, and held the position for thir-

teen years. He was fourteen years President of the corporation of Fredonia. He was thirty-one years a Trustee, and most of the time President of Fredonia Academy. He had strong prejudices sometimes to the living, but no one ever heard him speak unkindly of the dead. He died at the age of eighty-seven. It is said that when he and Dr. White had a rail fence between them at an early period, the top rails were broken and carried off, and Dr. Walworth suggested that the fence be divided and each repair his part. They met for that purpose, and Dr. Walworth told Dr. White to look the fence over and take which part he preferred. After looking, Dr. White said he would take the lower part, the three bottom rails. Dr. Walworth did the repairing.

Another of the early physicians was Dr. Orris Crosby, who came to Fredonia in 1817. He was born in Connecticut and studied medicine with an uncle in Canada. He was, during the war, put in prison for upholding his country. He was put on board the British fleet, and because he would not fight his countrymen was shot by a British Lieutenant and left for dead. He carried during the rest of his life the marks of the wound in his breast, and of the British handcuffs on his wrists. He was an able physician. In 1851 Charles E. Washburn came here. He was an accomplished scholar and physician; was surgeon of the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, and died from fever about the time the war closed. He was one of the men who at all times did his duty as it was revealed to him. About the time the war closed Dr. Matthew S. Moon, who had held high rank as surgeon in the Confederate Army, removed here from South Carolina. He soon won the hearts of and confidence of the people. He was as able a physician as there was



VIEWS IN AND AROUND FREDONIA.

in Western New York. Dr. Thomas D. Mann began practice in Laona in 1828, and died in 1837, aged thirty-two. No other physician in so short a time achieved a greater success. Of the living physicians, I will not now attempt to write.

I will write briefly of the legal profession: Judge Houghton was the first lawyer, and left an honorable record. James Mullett came to Fredonia in 1810. With only a common school education, he began the study of law at the age of thirty. He was emphatically a great man, of strong, earnest convictions. One might as well have attempted to stay the thunder-bolt as to repress his emphatic utterance of what he deemed to be just and true. He was a man for great occasions, and when place-seekers and demagogues would be overwhelmed and lost, communities and states would turn to him for a leader and a guide. His effort in defense of Joseph Damon for murder, was never surpassed for eloquence and power. Many of his judicial opinions will stand for ages as monuments of his learning, logic, high sense of justice, and strength of felicity of expression. Hon. B. F. Greene, Chauncy Tucker, Philip S. Cottle, Frank Cushing, Thomas P. Grosvenor, C. H. Matteson, William A. Barden, Walter W. Holt, all of whom have passed away, have honored the profession. Among the eldest of the living members are the venerable E. F. Warren, George Barker, Lorenzo Morris, F. S. Edwards, John S. Lambert. All of them belong not to the town, but to the county and will be presented in its general history. It is a compliment to the town that in eighty years since the organization of the county it has furnished the County Judge for more than one-third of the time, and has furnished, since 1847, four Justices of the Supreme Court, James Mullett, Benjamin F. Greene,

George Barker and John S. Lambert. All but Judge Lambert has retired from judicial service, and he, like his predecessors, is making an honorable record.

Citizens of Pomfret were honored by a visit from Lafayette in 1825. In his long journey he was greeted by no more eloquent voice than that of Rev. David Brown, first pastor of the Episcopal Church of Fredonia. Detained by accident, he did not reach Fredonia until after midnight. Many Revolutionary soldiers were present, and under the leadership of General Risley, General Baker, Colonel Abell, Captain Whitecomb and Captain Brown, made the most pomp of war by the exhibition of the wilderness militia. In the response of Lafayette to Mr. Brown, he said: "The manner of my reception here, my dear sir, in a place so shortly since a wilderness, as you have said, surprises me as much as it pleases me. That the ladies, too, should remain up all night to receive me, it is too much." This ovation to Lafayette in city and country was a wonderful expression of gratitude. It was for sacrifices made more than fifty years before for liberty and humanity. It crowned a great life.

In 1836 the citizens of Pomfret were not exempt from the speculative spirit of the times. They were the pioneers of a movement to build a great city at Van Buren to be the terminus of the Erie Railroad. Shares of stock representing one hundred dollars sold for thirty-five hundred dollars. A railroad was surveyed from Fredonia to Van Buren. A corporation was formed which bought Wheeler's gulf, three miles south of Fredonia, for stone quarries, and stock in the property was sold largely on Wall Street. The quarries were to furnish the stone to be used in building up the city of VanBuren. There was at that time in the gulf a species of stupid black-snake, some of

which attained a length of twelve feet. We suppose they were to be trained, and to draw the stone from the quarry to the Fredonia and VanBuren Railroad.

In 1851 the New York and Erie Railroad was completed to Dunkirk. The President and his cabinet and Daniel Webster were present. This was the greatest day Chautauqua County had known. I cannot write of the railroad companies which have since built about three hundred miles of railroad in Chautauqua County. The voice of the engine is daily heard in more than half of the homes.

This town contributed its full quota of heroes to the War of the Rebellion. I can name only a few of the men who have departed, but who have lived useful and honorable lives and have left their impress for good upon this community: Ebenezer A. Lester, John Crane, Philo H. Stevens, Alva H. Walker, Daniel W. Douglass, Elisha Norton, Orson Stiles, Stephen M. Clement, Joel R. Parker, Elijah Risley, William Risley, Levi Risley, Horace White, Roselle Greene, Lewis B. Grant,

David Barrell, Aaron L. Putnam, George C. Rood, William C. Graham, James Gillis, Henry C. Frisbee, George W. Lewis, Frederick A. Reddington, Daniel J. Pratt, J. Condit Smith, Robert McPherson, Charles J. Orton, Alva Colburn, Charles Burritt, Almond B. Madison, Arnold Kingsbury, John B. McLenathan. I may speak of Austin Smith, who lived to be more than ninety, the first Principal of Fredonia Academy in 1826. His life covers substantially the changes from the wilderness to Western New York of today. Chauncey Abbey and many others have seen some changes. They represent the buried generations. Of the living today, my associates and friends who are dear to me, I have not spoken, knowing that when they are gone some other pen will tell of their lives and virtues.

The "Old Settlers' Festival" at Fredonia, June 11, 1873, was a large gathering from Chautauqua County and abroad, not only of the pioneers, but of the later generations. There were in attendance five persons over ninety years of age, forty between eighty and nine-



MAIN STREET—FREDONIA

ty, one hundred fifty between seventy and eighty. We may assume now that they are all gone, but their faces, preserved by art, look down upon us from the walls of our homes, their voices linger in our ears, the works of their hands are in the fruitfulness, bloom and beauty of our hills and valleys.

How helpless was the pioneer in the wilderness, but his children now are citizens of the world, sharers in all luxury and glory. Every continent and every sea ministers to them. But it is not pleasant to contemplate the fact that not one hundredth part of the farms are now occupied by the descendants of men who first owned them. The teachers of the youth of the land should, I believe, uphold as examples the pure, self-sacrificing, toiling men and women who are cheerfully bearing the burden of humanity, and whose examples the young can emulate and equal.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP FIVE, RANGE TWELVE.

1805. March, Eliphalet Burnham, 6. Zattu Cushing, 16. Samuel Davis, 16. Samuel Perry, 8. April, Augustus Burnham, 7.

1806. June, Philo Orton, 48. August, Philo Orton, 40. September, Elijah Risley, 32, 33.

1804. June, Benjamin and Isaac Barnes, 40.

1808. April, Samuel Berry, 24. October, Thomas Bull, 17.

1809. January, Thomas Bull, 18. April, Thomas Warren, 55. June, Philo Orton, 39. August, Augustus Burnham, 1. September, James Morgan, 31. Jeremiah Rood, 31. Joseph Coates, 3. November, Cushing and Holmes, 63.

1810. January, Daniel Barnes and Oliver Woodcock, 47. Philo Orton, Simeon Fox, 47. September, Philo Orton, 56.

1811. March, Stephen Porter, 41. Ammi Williams, 49. Israel Lewis, 13. April, William Hinds, 62. August, Joseph Webster, 61. November, Zattu Cushing, 25.

1812. December, Stephen Barrett, 3.

1813. February, Amos Sage, 54. May,

Philo Orton, 64. December, Erastus H. Clarke, 64.

1814. June, Richard Kelly, 42. November, James Hale, 42.

1815. January, Elisha Webster, 41. September, Benjamin Barrett, 16.

1816. June, Abiram Orton, 5. July, Zattu Cushing, 62. October, Benjamin Perry, 5.

1817. February, Thomas Bull, 15, 6. March, Thomas Clark, 13. April, Eli Webster, 34. May, James Norton, 61, 64. Jonathan Sprague, 49. Ira Seeley, 34. Josiah Munger, 34. June, Standish Rood, 38. August, Luther Harmon, 53. October, Jonas Litch, 53. Matthew W. Cossity, 54. November, Rensselaer Crosby, 52. Jonathan Sprague, 57.

1818. January, Benjamin White, 60. July, Seth Risley, 28. August, Allen Bills, 28. September, Robert Gardner, 52. October, Leverett Todd, 45. Reuben Bartholomew, 45.

1819. April, Asa Rood, 37. July, Parley Munger, 42. September, John Hilton, 38. November, Edmund W. Barlow, 37.

1821. October, Benjamin Perry, 13. Robert Mellen, 44.

1822. February, Thomas A. Osborne, 29. July, Ezekiel Johnson, 21. October, Isaac Bussing, 35.

1825. December, Joel H. Johnson, 5.

1826. October, Marcus Miller, 35.

1827. February, Lemuel and Rowland Porter, 51. March, Calvin Hutchinson, 57. May, Jacob Turk, 43. July, Samuel Barlow, 34.

1848. March, Watts Wilson, 37.

1829. January, Porter S. Benjamin, 46. June, Orris Crosby, 43, 44.

1831. January, Leverett Todd, 45.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP SIX, NOW IN POMFRET.

1803. December, Thomas McClintock, 8, 14, 20.

1804. August, Low Miniger, 26. October Zattu Cushing, 28, 29, 33.

1810. May, Benjamin Barnes, Jr., 15.

1814. March, James Mark, 25.

1815. May, Justus Adams, 38.

1816. December, Sylvanus Marsh, 38.

1821. December, William Gates, 35. George D. Gates, 35.

1822. June, Pearson Crosby, 26. August, Thomas A. Osborne, 35. October David Elliott, 30. Nathan Hempstead, 37. Alva Elliott, 34. Anson and Calvin Hutchinson, 34.

1823. September, Nathaniel Crosby, 31.

1824. October, Pearson Crosby, 26.

1825. August, Isaac A. Lovejoy and others, 30. Zattu Cushing and others, 30. Stephen Wilson and others, 30.

SUPERVISORS.

1808-18, Philo Orton; 1819-22, Leverett Barker; 1823-5, Abiram Orton; 1826-8, Benjamin Douglass; 1829, Leverett Barker; 1830-3, George A. French; 1834, Orrin McClure; 1835, Elijah Risley, Jr.; 1836, Elisha Norton; 1837, Pearson Crosby; 1838-9, Squire White; 1840-44, Elisha Norton; 1845-46, Leverett Barker; 1847, Daniel W. Douglass; 1848-9, Rosell Greene; 1850, William Risley; 1851-3, Alva H. Walker; 1854, Hiram P. Smith; 1855, Abner W. Camp; 1856, Elisha Norton; 1857-8, Edmund Day; 1859-60, Elisha Norton; 1861-2, Orson Stiles; 1863-4, Henry B. Benjamin; 1865, Orson Stiles; 1866, Horace White; 1867-8, George D. Hinckley; 1869, John P. Hall; 1870-2, Franklin Burritt; 1873, Harmanus C. Clark; 1874, Franklin Burritt; 1875, James D. Wells; 1876-7, John S. Russell; 1878-9, M. M. Fenner; 1880, George S. Joslyn; 1881-2, John S. Lambert; 1883-5, B. F. Skinner; 1886, Arthur R. Moore; 1887-8, Otis M. Hall; 1889-90, Warren B. Hooker; 1901, D. G. Pickett; 1892, James R. Adams; 1893-4-5-6-7-8-9, Willis D. Leet; 1900-1-2-3-4-5, Gaius M. Tremaine, Jr.

NATURAL GAS IN FREDONIA.

Fredonia has the distinction of having been the first place in the United States whose buildings were illuminated with natural gas. The utilization of natural gas was begun in 1821, when the fluid was introduced into a few of the public places, among them the hotel which then occupied the site of what was afterwards the Taylor House, and which was thus illuminated when Lafayette passed through the village. The gas works established in Fredonia were the first in this country. The gas on Can-

adaway Creek was first discovered by the burning of driftwood lying over the water. "Stones were laid in the creek to the top of the water, on which dry sticks were laid, and when burning, the gas would flash as the bubbles rose." This the wondering observers called "burning the creek." It was not long before experiments were adopted to test the uses to which this natural product could be put. The account in Child's Gazetteer and Directory says that the first spring discovered, and from which gas was first used, was on the north bank of the creek, at the Main Street bridge. The gas



Showing spot where first gas was found in the United States.

escaped in various places near by, but when a well was sunk, "it was drawn to it." The gas from this well, enough for thirty burners, was used alone until 1858, when Preston Barmore sunk another well on the creek, in the northwest part of the village, the shaft being thirty feet deep, six feet in diameter at the top and fourteen feet at the bottom, with two vertical borings, one of one hundred and the other of one hundred fifty feet depth. In the year mentioned Elias Forbes became interested in the well and formed a company. Three miles of mains were laid through which gas was conducted to the village, where it was used in stores. In 1859 the company put in a gas holder of twelve thousand cubic feet capacity, and supplied private houses. In 1871 Alvah Colburn drilled a well, bought the Barmore interest in the Gas Company and connected his well, since which time the supply of natural gas available has partially met the demand.



HENRY LEWORTHY

HENRY LEWORTHY.

For fifteen years past a leading merchant of Fredonia and a resident of the village since 1875, Henry Leworthy is well worthy of a place among the honored citizens of Chautauqua County. He was born in the Town of Villenova in this county on the 2nd day of August, 1856, and afterwards went with his father to Niagara County, from thence to Michigan. In 1869 Henry came from Michigan to his native town and was employed by his uncle, Edwin Leworthy, in a country store at Hamlet. This gave him a taste for mercantile life. In 1875 he entered the Normal School at Fredonia where he remained until February, 1878. That same year he entered the grocery store of Jesse K. Starr where he remained until the fall of 1890, when he formed a co-partnership with Bert Belden under the name of Belden & Leworthy, dealers in groceries and crockery. He was married September 2, 1885, to Arabella Wheeler, second daughter of Dan Wheeler and Mary A. Kirkland, whose parents were early settlers in the Town of Hanover. Two sons, Ralph, born November 5, 1890, and Henry Kirkland, August 15, 1896, constitute the family. Mr. and Mrs. Leworthy are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Leworthy's father, William Beer Leworthy, came from the County of North Devon, England, and was married to Mary Jamison of Waterford, Ireland, in the Village of Johnson Creek, Niagara County, in 1855. He lived in the Towns of Villenova and Charlotte from 1855 to 1860, when he returned to Niagara County, and from there went to Southern Michigan in 1867 where he died in 1878. His mother is still living there.

A few years ago Mr. Leworthy visited England and sought for records of his ancestors in the region where they lived. He learned the following interesting facts: The Leworthys are an old Devonshire family. Their home for the past four hundred years was in the little Village of Charles, about nine miles from the City of Barnstable. In the village church the register dates back to 1531. The sixth entry of marriages is that of John Leworthie and Englishe Bright on June 28, 1547. Three years earlier we find Alice Leworthie was married to Harry Gould in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. In the bell tower of the old church are five bells. Cast on the largest is the following: "Given to the

parish by George Leworthy, Gentleman, in 1733, during the pastorate of John Rosier." Today there is none of the family bearing the name of Leworthy left in the parish. Mr. Leworthy's great-grandfather, John Leworthy, fought under Wellington at Waterloo.

Mr. Leworthy is much interested in everything connected with the early history of our county and shows a fondness for articles of historic or personal interest. He has a very large and valuable collection of antique pottery, furniture, pictures, etc. Collecting and arranging these is his favorite recreation.

AARON O. PUTNAM.

Aaron Osgood Putnam, the subject of this sketch, was one of Fredonia's most prominent citizens and came of good old New England stock. His father, the late Aaron L. Putnam, moved to Fredonia from Montague, Massachusetts, in 1835, with his wife, nee Dolly Osgood, and his daughter Jane. He was a carpenter and a farmer and it was from him that the son inherited his shrewd business ability. Born in the spring of 1836 Mr. Putnam passed the whole of his life in this town, enjoying, when young, the educational advantages of the Fredonia Academy.

In 1860, associated with his two cousins, he began his business career. This firm dissolved six years later and the following year forming a partnership with a younger brother, a brick building was erected for the accommodation of a dry goods store. No mercantile firm in Western New York had more of public confidence or greater success for Mr. Putnam was a model merchant and business man. In 1881 he became a director and Vice President of the Fredonia National Bank, continuing as such until 1896, when he became President of the bank.

In the summer of 1865 Mr. Putnam was married to Mary Thomas McDaniels of Rutland, Vermont, who with an adopted daughter, Charlotte Putnam Landers, is still living in the home on Main Street which Mr. Putnam built just before his death. Though not a member Mr. Putnam was for more than twenty years a generous supporter of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Political life held no attractions for him and he refused all public offices; but no request for aid for any town or village improvement



AARON O. PUTNAM

ever met with a refusal. Loyal to his friends and neighbors and true to every trust Mr. Putnam's death in February of 1896 was felt to be a public as well as a private loss.

DR. D. G. PICKETT.

Darius G. Pickett, M. D., is the son of Gilead and Mary S. (Houston) Pickett, and was born in Stockton December 9, 1841. The father was born in Addison, Vermont, in 1814, and came to Stockton when a sturdy lad of sixteen, located on a farm one mile southwest of Stockton and paid for it by making black salts and selling them in Mayville. He lived on this farm until 1880, when he sold it and retired to Stockton where he died May 15, 1899. In 1840 he was married to Miss Mary S. Houston, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1815, and came to Stockton in 1832. Her father was a cousin of General Sam Houston of Texas. She died in Stockton October 7, 1891, and her son, being a member of the Board of Supervisors which was sitting in Mayville, the Board adjourned for her funeral and presented their colleague with a handsomely framed set of resolutions.

Darius G. Pickett lived at home until 1867, when he rented a farm for one year and ran it at a good profit. A year later he invented and patented a timothy seed sower, the county rights to which netted him five thousand dollars in six months. In 1870 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. G. Thompson at Stockton, continuing study and practice under Dr. George S. Harrison of Sinclairville, and graduating from Buffalo University February 17, 1874. Before leaving the stage on his return to Stockton his services were required for two men desperately ill, Willard Dye and Richard Bloomfield, both of whom he saved to attain a good old age. He practiced in Stockton until 1885, when he moved to Fredonia, where he still has his office and residence at 42 West Main Street, and by conscientious dealings with the common people holds a fine practice.

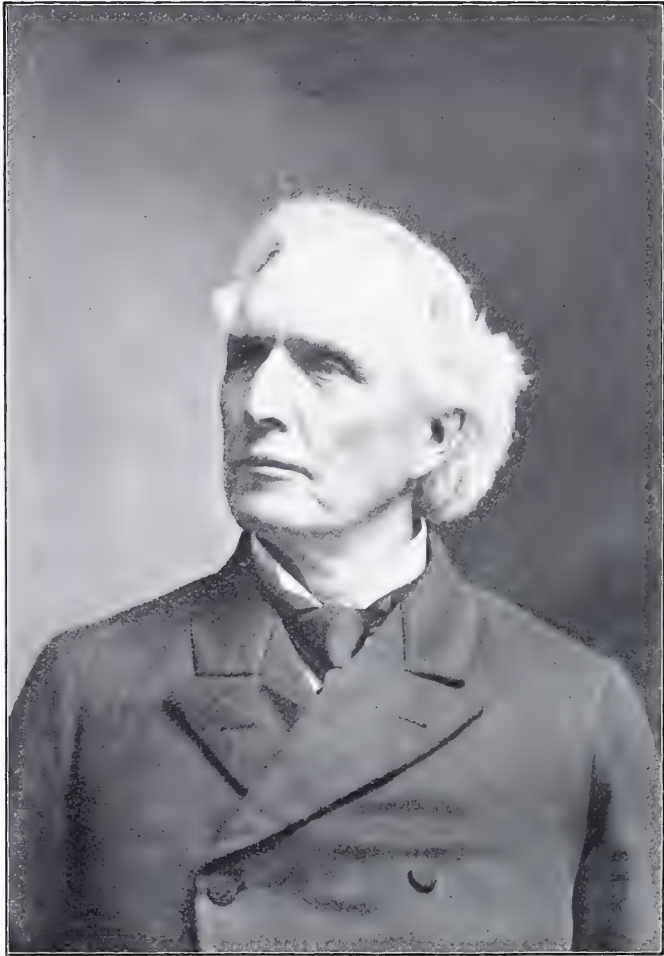
Dr. Pickett has always adhered to the Democratic faith of what he terms the Washington-Jefferson-Lincoln-Bryan stripe, and has been a conspicuous figure in the party in Western New York. As Supervisor of Stockton in 1884 he initiated the movement for abolishing distinctions between town and county poor, which was soon after enacted in county law, and was said by

Hon. L. B. Sessions to have saved the county more in taxes than any other measure during the twenty-three years he was Chairman. He was again nominated for Supervisor in 1885 and defeated by eight votes by Phin M. Miller with eighty majority to overcome. He was elected Supervisor of Pomfret in 1891, overcoming a majority of over five hundred, and was candidate several times afterwards, always running very close in spite of the heavy standing majority to overcome. He was member of the Fredonia Village Board in 1892-3, and as Chairman of street, park, and water committees, improved the public works and saved the village ten thousand dollars on cleaning the village reservoir, the plan he inaugurated being still in use.

Dr. Pickett was alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, July 4, 1900, and was nominated for State Senator in 1903, running fifty-eight votes ahead of the Governor in the district.

Dr. Pickett has successfully operated a number of schemes as side issues, generally avoiding partnerships. About 1892 he foresaw the possibilities of water power for electric purposes to be derived from the east branch of Canadaway Creek, from Arkwright Falls down to Laona, and set about obtaining the riparian rights from property owners. One concession took ten years to obtain. After that about four miles of the creek was purchased in a few weeks by working night and day. The scheme contemplates a dam one hundred feet high across the gorge above Arkwright Falls, and a straight tunnel and pipe to the lower end of the concession, near Laona, giving a fall of four hundred fifty feet. Three different engineers have estimated the rainfall, catchment area, evaporation, etc., and estimate that by storage, nine hundred cubic feet of water per minute can be supplied the year around, giving no less than six hundred continuous horse power by the use of a Pelton wheel. A number of capitalists have made offers for the rights.

More recently Dr. Pickett has obtained similar rights on Twenty Mile Creek, in the Towns of Ripley and North East, capable of yielding fifteen hundred horsepower continually. These were the only water rights of the kind left untaken by municipal water works between Buffalo and Erie, and with the building of the main road trolley line and increase in the use of electricity for manufacturing purposes, must soon become im-



DR. D. G. PICKETT

mensely valuable. Reliable authorities state that twenty-one hundred horsepower are to be generated at these two points which would run a trolley road from Erie to Buffalo, and other men of means and wide experience in hydraulics and engineering have examined the scheme and declared it was entirely feasible and held possibilities almost beyond estimate.

Dr. Pickett is a lover of good horses and rarely owns one that cannot make a mile in three minutes. He once acquired the name of the David Harum of Chautauqua County, which is often applied to him.

He was married December 4, 1864, at Stockton, to Olive M. Scriven, who was born February 17, 1845. Her father, Perry C. Scriven, was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer County, New York, September 30, 1816. He was one of the largest dairymen and cattle dealers in Chautauqua County. He died September 30, 1866, aged exactly fifty years. His wife was Lucinda Baker, born in Schaghticoke, New York, September 4, 1819; died December 14, 1900, in Stockton. Children born to D. G. and Olive M. Pickett: Lena R., born April 25, 1868, died June 28, 1882; Perry G., born August 27, 1870; Gertrude, born May 18, 1872, died December 18, 1872; Lester D., born November 9, 1883.

In the Presidential campaign of 1904 Dr. Pickett became convinced that his party was being betrayed into the hands of its enemies by the Hill-Sheehan-Belmont combine, and came out in a strong statement endorsing Theodore Roosevelt.

CHARLES L. MARK.

Charles LeRoy Mark, son of James and Lucy Mark, was born in Fredonia August 12, 1822, where he lived, attending the public school and Fredonia Academy until 1837, when he removed with his parents to Hamlet, in the Town of Villanova. The winter of 1843-4 he spent in Little Rock, Arkansas. It being before the age of railroads, the principal means of conveyance was by water and the trip from Dunkirk to Little Rock by lake, canal and river, occupied fully two weeks' time. Returning with improved health in 1845 he became partner with his father in the mercantile business and the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, which business they continued until 1851. He then with Martin Crowe, as partner, for two years followed the same occupation. In

1855 he engaged alone in the mercantile business, which he pursued for four or five years, when at the age of thirty-eight, having become satisfied with his accumulations, he retired from business, and after living a year or two at Middletown, near Cincinnati, he returned to Fredonia, his native place, where he resided until his death. September 3, 1846, Mr. Mark was married to Miss Julia Peirce, daughter of Dr. Austin and Mary Sterling Peirce of Hamlet. Their only child, Edward L. Mark, was born in 1847, of whom a sketch is given on the following page.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Mark's residence in Fredonia, they have spent one year in California, returning by way of the Isthmus of Panama; two or three years in Colorado and for the past nineteen years spent their winters in Florida, where they have an orange grove and a fine residence at Winter Park. Also for more than thirty years, through the months of August and September, Mr. Mark has visited the various hay-fever resorts in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Mark has been a member of the Board of Managers of the State Normal School at Fredonia since 1877. A few years ago he donated a thousand dollars to the D. R. Barker Library, and at an expense of two thousand dollars presented the Village of Fredonia with the two beautiful fountains which now adorn the village parks.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark were members of the Free Baptist Church in Hamlet until their removal to Fredonia, and since have been members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Mark's father, James Mark, was one of the pioneers of the county, coming to Fredonia from Delaware County, New York, in 1808 when a young man, and assisted in clearing the village park of the native forest. He was in the War of 1812, and in the battle at Black Rock and witnessed the burning of Buffalo. In 1819 he married Miss Lucy Woodcock, and in after years was widely known in the northern part of the county as manufacturer of pearl ashes from "black salts," the principal cash commodity of the early settlers. In 1837 he moved to Hamlet, where he followed the same pursuit in connection with the mercantile business until his death in 1855. The children of James Mark were Lucy E., (Mrs. Spencer), who died in 1860; Charles L., (the subject of this sketch); Dr. A. J., who died in 1860; Prof. George A., of Hillsdale, Michigan;



CHARLES L. MARK

Harriet A., (Mrs. Woodcock) of Frewsburg; John E., of Marquette, Michigan, and Janette (Mrs. Delaney) who died in 1889. Charles L. Mark died at Winter Park, Florida, December 24, 1904.

EDWARD L. MARK.

Edward Laurens Mark, Ph. D. LL. D., son of Charles L. and Julia P. Mark, (sketch on preceding page), was born in Hamlet, New York, May 30, 1847. He attended public school and the Fredonia Academy until at the age of twenty years he entered Michigan University. In 1871 after completing his collegiate course, he taught in the University one year, then was employed for a



EDWARD L. MARK

year by the government in the Northern Boundary Survey between the United States and British America. In 1873 he went to Europe to pursue his studies in the German Universities, and after graduating at Leipsic in 1876 returned to America. In 1877 he was employed as Professor of Zoology by Harvard University, which position he has held to the present time, being at the head of the Zoological Department.

In 1873 Mr. Mark was married to Miss Lucy King of Dunkirk. Their two children are Kenneth Lamartine, born in Leipsic, Ger-

many, August 26, 1874, and Friedrica, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 7, 1880. The son is Assistant Professor of Chemistry in Harvard. In 1898 Dr. Mark having been granted a year's vacation by the University, again with his family went to Europe, visiting various institutions to acquaint himself with any new development in his special line of work. Upon his return to this country a few of his former students together with a large number of them as contributors, formed the project of editing and publishing a quarto memorial volume of some five hundred pages to be known as the "Mark Anniversary Volume," in honor of the completion of his twenty-five years of successful and productive work in Harvard University as Professor of Zoology. The project was well carried out, and the presentation of the volume was made at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Washington in December, 1903. Among the contributors to the volume are President Roosevelt, who was a student of Dr. Mark; a Japanese Professor of Tokio, Japan, also the Professors of several colleges in the United States and others who have become more or less distinguished. The volume is embellished with numerous engravings, and for the frontispiece has a fine portrait of Dr. Mark, and a list of scientific publications from the laboratory under his direction. In 1904 Dr. Mark, representing Harvard, and Dr. Bristol, as representative of New York University, were in Bermuda where they spent the summer with two British scientists in organizing and establishing a biological station on the island.

BYRON F. RECORD.

Byron F. Record, well known young attorney at Fredonia, was born at Smiths Mills, Town of Hanover. His father is Otis S. Record, of that village. His grandfather, Seth Record, came to Chautauqua County in or about 1829, settled in Sherman, and two or three years later removed to Smiths Mills, where his death occurred in the early seventies. He married Ellidia Yale at Sherman. Byron F. Record's great grandfather on his mother's side, Ashbel Watrous, was a pioneer in Chautauqua County, having settled near Smiths Mills after the close of the War of 1812, where he died in 1871. He took part in the campaign near Plattsburg during that war, and helped drive the British back to Canada.

Byron F. Record attended the public schools in Perrysburg and Smiths Mills and the Academic Department of the Forestville High School. He afterwards entered the State Normal School at Fredonia, where he graduated from the Normal Department in the classical course in June, 1886. In September, 1889, he entered the Law Department of Cornell University, where he completed the course in June, 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, (L. L. B.) In September of that year he entered the course in philosophy at Cornell, which he completed in June, 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, (Ph. B.) Beginning the same year, he accepted the principalship of the Warrensburg, New

York, High School which he held for four years, resigning in 1897 to take up the practice of law. Previous to entering Cornell he taught one year (1888-9) in Montana. He spent the summer of 1888 in what is now the State of Washington, and was much of the time at Tacoma.

been marked, he has never consented to accept a public office. He is a member of Forestville Lodge, No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Forestville Lodge of Free Masons.

Mr. Record married Carrie E. Livermore at Forestville in August, 1893.

HON. LORENZO MORRIS.

Hon. Lorenzo Morris was born in Madison County, New York, August 14, 1817, and was a son of David and Abigail (Blodgett) Morris. David Morris and his wife were both natives of New England, and settled in the Town of Chautauqua, this county, in 1829. After some years they removed to Sherman, where Mr. Morris died in 1868, aged seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1873, at eighty years of age.

Lorenzo Morris attended the common schools, then entered the old Mayville Academy, from which he was graduated in 1836, and was afterwards engaged in teaching for a few years. In 1837 he turned his attention to the study of law, and read for two years with Hon. Thomas A. Osborne, one of the five Judges of which the Court of Common Pleas of Chautauqua County then consisted. In 1840 he went to Jamestown where he read for one year with Judge Orsell Cook, and after being admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas became a partner of his preceptor. The law then required seven years of practice as a requisite for admission as an attorney before the Supreme Court of the state, but made a reduction of time in favor of those who had pursued classical studies, and Mr. Morris having a certificate of a classical course of reading was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1844, at the end of only three years' practice in the lower courts. In the same year he removed to Mayville and practiced until 1852, when he moved to Fredonia where he enjoyed an active and successful practice until his death October 2, 1903. In 1838 he was commissioned by Governor William H. Seward as Lieutenant Colonel of the Two Hundred Seventh Regiment, New York Militia, in which he had served as Adjutant. He was elected Colonel during the next year and commanded the regiment until 1842, when he resigned.

On October 5, 1843, he married Fannie E. Strong, daughter of Walter Strong, an early settler and prominent citizen of the



BYRON F. RECORD

Mr. Record began the practice of law at Forestville in November, 1897, where he continued in practice alone until he removed to Fredonia in March, 1901. Possessed of an independent nature and a love of his professional work, in which his success has



HON. LORENZO MORRIS

Town of Westfield. She died June 2, 1873, and left three children: Mrs. Ellen M. Russell, Mrs. S. H. Albro, and Walter D. Morris. On May 28, 1885, he united in marriage with Mrs. Marian H. (Hovey) Stillman, of Fredonia.

In politics Senator Morris was an old-time Democrat, opposed to measures antagonistic to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He was appointed in 1871 as one of the Trustees of the asylum for the insane at Buffalo, which position he resigned in 1875. His political career commenced in 1867, when he was nominated by his party as their candidate for State Senator in the Twenty-sixth District. Although the district was largely Republican, yet he was elected by two hundred three majority over his two Republican competitors, and served creditably in the State Senate during its session of 1868-69. In 1872 he was a member of the convention which met that year in Albany to revise the State Constitution. Senator Morris always took great interest in the common schools and all general matters of public improvement. While serving in the State Senate he procured the abolition of the local Board of Managers of the Fredonia Normal School, the school having closed for want of harmony, and placed the school under the control of the State Superintendent until 1873, when he was made President of a new Board of Trustees which has been harmonious and the school prosperous, and is now justly recognized as one of the best of the normal schools in the state.

HERMAN J. WESTWOOD.

Herman J. Westwood, a young professional man whose abilities and excellent qualities brought him an important position before he had attained his majority, was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1875. His father was pastor of the Fredonia Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of his death, September 3, 1890. Herman J. Westwood attended the State Normal School at Fredonia, from which he graduated, (classical course), in 1891. He graduated from Cornell University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1896, and was admitted to the Bar, November 30, 1896.

When Hon. Warren B. Hooker was Member of Congress in 1893-94, he chose young Mr. Westwood as his Private Secretary, who showed such merit and originality in

the performance of his duties that Mr. Hooker again engaged his services as confidential clerk after he was elevated to the Supreme Court bench. Mr. Westwood has since 1902 been clerk to Mr. Hooker, who is Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department. From 1897 to 1902 he was engaged in the practice of law in the City of Buffalo. He was one of the youngest practitioners in the city, notwithstanding which he made remarkable progress in the



HERMAN J. WESTWOOD

building up of a successful business, and relinquished his practice only to accept an urgent call to the high duties which have since engaged his attention.

From his earliest childhood Mr. Westwood has been one of the most diligent of students—one of the hardest and most enthusiastic workers in the storing of his mind with knowledge, a habit which he has in no measure abated in his later years.

ARTHUR R. MAYTUM.

Arthur R. Maytum, prominent business man of Fredonia, was born at Sutton Valence, Kent, England, October 13, 1866. His education was completed at an early age, and he came to Fredonia in February, 1886.

In May, 1890, he engaged in the grocery business on Water Street in the village, opposite his present location, succeeding George L. Knight & Company. Through patient and persevering labors, good business methods and fair and honorable treatment of all with whom he has dealt, he has built up a large and thriving grocery business. Mr. Maytum is otherwise concerned in important business matters. He has been for nearly six years the Secretary-Treasurer and manager of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Telephone Company, in the organization of which he was largely instrumental, which gives excellent telephone ser-



ARTHUR R. MAYTUM

vice and has an extensive patronage. Mr. Maytum is prominent in public affairs, also. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the village in March, 1899, for two years, was re-elected in 1901 and again in 1904, by large majorities, the people thus showing their confidence in him and their appreciation of his valuable services in the conduct of the affairs of the village. He holds the important position of chairman of the finance committee. He is a prominent member of Forest Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Chautauqua Lodge, Independent

Order of Odd Fellows, and Lake Erie Council, Royal Arch Masons.

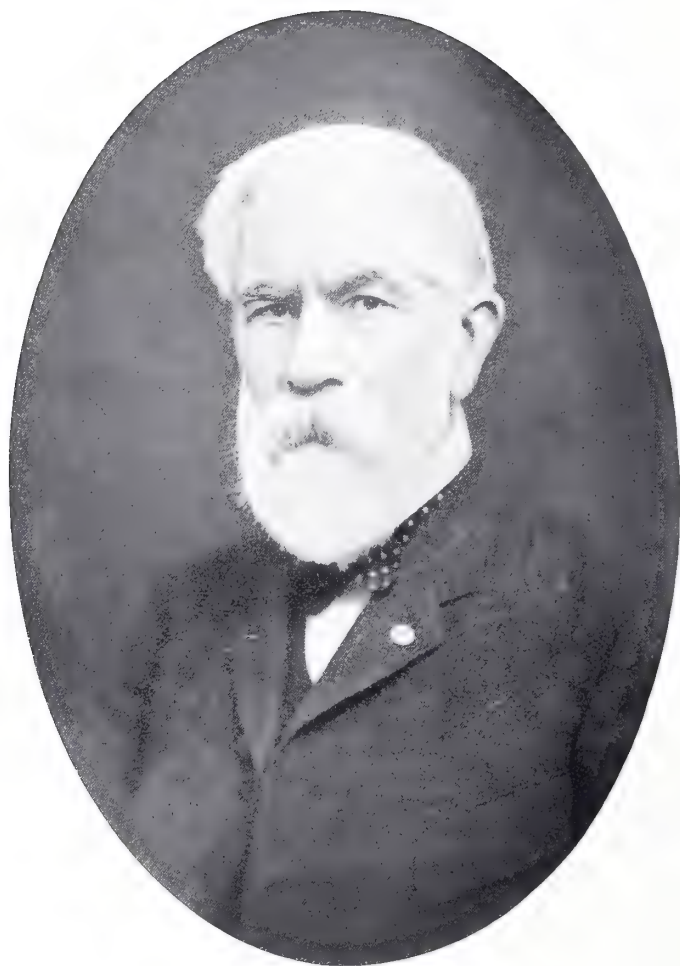
Mr. Maytum married Gertrude E. Prushaw, daughter of Thomas H. Prushaw, in December, 1888. Their children are Hildgarde Lilian, Adele Cecile and Gertrude Alice.

MAJOR E. A. CURTIS.

Major Enoch A. Curtis, son of Isaac C. and Susan (Hunter) Curtis, the oldest of a family of six children, was born in the Town of Busti July 19, 1831. The Curtis family of New England from which Major Curtis descends comes from a long line of English ancestry. Among the early settlers of New England the name appears and every generation has produced representatives prominent in some vocation, profession, civil or military office. The first of the family to come to Western New York was Rev. Enoch Curtis, a native of New Hampshire, who was for years a Methodist Episcopal minister. The family has been identified with Chautauqua County for over seventy-five years; Isaac C. Curtis coming to Jamestown with his young wife in 1829. Subsequently he purchased of the Holland Land Company a farm of one hundred acres of unimproved land in the Town of Busti. Here he built his primitive log house, subdued the wilderness and developed his future home.

The subject of this sketch, in common with the sons of Chautauqua's pioneers, was early called from school to rugged labor, obliged to convert obstacles to opportunity and wrest achievement from difficulties. The original schoolhouse of the district was built of logs and was located on a corner of his father's farm. Here he attended school the short winter terms, studying his lessons by the light of the open fire place, and summers helped with the rough farm work, necessary to provide for the support of the family, finishing his schooling with a term at Jamestown Academy at seventeen years of age. About this time his father sold his improved farm in Busti and bought another near Ashville in the Town of Harmony. The balance of his minority was spent teaching school winters and farm work summers. When of age he engaged in building operations, an occupation more attractive to him than farming.

He married Jennie E., the second daughter of Morris Norton of Ashville, October 3, 1855. Their children are Isabel Kent, (Mrs



MAJOR E. A. CURTIS

F. C. Chatsey, druggist of Fredonia), and Edith Norton, art teacher in Fredonia Normal and Training School.

Anxious for proficiency in the line of his business, he took up the study of architecture. At that time there were no Polytechnical Schools in the country and text-books were few and hard to be obtained, but such as were obtainable were thoroughly studied. The outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 brought to all citizens new conditions of life and new duties. Responding to the call of President Lincoln in the spring of 1862 for three hundred thousand men to assist in the suppression of the Rebellion and maintain the integrity of the Union, he closed up his building operations and enlisted in the Union Army for three years' service. Taking out enlistment papers he recruited a company of volunteers, was elected and commissioned Captain of Company D, One Hundred Twelfth New York Volunteers, which he commanded in the various campaigns, skirmishes and battles in which his regiment was engaged until after the Battle of Cold Harbor June 1, 1864, in which he received such severe wounds as to unfit him for further military service. He was honorably discharged September 13, 1864, and was brevetted Major by Governor Fenton for gallantry at the Battle of Cold Harbor June 27, 1867. As a soldier and officer his record stands high. He had the love and esteem of his company and the officers with whom he was associated, and is spoken of as being a strict disciplinarian and model commander.

After partial recovery from his wounds Major Curtis changed his residence to Fredonia and engaged in mercantile business in the hardware line which he followed for about five years. The business of his profession having more attractions to him than merchandizing he sold out his hardware trade and resumed its practice. Possessing mathematical skill and an artistic taste, cultivated by study and practical experience, he had the qualities to ensure success and give him high rank in his profession. Many of the finest residences, churches and public buildings of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania are witnesses of his achievement in "the first and noblest of the arts."

During his residence in Fredonia Major Curtis has not only occupied his time with the details of an exacting profession but has interested himself and taken an active

part in all measures for the progress, advancement and improvement of the community. To these ends his time and money are given, and when he enlists in a cause, he is persistent in carrying it to success. He was one of the first to agitate, and most tenacious in securing, the village water-works and sewerage system. Has served successive terms on Board of Water Commissioners, Trustees and President of the village.

While not a politician, from an office seeker's point of view, he acts on the principle that dutiful citizenship requires all to take an active, intelligent interest in all questions of public policy. He had a seat in the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896 that nominated William McKinley for President and took an active part in his election.

Major Curtis is a loyal Grand Army man, and his record since his joining the order in 1885 has been one of active usefulness. He has been the popular commander of his post, (E. D. Holt Post, No. 403, Grand Army of the Republic), many terms. He is a member and has served as President several terms of the Northern Chautauqua Veterans Union, and a frequent delegate to state and national encampments.

In 1901 Governor Odell appointed him as one of the New York State Board for the erection of a monument of the late President William McKinley.

True to his word, loyal to his friends, his community and his country Major Curtis is one of the best representatives of Fredonia's business men.

CLINTON O. TARBOX.

A young professional man of more than ordinary achievement and promise is Clinton O. Tarbox of Fredonia, who was born at Chautauqua August 21, 1873. His parents were Charles W. and Altana A. Tarbox. He attended district school in the Town of Chautauqua, and afterwards Fredonia Normal School, from which he graduated, in the classical course, in 1893. He entered the Law Department at Cornell University in 1894, having won a scholarship at the state competitive examinations, and graduated therefrom in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After he entered the law school and before his graduation he studied at intervals in the law office of Hon. Warren B. Hooker at Fredonia, which prac-

tical contact at that period with the work which he had chosen to pursue greatly aided him and broadened his understanding and experience as a young lawyer. He was admitted to the Bar of New York State in November, 1897, and in March, 1899, he began the practice of law at Cherry Creek. He made excellent progress here, but deeming Fredonia a more inviting field he removed his practice thither May 1, 1901, where he has since pursued his professional labors. He was a member of the firm of Tarbox & Curtis, at Cherry Creek, which was organized in June, 1900, and dissolved April 1, 1901.



CLINTON O. TARBOX

Mr. Tarbox has never sought political preferment, but has given the most diligent attention to his profession. He is a most earnest and conscientious advocate and with his excellent abilities he has won an enviable fame and attained a gratifying measure of success. He is a member of the Cornell Chapter, Delta Chi Fraternity, Cherry Creek Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Fredonia Baptist Church.

Mr. Tarbox married Katherine E. Clothier at Fredonia, July 31, 1902. They have one son, Charles H.

GEORGE BARKER.

George Barker, born in Venice, Cayuga County, New York, November 6, 1823, is the son of John A. Barker, born of English ancestry in Queens County, New York, in 1787, and Phoebe Ogden, born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1787. His grandfather, Joseph Barker, was a Revolutionary soldier, who did service at and near Norwalk, Connecticut, where the family then resided. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Ogden, a descendant of John Ogden, one of the first settlers of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and the ancestor of the Ogden families in New Jersey and New York, many of whom have held distinguished public positions and have been prominent in business affairs.

Mr. Barker was educated at the common and select schools near his father's home, and at the Aurora Academy, Cayuga County, from which he was graduated in 1843. He read law with David Wright, of Auburn, New York, was admitted to the Bar at Auburn in November, 1847, and commenced practice the following January at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, where he has ever since continued, devoted to his profession and the discharge of official duties connected therewith. He at once interested himself in the affairs of the village, was its Clerk for several successive terms, and was elected its President for two terms. He was elected District Attorney for Chautauqua County in 1853, serving one term with marked efficiency in the prosecution of criminals. In 1862 he was re-elected to the office, but resigned before the expiration of his term, owing to the pressure of professional business.

In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention and served on the judiciary committee and on the committee on organization of the Legislature, rendering effective service in both these capacities. In November, 1867, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, a position for which, by his wide and successful experience at the Bar, his familiarity with precedents and legal principles and his judicial temperament, he was specially qualified. In 1876 he was re-elected for a term of fourteen years, by the unanimous vote of the district, being nominated as a candidate by both the leading political parties. During the greater part of his last fourteen years on the bench he was a member of the general term for the Fourth Judicial Department, and during the



George Baxter

last part of his service was the presiding Justice. In 1890 he was a member of the committee created to revise the judicial articles of the constitution.

Judge Barker's half century of professional and public life has been characterized by unrelenting toil and energy, conscientious devotion to his profession, and successful achievement in its higher walks to which he has been called. An eloquent advocate before courts and juries, he has gained equal reputation as an able and impartial judge.

In 1857 he married Achsah Elizabeth Glisan, (born in Frederick County, Maryland.) His only child, Mary Eliza, is the wife of Honorable John Woodward, of Jamestown, New York, now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District of New York State.

WILLIAM S. STEARNS.

William S. Stearns, a prominent attorney of Fredonia, was born in that village December 29, 1873, and has always retained



WILLIAM S. STEARNS

his residence in the township of Pomfret. He began his education at the age of five years at the public school, in the Van Buren

District and finished it, so far as schools are concerned, by graduating in June, 1894, from the State Normal School at Fredonia, in the classical academic course. In October, 1894, Mr. Stearns began the study of law in the office of Morris & Moore, where he remained until 1896, when he entered the office of Justice Warren B. Hooker, and continued his studies there until admitted to practice at the Bar in June, 1898. On August 1, 1898, Mr. Stearns began the practice of his profession in Buffalo and continued there until August 1, 1899, when he returned to Fredonia and formed a partnership with Nelson J. Palmer. This partnership was dissolved May 1, 1901, and Mr. Stearns continued the practice of law alone until July 20, 1903, when he took into partnership Louis L. Thrasher, a son of Judge W. S. Thrasher, and the firm has since continued in business under the name of Stearns & Thrasher.

In the year 1900 Mr. Stearns was nominated as a candidate for the Assembly, for the Second Chautauqua District, by the Democrats, but was defeated at the polls. After the election he affiliated with the Republicans and has ever since worked and voted with that party. He has never held any political office.

On October 13, 1900, at Cherry Creek, Mr. Stearns was married to Miss Leona Mabel Kent, and of this union has been born a son and daughter, Sidney Winfield Stearns and Beatrice Evelyn Stearns. Mr. Stearns is a member of Forest Lodge, No. 166, Free and Accepted Masons, of Fredonia, and a leading citizen of the village.

DR. MILTON M. FENNER.

Dr. Milton M. Fenner was the son of Christopher C. and Mrs. Lucinda (Fross) Fenner of Stockton, New York, and was the seventh child of a family of nine. He was born July 28, 1837, at the South Stockton homestead and died at Fredonia March 14, 1905. His ancestry on both sides was of English extraction. His grandfather, Resolved W. Fenner, was a native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of the Rev. W. Fenner, a noted Puritan divine, from whom came Arthur, James and James (Jr.) Fenner, each of whom became Governor of the State of Rhode Island between 1790 and 1845. Resolved W. Fenner came to Madison County, New York, in 1800 and to Ellery in 1819 where he remained until his death in 1847. Christopher C. Fenner, father, was



DR. MILTON M. FENNER

born in Brookfield in 1801 and came to Chautauqua County in 1817. Two years later the family came and took up a tract of land on Cassadaga Creek. He was united in marriage with Lucinda Fross in 1826 and conducted his farm until his death in 1850.

Rufus Fross, Mrs. Lucinda Fenner's father, was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York. From Kinderhook he went to Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, where he married and then came to Chautauqua in 1810, locating on the farm on which he lived until his death in 1846. He served in the War of 1812 and was present at the burning of Buffalo.

Dr. M. M. Fenner inherited the seemingly untiring energy of his mother and the ambition and sterling integrity of both parents. He was only thirteen years old when his father died and he was thrown on his own resources.

Being thus obliged to toil for a subsistence, he early acquired habits of industry and economy, which continued to be potential factors in his life's success. For the five years following his father's death, he was either employed in working on his mother's farm or as a farm hand by the neighbors. From the age of eighteen to twenty years, he, in partnership with his brother, carried on his mother's farm and acquired an interest in the personal property. They cleared some new ground and followed dairying and stock raising.

He still dwelt upon his early dreams of acquiring a thorough and extended education and when prepared entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and while attending its sessions spent his vacations in earning money to defray his college expenses. Before he reached the age of twenty-five he had taught seven terms of public and select schools in New York and Michigan and found time to read a preliminary course in medicine. He then entered a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, upon May 22, 1860. He began the practice of medicine in Flint, Michigan, immediately after receiving his degree, but upon July 12, 1861, he gave up his newly established practice to enlist as a private in Company A, Eighth Michigan Regiment, that was recruited by Col. William M. Fenton, former Lieutenant Governor of that state. He was appointed Hospital Steward for the regiment and war correspondent for two of the leading state papers. Soon after

entering upon active service he was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy for valorous conduct and was assigned to duty in Company I of the same regiment. He was under fire at the Battle of Coosaw River, South Carolina, January, 1862, and in April of the same year, the Captain and First Lieutenant having resigned, he commanded his company in the siege that resulted in the fall of Fort Pulaski. He commanded the outpost station at Spanish Wells, on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, during the night attack and the attempted burning of that place by the Confederates March 12, 1863. In the latter part of May, 1862, he was appointed to service in the Signal Corps and assigned to General Hunter's staff at Hilton Head. For meritorious conduct, he was commissioned First Lieutenant October 1, 1862. He was in the trenches at the fall of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor, in July, 1863.

In April, 1863, he came to Brooklyn in response to an invitation extended by the Secretary of the Navy, passed an examination and received a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy, from Secretary Welles, in May, 1863, but owing to the active operations about Charleston and the prospect of a fight, he decided to remain for a time with the army, and did so until after the fall of Fort Wagner.

Dr. Fenner was a member of Admiral Dahlgren's staff, and was on board the flagship in the naval night attack upon Fort Sumter.

In the spring of 1864 Dr. Fenner came north upon a leave of absence, when seeing a good opening for him in the medical practice at Jamestown, so near his early home, he resigned his commission and began the practice of his profession, in which he was eminently successful. In 1866 he was appointed city physician and held the position until he left Jamestown.

In July, 1869, he came to Fredonia, where he established his "People's Dispensary of Medicine and Surgery" and resumed the publication of "The Medical Progress," which he had started in Jamestown; and soon secured a larger practice than that he had left in Jamestown. In 1870 the United States Government appointed him Examining Surgeon and in 1872 the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York elected him its President. He was a prominent lecturer before medical societies and won a national reputation by his contributions to medical journals.

He was one of the earliest promoters of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Electric Railroad, of which he was President, Secretary and Treasurer. He was prominent in the erection of the Hotel Columbia in Fredonia and owned a one-fourth interest in it. He was President at the time of his death, of the Fredonia Local Board of Managers of the State Normal School. He has also been a zealous advocate of all local progressive movements.

Dr. Fenner married upon June 5, 1866, Miss Georgiana Grandin, daughter of Daniel H. Grandin, an extensive woolen manufacturer of Jamestown. She died September 5, 1881.

In April, 1883, he married Miss Florence E. Bondeson of Jamestown, who survives him with their one son, Milton M. Fenner, Jr.

Politically, he was a Republican and displayed an acute interest in the affairs of the party. His popularity was shown by the fact that when first a candidate for office, that of Supervisor of the Town of Pomfret, he was elected by a majority of one hundred sixteen, although the district had for several years given majorities for candidates of the opposite party. The next year he was re-elected by a majority of two hundred eighty-two, and the following year when running for the Assembly, the Assembly District made his total majority over his opponent twenty-five hundred ninety-five, a larger majority than ever before given to a candidate in that district.

After Cleveland's administration, Dr. Fenner was appointed Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, which position he held with credit and honor from January, 1890, until August, 1891, when he resigned on account of pressure of private business.

Dr. Fenner was courteous, straightforward and cordial in his intercourse with men and his kindly ways made him many warm friends. He was industrious and painstaking in his business, always discharging the most minute details of his work with the same care that characterized his transactions of greater magnitude. The utmost system was always observed in his office and his large business interests were so thoroughly under his control that he seemed to handle it with slight effort. Among his business associates his word was as good as his bond.

In his varied career he won the confidence and praise of those with whom he was associated and from a farmer lad made his

way to positions of trust in army, navy and political life, and reached financial opulence. He was a bright example of the possibilities of an American youth, possessed of sound sense and a determined and unconquerable will.

LAKE FAMILY.

The accompanying picture is that of three generations of the Lake family: Henry C., Clarence H. and Howard C.

The members of this family have long been prominent in the public affairs of the county, occupying many positions of trust.

HENRY C. LAKE.

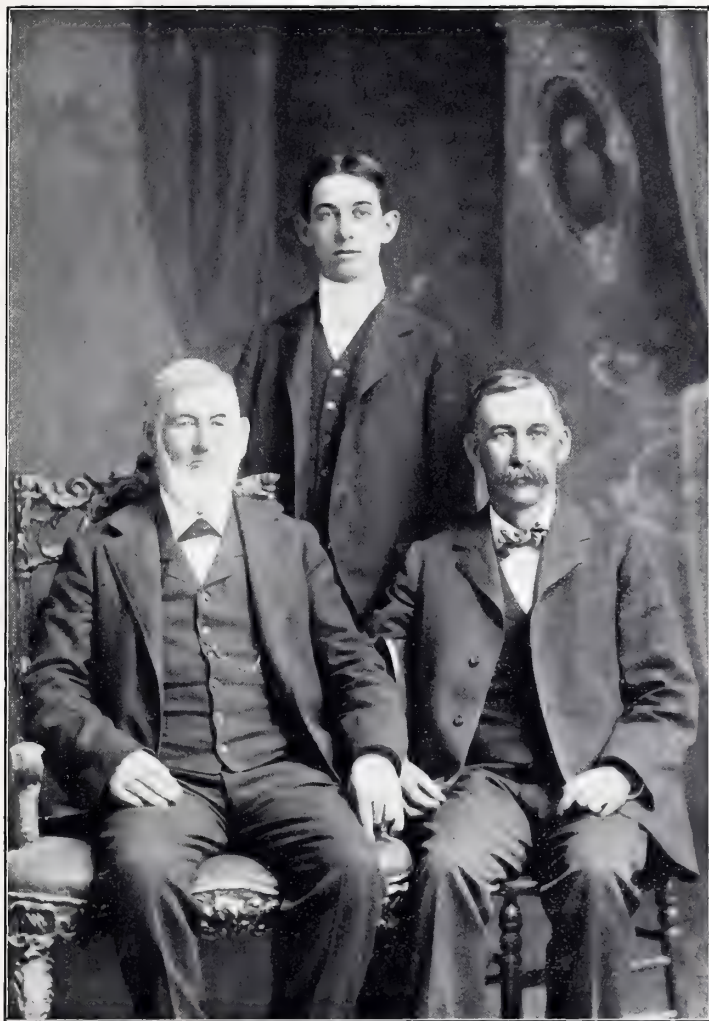
Henry C. Lake, the eldest member of the group, was born at Charlotte Center May 30, 1823. A few years before his father, migrating from New England, established conjointly with his brothers, what was long known as the Lake Settlement. Of the Lake brothers the tradition survives that they were men of unusual intelligence, thrift and character, a reputation sustained by their descendants many of whom have occupied positions of influence and trust. Nathan Lake, elected Supervisor in 1830, was the first to hold that office in Charlotte.

From his father Calvin and from his grandfather Henry, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, Henry C. Lake inherited some of the best qualities of the old Puritan stock. To these, through his mother Sarah Mather, was added that uncompromising independence of character which made the Mather family so noted in our Colonial history.

After attending the common schools of the town he finished the course of the Fredonia Academy, then one of the best educational institutions in Western New York.

He next taught school for several winters, devoting his spare hours to the reading of law. More interested in the industrial development of his native community than in a legal career, he founded, shortly before the Civil War, the woodmills with which his name was so long associated. In addition he conducted a large general store. In both of these enterprises he achieved a large measure of success.

Moving to Fredonia in the early sixties, he established in that town besides several other business enterprises a pump-factory, which for many years did a large and profitable business.



CLARENCE H. LAKE, FATHER AND SON.

Though at first a Democrat Mr. Lake joined the Republican Party at its foundation and became an earnest advocate of its principles and policies, attaining eventually a position of considerable influence in its councils.

After having been Supervisor of his native Town of Charlotte he was, in 1862, elected Member of the Assembly from Chautauqua County, a position so suited to his abilities that he was re-elected the following year.

From this time date his relations with Governor Fenton, of whom he became a loyal supporter and a warm friend. The friendship of these two eminent Chautauquans was interrupted only by death. In that critical period when Fenton vied with Morgan for a seat in the United States Senate, Mr. Lake proved himself one of the former's most active lieutenants. It is hardly necessary to add that Senator Fenton was not unappreciative of the loyalty and the sterling virtues of Henry C. Lake. Indeed he gave numerous evidences of his esteem, and in their long friendships neither ever found the other wanting.

As a member of the Cities Committee Mr. Lake made many valuable friends. Among his colleagues and friends were Benjamin F. Tracy, Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel S. Dickinson, T. C. Talicott, Henry J. Raymond and Thomas G. Alvord. He also won the confidence and retained the esteem of Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed and many others among the noted men of that day.

Mr. Lake gave to the Republican Party nearly twenty-five years of active service and through his powers of organization and his knowledge of men and affairs he contributed to its success, not only in Chautauqua County but throughout the state. In 1872, however, as a Liberal Republican he supported Horace Greeley for President against Ulysses S. Grant. He was long a member of the Liberal Republican State Committee and held for several years the position of Weigher in the New York Custom House.

After this slight break he continued a regular Republican to the end and was appointed by Surveyor Merritt Assistant Surveyor of the Port of New York, a position he honored for six years.

His interests, however, were not confined to politics. Resourceful, untiring and energetic, endowed with all the qualities that give value to citizenship, he added mater-

ially to the welfare of his country. He was in all things earnest, forceful and enterprising. He was long a director of the Dunkirk and Fredonia Railroad.

He was one of the first to espouse the cause of temperance and to his political influence was largely due the location of the State Normal School at Fredonia. It was best fitting, therefore, that he should serve on the first local Board. Also as Secretary of the State Board of Charities he found an outlet for his philanthropic impulses and gave the best he could have given—all of himself.

Mr. Lake married in 1847 Miss Margaret M. Ames. She was, besides a devoted wife and mother, a woman of many graces of character. Of high intelligence, dignified, tactful and of rare personal charm she inspired all who knew her and the memory of her sweet helpfulness is still a power for good.

Of their three children: Clarence H., Nellie C. and Mary M. Lake, the last named, who became the wife of Frank H. Edmunds, a druggist in Fredonia, died in May, 1898.

Mr. Lake was an uncle of Justice John Woodward of Jamestown, who, early left an orphan, with his brothers and his sisters found in him a second father and in his household a second home.

Mr. Lake retained his great physical vigor until a few days before his end. He was a man of even temper, firm of purpose and of unswerving loyalty in all the relations of life; steadfast, charitable and true. The controlling impulse of his nature was his devotion to his kin. He had, to a remarkable degree, that strong family feeling so characteristic of the Lakes, and relationship was ever a passport to his bounty. It was his greatest pleasure to minister to the happiness of his friends and neighbors and to anticipate their wants both large and small. In his public as well as in his private life he was ever the model citizen as well as the helpful friend.

At the time of his death which, the result of an unfortunate accident, occurred on September 15, 1901—the day following the demise of President McKinley, Mr. Lake was nearly eighty years of age. The evening of his days was passed in the community so long the scene of his labors and his hopes, in the beautiful Village of Fredonia, loved of many, esteemed of all, he died, gray in years and full of honors, and ended as he had lived "an honest man the noblest work of God."

CLARENCE H. LAKE.

Clarence H. Lake, son of Henry C., has like his father, given a large part of his life to public affairs. He has held important positions of trust and filled them with credit and with distinction.

He was born at Charlotte Center on the 20th of November, 1851. While yet a boy he moved with his parents to Fredonia. He received his education in the common schools, in the Fredonia Academy, and in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Returning to his native county he engaged in the mercantile business at Dunkirk and later joined his father in the manufacture of pumps.

In the early eighties he was appointed Deputy Sheriff for Fredonia and the surrounding district a position which he filled with so much credit that at the end of his term he was advanced to the place of Under Sheriff. Three years later he was nominated, on the first ballot, by the Republicans of Chautauqua County, in convention assembled, for Sheriff. At the time of his election to this important office he was only thirty-four years of age—the youngest Sheriff in the state. While an incumbent of this position his administrative abilities and excellent executive powers won him high praise.

At the expiration of his term Mr. Lake moved with his family to Jamestown where he became Assistant Cashier of the Chautauqua County National Bank. At present he is financial clerk in the Jamestown Post Office.

Soon after moving to Jamestown Mr. Lake was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the First Ward and served in that capacity two years. He was also for three years a representative of the City of Jamestown on the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County.

He has the same devotion and loyalty to his kindred that characterized his father. This, indeed, is a quality deeply imbedded in the Lake family.

Like his father, too, Clarence H. Lake has ever proved himself an enthusiastic Republican. His time and services have been freely given to the promotion of its principles and to the success of its candidates. A large personal acquaintance has been of great aid to him as an active worker in the field. He has served as a member of both the Republican County and Jamestown City Committees.

Clarence H. Lake was married in Fredonia in June, 1875, to Belle E. Webster. They had two children, Francis Webster and Howard Clarence. The former, born in Fredonia April 30, 1876, was graduated from the Jamestown High School in 1893 and from the Leland Stanford Junior University of California in 1897. His untimely death in the same year ended what promised to be a brilliant career.

HOWARD C. LAKE.

Howard C. Lake, grandson of Henry C., was born in Fredonia April 3, 1881. The greater part of his early education was received in the public schools of Jamestown. In 1899 he was graduated from the High School, being President of his class.

The following year he served as a reporter on the staff of the Jamestown Evening Journal. He then entered Cornell University where he took a four years' course, combining with his legal studies the allied branches of history and economics. He was graduated from Cornell in 1904.

During the Presidential campaign of that year he acted as Secretary of the Jamestown Republican Club. Having charge of its headquarters he was responsible for a large part of the campaign detail of that city.

In November of the same year Mr. Lake was admitted to the Bar of the state and thereupon began the practice of law and is now holding an important position in the legal department of the New York City Railway Company. Being a young man of great application and of unusual natural endowments his friends foresee for him a great future.

WILLIS D. LEET.

Willis D. Leet of Fredonia was born on the farm that is now Point Chautauqua, October 29, 1856, and is a son of William Leet, who was born in Chautauqua County in 1818. He is a grandson of Captain Anson Leet who settled in the county in 1811 and is a direct descendant of William Leet, the first Colonial Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Leet began his education in the public school at Dewittville, afterward attending the Mayville Union School, and finished with a course of instruction in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. In 1877 he began his active business career by starting a general store at Point Chautauqua in company



WILLIS D. LEET

with his brother, G. E. Leet, under the firm name of Leet Brothers. In 1881 the brothers purchased a store at Mayville and conducted the two establishments until 1889. On February 20, 1884, Mr. Leet was married to Miss Carrie L. White, daughter of Horace White, at Laona. Mr. Leet resided at Mayville until 1889 when, having disposed of his business interests at both Mayville and Point Chautauqua, he moved to Laona and became a member of the firm of White Brothers & Leet, in the tanning business, which business was discontinued in 1904.

Mr. Leet is the father of six children: Arthur, Willis D. Jr., Harvey E., Horace W., Phedora F. and Richard G.

In politics he is a Republican and has been honored by his party with public office. From 1884 to 1887 he held the position of County Treasurer and from 1892 to 1898 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Town of Pomfret.

HOMER GLENN HUNTLEY.

Homer Glenn Huntley of 47 Day Street, Fredonia, can trace his ancestry back to the time of the landing of Pilgrims on the "bleak New England shore," being on the paternal side a grandson of Isaac Huntley, a pioneer of Otsego County and Sarah Doty Huntley, who was a direct descendant of one of the original Mayflower immigrants, and on the maternal side a grandson of Havaliah Farnsworth and Cynthia Dille (or Dillae) Farnsworth, who were early settlers of the Western Reserve. The subject of this sketch was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 11, 1865, obtained the rudiments of his education in the schools of the far west graduated from the Minnesota High School and came east for the purpose of attending Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio.

Like many another Mr. Huntley did not have an over abundance of this world's goods but he was ambitious and persevering and his struggles to obtain an education are worthy of mention. He prepared himself for entrance to the High School at Ortonville, Minnesota, by night study after hard days of work on a farm, and with this preparation he passed the necessary examinations and by diligent application completed the prescribed four years' classical course in two years, after which he entered the Oberlin College but was compelled by ill health to discontinue his studies after attending a single year.

In 1888 Mr. Huntley learned stenography, which profession proved a valuable aid in working his way through college and has since been useful in connection with other office work.

After leaving Oberlin Mr. Huntley filled various clerical positions in Conneaut, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and Jamestown, New York, and in 1898 he was appointed western manager of the Keyless Lock Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Early in 1899 he became connected with the canning industry at Fredonia as office man, and in 1901 he became associated with the Fredonia Preserving Company of Fredonia, of which corporation he was the first Secretary and is now Assistant Manager.



HOMER GLENN HUNTLEY

Mr. Huntley was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle Dell Gillespie at Conneaut, Ohio, September 7, 1893. They have one child, Newton Edgar. Mr. Huntley has never sought political office. "I have never had any aspirations of a political nature other than exercising my right of franchise," said he simply in speaking of his career. Mr. Huntley is a member of Chautauqua Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Star of the West Encampment; Forest

Lodge, No. 166, Free and Accepted Masons, and Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, Royal Arch Masons. He takes an interest in religious work, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredonia.

CHAUNCEY ABBEY.

Chauncey Abbey, President of the Fredonia National Bank in 1882, until his death September 14, 1894, was one of that honorable and distinctive class called "self-made" men, who fought the battle of life to financial success by their own energy and skill. He was born in the Town of Virgil, Cortland County, New York, April 1, 1815, and was the son of David and Hannah (Woods) Abbey. He was of New England ancestry, and his grandfathers, John Abbey and Nathan Woods, were both of English descent and served in the Continental armies during the Revolutionary struggle of the Thirteen Colonies for independence. His father, David Abbey, was a native of Bel lows Falls, Connecticut, and married Hannah Woods, of Bennington, Vermont, after which he came to New York, where he settled in the Town of Villenova (now Arkwright) in 1821. He was a farmer in moderate circumstances at the time of his death in 1876, when he was in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Chauncey Abbey grew to manhood on the home farm and attended the ordinary schools of his neighborhood, in which he received a limited education in the common school branches excepting mathematics, in this science he became quite proficient. Leaving school he engaged in farming which he followed successfully for sixty years on his Arkwright farm of one hundred ninety-six acres. Besides general farming he was engaged extensively for many years in stock-dealing.

Mr. Abbey's first business ventures were when quite young, and were in cattle. He soon learned that he could acquire more by using his brains than his hands. After some small ventures he went to Ellicott with a view of purchasing of Mr. Prendergast the large herd of cattle which he annually had for sale. He looked so young that Mr. Prendergast advised him not to be ambitious and take the drover's hazards, but to be content with the sure and moderate gains of the farmer. The interview ended by the purchase of the entire herd by the beardless young man. He cleared over one thousand

dollars from this trade. He many times afterwards purchased Mr. Prendergast's cattle, but never received his advice again. He was an extensive dealer in cattle. For many years the product of most farms in the county were centered in the annual herd of steers. There was hardly a grazing farm in the county which Mr. Abbey did not some time visit. He imported cattle largely from the west, to replenish Chautauqua dairies. His judgment in determining the weight of cattle was nearly as accurate as the scales. He found markets for cattle at home and abroad. He soon acquired capital so as to be a money lender and a purchaser of commercial paper and other securities. He was practically a banker for whole townships, in which no higher security was known than his word. He became acquainted with the forms of business, drew wills, settled estates, cared, as guardian, for investments for minors. Hundreds sought and profited by his advice in all the emergencies of life, and it was always freely given. In 1855 he was elected Supervisor of Arkwright, and he served the town ably and faithfully in that position for eight years.

In 1856 he and S. M. Clement, with others, were mainly instrumental in organizing the Fredonia Bank which, in 1865, became the Fredonia National Bank, of which Mr. Abbey was President for twelve years. He was a heavy stockholder and a prominent director in the old as well as the new bank, and in their management his good judgment and safe business methods added much to their uniform success and general prosperity.

Mr. Abbey presents a marked character to analyze. He was a keen observer of men. To the man struggling manfully with adversity his strong arm was outstretched, but drones and adventurers, wasters of fortunes and opportunities, and betrayers of trusts never successfully applied to him. He was a bold, energetic, self-reliant man, following more than most men the suggestions of his own judgment and conscience. He listened to others but decided for himself. He generously aided every public enterprise to make men better and happier. He had the frankness and geniality that attached to him his business associates and neighbors. In a business career of more than sixty years his integrity was never questioned. He faithfully discharged every trust confided in him. He was a wise man from the lessons



Gibby

of life, and the book of nature to him was ever open.

Mr. Abbey was united in marriage with Elizabeth Chase, the daughter of a pioneer. All three of his children were born of that marriage. After the decease of his first wife he married Esther Allen whom he survived. His three daughters, upon whom he lavished his affections, were Rosie E., the widow of Manley M. Sessions; Etta E., the wife of Hon. Warren B. Hooker; and Miss Rubie L. Abbey, who made a pleasant and happy home for her father in his declining years.

NELSON J. PALMER.

Nelson J. Palmer, one of the leading attorneys of Northern Chautauqua, was born in Fredonia March 15, 1874. He was educated in the Fredonia schools, graduating



NELSON J. PALMER

from the State Normal School in 1896. He then entered the Buffalo University and graduated from the institution in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In July, 1899, he was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of law at Fredonia in partnership with William S. Stearns, un-

der the firm name of Stearns & Palmer. He remained at Fredonia until November, 1902, when he removed to Dunkirk and opened an office by himself.

Mr. Palmer was married June 10, 1903, at Fredonia. His bride was Miss Katherine Gertrude Washington. They have one son, Robert Nelson Palmer. Mr. Palmer is a member of the Episcopal Church; Forest Lodge, 166, Free and Accepted Masons; Dunkirk Chapter, 191, Royal Arch Masons; Olympia Lodge, 602, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Dunkirk Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 922, and Dunkirk Lodge, Royal Arcanum. That Mr. Palmer enjoys in a high degree the confidence and respect of the community may be inferred from the fact that he has been the attorney for the Village of Fredonia since 1902, and still holds that responsible position. Mr. Palmer's great grandfather was Amos Palmer, his grandfather was Alvinza Palmer and his father George H. Palmer.

GAIUS M. TREMAINE, JR.

Conspicuous on the list of the prominent people of Pomfret Township, may be mentioned the name of Gaius M. Tremaine, Jr., who was born in the Village of Fredonia March 13, 1872, and who has remained a resident of the town to the present date, residing in the same house in which his birth occurred. His parents, Gaius M. and Eunice D. Tremaine, removed to Fredonia in April, 1864 and may therefore justly lay claim to the title of "old residents."

"When did your education commence?" questioned the biographer of Mr. Tremaine. "At birth," he replied. From which statement it will be seen that he is something of a humorist although further questioning elicited the fact that his education was completed in the Fredonia Normal School, Houghton Seminary and the Erie Commercial College. His business career commenced in January, 1895, when he engaged in the insurance business with his father.

For two years Mr. Tremaine served on the Board of Trustees of the Village of Fredonia—an important position, for Fredonia is one of the model villages of the state—and for six years he has been a valued member of the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Tremaine has always taken an interest in religious and fraternal work. He is



GAIUS M. TREMAINE, JR.

a member of the Presbyterian Church of Fredonia and also of the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges of the village as well as the Fenner Hose Company.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. Tremaine and Miss Isabelle D. Bowyer were married at Fredonia. They have three children.

H. A. CLARK.

H. Archibold Clark, one of the leading lawyers of Fredonia, was born at Fredonia October 2, 1871, and is the son of J. Henry and Mary (Morgan) Clark. His grandparents, on his father's side were Harmanus



H. A. CLARK

C. and Mehitiable Clark and were early settlers in Chautauqua County.

Mr. Clark obtained his education at the public schools and at the Fredonia State Normal School. Having finished his course of instruction in the last named institution of learning he, in the fall of 1892 began the study of law in the office of Hon. Lorenzo Morris, at Fredonia. He was admitted to practice in November, 1896, and in the same month formed a co-partnership with Arthur R. Moore, for the practice of his profession in his native village, under the firm

name of Moore & Clark. The firm continued in existence until January 1, 1898, when it was dissolved by mutual consent and since that time Mr. Clark has continued the practice of law alone.

STEPHEN M. CLEMENT.

Stephen M. Clement, whose death occurred September 29, 1892, was for more than two generations a prominent man in the commercial, social and religious life of Fredonia and Buffalo. As a youth he displayed those characteristics of integrity and sound judgment that marked his later career, and gained for him surpassing influence and power. Calm, dispassionate, level-headed, courteous and firm withal, he possessed in an eminent degree the qualities requisite for the responsible duties that devolve upon a banker and trustee of other people's funds.

His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm in the Town of Manlius, New York, and his education was such as farmers' sons in bygone days were accustomed to secure in the winter district schools. At sixteen he went to work as a clerk in a general store, contributing from his wages to the support of the family, and laying aside small sums against the day when he could go into business for himself. This opportunity came three years later, when he formed a partnership with another young man to conduct a general country store. The venture was successful, but the limitations of the business were obvious, and Mr. Clement soon went to Camden, New York, to work as a salesman for two years in a large dry goods house. He afterwards filled a similar position in Rome, New York. In 1850 Mr. Clement moved to Fredonia, where he conducted a general store. His two brothers were associated with him in the enterprise, and he eventually disposed of the business to them. It was now at the age of thirty, that he began his career as banker—a career to which his tastes and temperament naturally led him, and for which his business life up to this point had been but the training and preparation. After a year's experience as cashier in a private bank, he established the Fredonia Bank (subsequently organized as the Fredonia National Bank), and was its active manager, first as cashier till 1867, and then as President until 1881. In 1869 he became the cashier and manager of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, and in 1881 was elected its President, holding this posi-

tion until his death. He was also President of the Bankers' Association of Buffalo, and of the Merchants National Bank of Dunkirk; and a director of the National Bank of North America of New York City, and of the First National Bank of Fairbault, Minnesota.

During his long residence in Fredonia Mr. Clement established an enviable reputation. He held the unreserved confidence of all who came in contact with him, proving himself a wise and trustworthy financier, free from any speculative tendency. He shaped his conduct, not to secure personal aggrandizement, but to co-operate in the development and welfare of the entire community. He was pre-eminently a man of conscience, with no variable standard of honesty, but equally rigorous in all the relations of life. United with this quality, he had a kind heart and active sympathies, and his counsel and assistance were never sought in vain. It was but natural, therefore, that his departure from Fredonia drew from all classes of citizens expressions of genuine regret.

Mr. Clement's life in Buffalo covered a period of nearly twenty-four years. They were busy years, filled with devotion to duty, in business, home and church. He did not allow the banking counter to shut out his view of the rest of the world. He was not a money-making machine, but a Christian who felt the responsibility imposed upon him by the possession of large means. He gave freely, but wisely and without ostentation. He was active in philanthropic and educational work, and ever ready to contribute of his time and resources for the uplifting of mankind. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, a Commissioner of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and represented his church in the Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly. His religion was part of his daily life, and even in the midst of exciting business cares he found time to perform his duties as Trustee of the Buffalo General Hospital and of the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and as President of the Board of Managers of the State Normal School.

Stephen M. Clement's life may be best summed up in the statement that he was indeed a practical Christian. His whole career was marked by the utmost honesty of thought and purpose, and he believed a good name more to be desired than great riches. His success in material things, however, was continuous and marked; and this success was won worthily, not by specula-

tive ventures, but by the observance of honest principles, by a thorough mastery of his profession, by industry, energy and commanding business ability. In commercial and in moral life alike, he was steadfast in his purpose, unswerving in his integrity, true to his responsibilities.

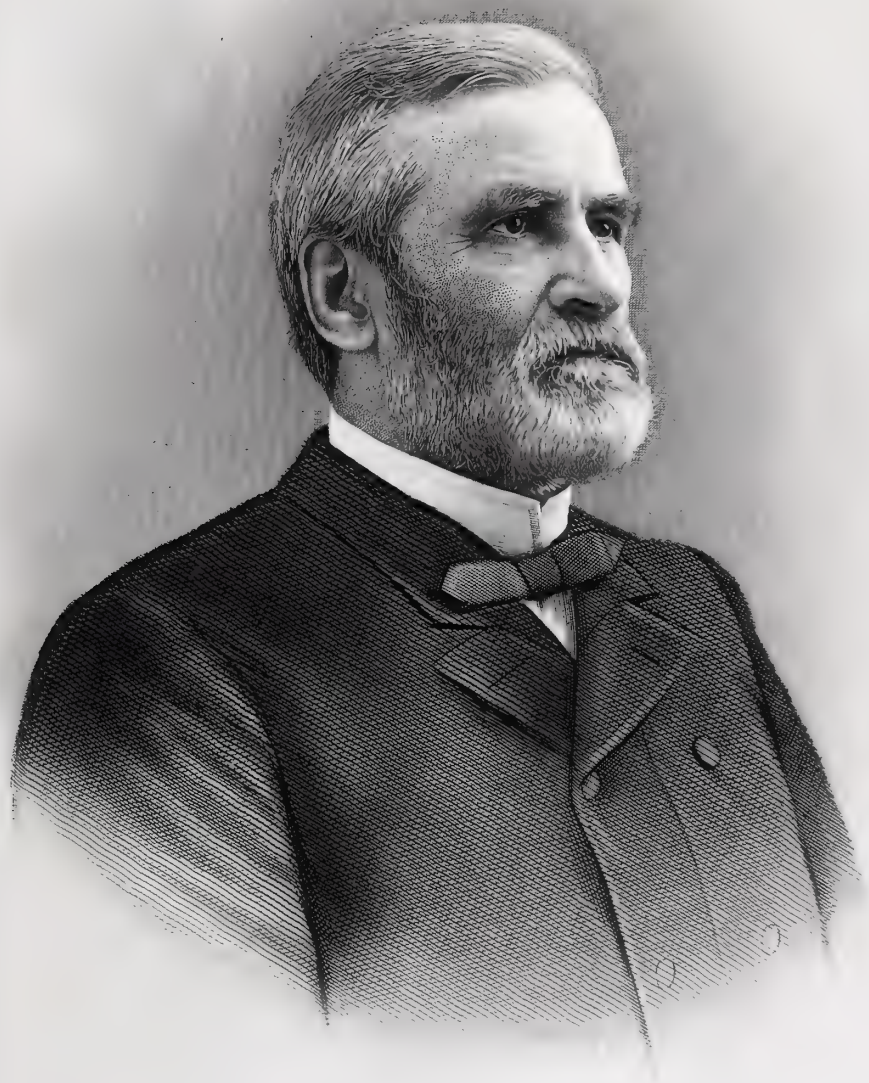
Personal chronology: Stephen M. Clement was born at Manlius, New York, February 26, 1825; was educated at district schools, conducted a general store in Fredonia, 1850-55; organized the Fredonia Bank in 1856, and was President of the same, 1867-81; married Sarah E. Leonard of DeWitt, New York, November 3, 1851; became cashier and manager of the Marine Bank, Buffalo, in 1869, and President in 1881; died September 29, 1892.

A. P. CHESSMAN.

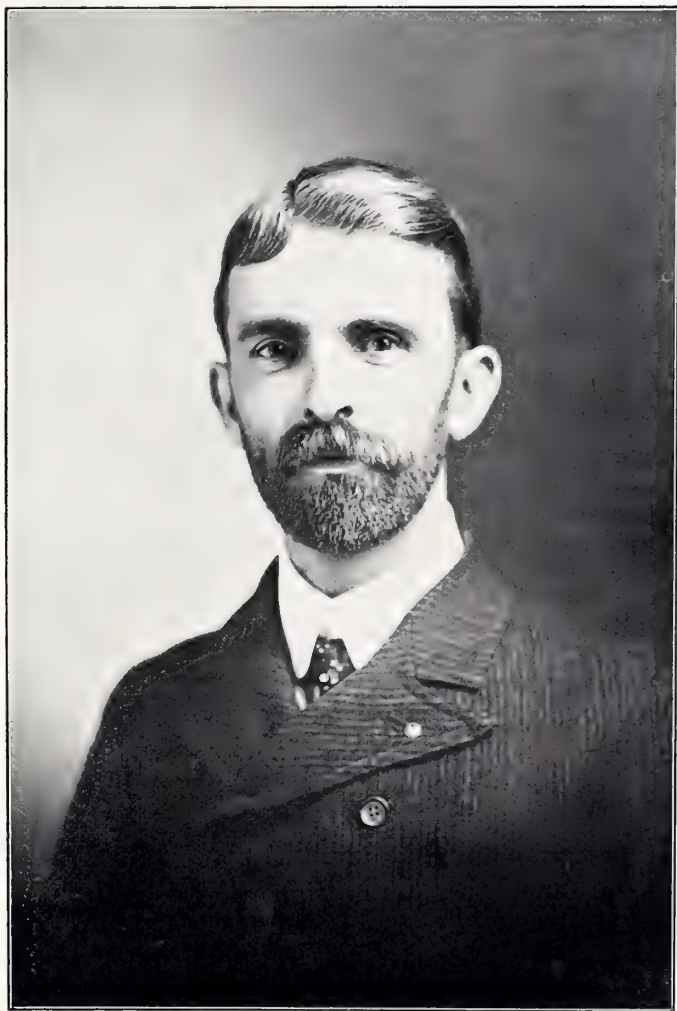
A. P. Chessman, one of the prominent business men of Fredonia, was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1867. His father was Harry Chessman, his mother Mary E., daughter of the late Adam Hersperger of Mayville, who will be remembered as the founder of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company at Mayville about 1870, and whose death occurred at Pittsburg in 1895.

Mr. Chessman was educated in the common schools of Pittsburg and he began his business career with the Pennsylvania Railroad in the general offices at Pittsburg, coming to Mayville in 1891 as bookkeeper for the Chautauqua Lake Mills, and in 1895 entering the State Bank as Assistant Cashier. Subsequently he organized a bank at Sinclairville and took the position of cashier, which position he still holds. In 1899 he was active in the organizing and building of the Sinclairville Canning Company and in 1903 consolidated the business with that of the Fredonia Preserving Company, and assumed the duties of director and Vice President of the concern which is one of the largest of the kind in Western New York, having plants at Fredonia, Silver Creek and Sinclairville, Chautauqua County and Wilson, Niagara County.

Notwithstanding these business activities, Mr. Chessman finds time to devote to public affairs, as will be readily inferred from the fact that for two years he was President of the Village of Sinclairville and for several years Treasurer of the village and school Board, two of the most important positions which his fellow townsmen have to bestow.



S. M. Clement



A. P. CHESSMAN

Mr. Chessman is a member of the various branches of Masonry and one of the most popular citizens of the community in which he resides.

Mr. Chessman married Miss M. Gertrude Bond, daughter of Orlando Bond of Mayville, September 11, 1895.

RALPH H. HALL.

Ralph H. Hall has been one of the most extensive farmers and providers of fat cattle for the market in Northern Chautauqua and is now enjoying a hale and serene old age, surrounded by the fruits of his success. He is a son of Ahira and Laura (Palmer) Hall, and was born in Portland, this county, November 3, 1821. James Hall, his grandfather, was born in Upridge, Massachusetts, April 19, 1757, was a farmer all his life, and owned a large tract of land at that place which he tilled up to the time of his death, July 29, 1835, in Croydon, New Hampshire. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought under General George Washington throughout that world famous struggle for the liberty and the rights of man, and after the war drew a pension. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and among the most influential. James Hall was married at the age of nineteen to Huldah Cooper, a niece of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and by his marriage had twelve children: Abijah, Ahira (father), Sherman, James, Carlton, Albina, Lyman, Chloe (married to Menassah Sawyer), Huldah (married Elijah Darling), Dilla (married Benjamin White), Sarah, (died in infancy), and an infant. The mother of these children died February 19, 1847, aged eighty-eight years, and was buried at Croydon, New Hampshire. John Palmer, who was the maternal grandfather of Ralph H. Hall, was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1755, and when quite a young man moved to Charlotte, Vermont, where he took up a large track of land which he cleared and improved until his death in 1835. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War under George Washington and was awarded a pension. In religion he was a member of the Baptist Church of which he was a deacon for several years. John Palmer was married to Ruth Chapman, by whom he had ten children: John, James, William, Chapman, Malinda (who married Zemri Hill), Abigail (who married Edward Allen),

Laura (mother), Ruth (who married Annuas Jones), Charlotte and Lovica. The mother of these children died in 1827, aged sixty years. Ahira Hall (father) was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, December 21, 1784, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he emigrated to Charlotte, Vermont, where he remained but a few years when he removed to Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, where he took up a tract of land. At the breaking out of the War of 1812, he was among the first to be drafted and served throughout the war. His wife determined not to stay alone in this wilderness, packed all the effects she could upon a horse, and buried all else in the ground, and with her three children returned to her father's home in Vermont. In October, 1815, after the close of the war, Mr. Hall came to Chautauqua County, journeying thirty-one days through the wilderness, and occupied a log house owned by Abel Palmer, located in now what is the Town of Portland. In politics Mr. Hall was a Whig, and for fourteen consecutive years was elected Justice of the Peace on that ticket. He was a man of uncommon ability and enjoyed the confidence of the community. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was also steward for a long time. Ahira Hall was married in Charlotte, Vermont, October 18, 1807, to Laura Palmer, by whom he had fourteen children: Ezra, died in infancy; John, a farmer in Fredonia, who married Mrs. Jane Ann Miller; Albina, a Methodist clergyman, who married Nancy Quigley; Ruth, who married Richard Reynolds, a farmer in Portland; James, a physician in Portland, who married Caroline Herrick; Laura, married to Charles Fay, a farmer in Portland; Samuel, a farmer in Pomfret, married to Miranda Kip; Ralph H., subject; Nancy, married to Henry Flint, a farmer in Portland; Livia, married John T. Green, a retired merchant of Sherman; Lodoiska, married William Martin, a farmer in Portland; Sarah, married John Merritt of Silver Creek; Jane, married Frank D. Ellis, an undertaker in Forestville, and Chloe, died in infancy. Ahira Hall died February 24, 1858, aged seventy-four, and was buried at Brocton, and his widow died December 18, 1863, aged seventy-three years.

Ralph H. Hall was educated in the public schools of Portland, Westfield, and attended the High School at Jamestown and the Academy at Painesville, Ohio, for several



RALPH H. HALL

terms. After leaving school in 1842, he became a teacher and taught twelve terms, being Principal of a school in Westfield one year, and two years at Silver Creek. He exchanged the pedagogue's chair for the business of a cattle broker, and continued in the latter vocation until 1870. In 1852 he and his brother John bought a farm of two hundred twenty-five acres of land in Pomfret, and added to it until they had reared and fattened their cattle for market. In 1897 Mr. Hall was elected President of the Fredonia National Bank which position he now holds, he was also a director of the Oswego National Bank of Oswego, Kansas, until it was sold out. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fredonia, in which he has always held some office, and is a member of the Board of Control of Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he was a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cincinnati, Ohio. He has aided in building two churches on the frontier through the Church Extension Society, one in Nebraska and the other in Dakota. He has also just completed the erection of a beautiful white brick and stone building on the corner of Main and Fay Streets in the Village of Brocton at a cost of nearly ten thousand dollars, and presented the same to the Town of Portland, to be used as a free public library, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the town. This institution is to be known as the "Ahira Hall Memorial Library," and was erected by Mr. Hall as a memorial to his father, who was one of the early settlers, and very prominent in town affairs. The people for whom this building was erected, highly appreciate this magnificent gift, and have by a vote of the taxpayers, made a perpetual appropriation for its support and maintenance. Mr. Hall is a very intelligent, agreeable man and very highly respected by the community in which he resides.

Ralph H. Hall was married March 29, 1852, to Caroline J. Hall, a daughter of James and Ruth (Hall) Hall, of Newport, New Hampshire, her father being a farmer there. Mrs. Hall died February 21, 1891. This marriage resulted in the birth of one son, Julian Hawthorne, who died in infancy.

JOHN E. MATTESON.

John E. Matteson, son of Eason Matteson, an early settler of Chautauqua County, was born January 16, 1820, and died January 31,

1897, after a long and useful life. When fourteen years of age young Matteson went to Buffalo where he boarded a vessel and sailed on the Great Lakes for a time, after which he took longer voyages across the Atlantic and on the Mediterranean Sea. For sixteen years he followed seafaring; the last voyage he made the vessel he was on was shipwrecked off the coast of one of the southern states and he with Captain Rice were the only ones of the crew that were saved. They sold the cargo after which Mr. Matteson returned to Chautauqua County and purchased a farm in the Town of Cherry Creek. He married in 1850 Margaret Ann Carl, daughter of William Carl, also an early settler, who died May 15, 1853. After the death of his wife he sold his farm and lived with his brother James for seventeen years or until the marriage of his daughter when he made his home with her winters and boarded at other places during the summer months. He was a man of good qualities, honest, upright and shrewd in all his business transactions. His occupation was mostly in handling real estate and loans.

MARGARET A. CHAMPLIN.

Margaret A. Champlin, daughter of John E. and Margaret Ann (Carl) Matteson, was born May 13, 1853, and died April 27, 1900. She married Stephen J. Champlin October 19, 1876.

STEPHEN J. CHAMPLIN.

Stephen J. Champlin, son of Stephen and Eliza (James) Champlin, was born January 11, 1851, at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, and was one of a family of seven children. Mr. Champlin removed with his parents in 1857 to New Albion, New York, where he lived on a farm until he was twenty years of age, when he embarked in the produce and commission business in Easton and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This business he followed for two years when he returned to his home and married Margaret A. Matteson, October 19, 1876. Soon after he purchased a farm near Conewango Valley and remained there where he was successful until December, 1898, when he removed to Fredonia and purchased a home on Center Street, where he now resides. His children are: DeForest, born April 5, 1879, married R. Dolphine Kelley July 28, 1901; Maud E.,



JOHN E. MATTESON



MARGARET A. CHAMPLIN



STEPHEN J. CHAMPLIN



MAUD E. CHAMPLIN

born August 1, 1880; W. Carl, born June 20, 1883; Margaret Anna, born June 7, 1890, she died June 7, 1891; Edna Julia, born September 10, 1894.

Mr. Champlin was always a prosperous farmer. He married again August 3, 1904, Lucy S. Blaisdell.

MAUD E. CHAMPLIN.

Maud E. Champlin, daughter of Stephen J. and Margaret A. (Matteson) Champlin, was born August 1, 1880. Miss Champlin entered the Normal School at Fredonia, taking a course in painting and drawing and graduated in the class of 1903.

PORTLAND.

The Town of Portland, as originally laid out, comprised the present Towns of Portland, Westfield and Ripley and was taken from Chautauqua by an act passed April 9, 1813, which act defined its boundaries. The original land purchases began in 1804, and settlement in that part of the county was so rapid that in 1815 discussion began regarding a plan of division of townships, for the more convenient transaction of business. Accordingly on March 1, 1816, the Legislature passed an act creating the Town of Ripley, including all the territory lying west of Chautauqua Creek. In 1829 the Town of Westfield was defined, with its present boundaries, leaving to Portland the territory within the east and west lines of range thirteen. It has an area of twenty thousand seven hundred forty-nine forty-five one hundredths acres. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pomfret, on the south by Stockton and Chautauqua and on the west by Westfield. The length of the eastern boundary is seven miles, fifteen rods; of the southern, six miles two hundred forty rods; the western, four miles two hundred forty-four rods, and the northern

eight miles, sixty-two rods. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Two or three miles back from the lake, the surface is gently undulating or level. The elevation of the hilly ridge of the central and western parts which forms part of the watershed between the Mississippi and St. Lawrence Valleys, is one thousand to two thousand feet above Lake Erie. Most of the shore is a gravelly beach, but a portion is a rocky bluff, thirty to fifty feet high. The streams, most of which arise in the highlands of the town and flow into the lake, are small in extent. Slippery Rock Creek, the largest of these, rises in the southeast part of the town and in the Town of Pomfret, flows northwesterly, passing a short distance east of Brocton, empties into the lake two miles below that village. The Little Chautauqua Creek rises in Chautauqua, enters Portland two miles from its southwest corner, where it again curves into Chautauqua and forms a confluence with the principal branch of the Chautauqua, a short way south of Westfield Village. Of the soil Dr. Taylor in his history of Portland, says of the upland region: "On this ridge the soil is mostly a heavy



BIRDS-EYE VIEW—VILLAGE OF BROCTON.

clay loam, but well adapted for the purposes of agriculture, the south part more especially for grazing and dairying, and the north for grain and fruit growing. Some idea may be formed of its value for the purposes of general agriculture from the fact that the State Assessors have placed it in the first of the four classes into which the towns of the county have been divided by them; there being but three others in the same class, viz., Hanover, Pomfret and Sheridan; and no one stands in advance of it in the average valuation of real estate, considered with reference to the purposes named." The climate is mild and salubrious and not marked by extremes of temperature, the lake breezes tempering the atmosphere.

James Dunn, who came from Lycoming County, near Meadville, Pennsylvania, was the first settler in Portland. The Holland Land Company's records give the date of his purchase of land as May 31, 1804, although it is said he did not become a resident there until the following year. He bought on what were afterwards designated as lots twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four and thirty-five, his purchases comprising about eleven hundred acres near the center of the town. The whole purchase now lies on both sides of the Buffalo & Erie Road for about two miles. The northern bounds of lots thirty-four and thirty-five (of which Mr. Dunn did not necessarily but the whole), just includes the Village of Centerville. Mr. Dunn also took up parts of lots nineteen and thirty-eight, so ambitious was he for the acquisition of a large area, but these were never articulated by him, it is thought, and they are marked on the books "reverted." His humble abode was built in 1805 on the west part of lot thirty-one, near the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. His family consisted of himself, his wife and six children. A few months later he

built another little "shanty" on the east side of the schoolhouse number eight, near the junction of the main road, and in 1806 he built a larger house of logs on lot thirty, and in 1808 he opened a tavern on the road surveyed by James McMahon in 1805. This road was the first laid out in the county. The land on which these last mentioned buildings were erected was owned about thirty years ago by John Dudley, whose house was near the site of the Dunn Tavern, and later by E. B. Taylor. Dunn sold his land to settlers, keeping only one hundred acres. He died October 23, 1838. His wife died in 1850.

As is true of numerous other towns of Chautauqua and other counties there is disagreement between different authorities as to the dates of settlement of the early pioneers though the dates of the perfection of purchase can be given with confidence of accuracy. It is believed that no other persons settled in Portland, however, till 1806. Previous to 1804 Indians were seen, but they were migratory bands, in search of game, and frequently encamped in the locality. It is interesting to note here, however, that evidences were found of occupation of the land by a prehistoric race which it is believed possessed greater ambition and ability and more nearly approached a civilized state than the North American Indian. There were old forts and numerous roadways. The dense forests held plentiful numbers of bear, deer, beaver, fox, rabbit, muskrat, skunk, raccoon, porcupine, and many smaller animals, and the early settlers lived on the flesh of wild creatures for weeks at a time, while their furs were utilized for the markets or home use. Some of the early buyers of land settled on it before the records of purchase were made, and in other cases men bought who never occupied the land. The first town meeting in Portland, then comprising the present

Townships of Portland, Westfield and Ripley, was held at the house of Jonathan Cass, in Westfield, in 1818. The following named officers were elected: Supervisor, Thomas Prendergast; Town Clerk, Asa Hall; Assessors, Jonathan Cass, Oliver Stetson, David Eaton; Commissioners of Highways, John Post, William Bell, James Parker; Collector, Samuel Dickson; Commissioners of Schools, Robert Dickson, Jabez Hurlbut, David Eaton; Inspectors of Schools, Elijah Hayden, Amos Atwater, James Parker; Constables, Samuel Dickson, Asa Hall; Overseers of the Poor, James Montgomery, John Brewer. One of the most exciting town meetings that occurred for years was in 1828, when the people of Westfield and vicinity determined upon having another division of Portland. At that election Elisha Arnold, living in the present Town of Portland, was elected Supervisor over a prominent citizen of Westfield. Quite a flurry was occasioned by this and it was finally agreed that the next meeting should be held at the forks of the Erie Road, on lands of Martin Coney, Mr. Coney, before time for the next town election, fulfilled his promise and built a tavern at the place designated, which in recent years has been occupied as the home of O. J. Green.

Before the War of 1812 thirty-eight families had become residents. The soldiers among the settlers included William Dunn, David Eaton, John and William Ingersoll, Hiram Burch, Eras-

tus and Jared Taylor, Elisha and Nathaniel Fay, Ezra and Moses Joy, Calvin Barnes, Hollis Fay, David B. Granger, Andrew Kelsey and Sanford and Hiram Haines. A dozen more families came during the war, and in 1814 a post office was established on lot twenty-five, township five, north of the Erie and south roads, where the trend of settlement was. Elisha Fay and Barzilla Barker, who were a mile from any road, exerted themselves in the choosing of a site for a post office. Where Brocton now is there was a most uninviting swamp, and a settler wrote that in 1822 "the houses were scattered all through the woods, and we found our way by marked trees, and where Portland Center now is was the thickest woods I ever saw." The town was surveyed into lots in 1804 by order of the Holland Land Company, when the Erie Road, six feet wide, was given to the settlers. This was called the "Ellicott Road." The present south road was laid out later and nearly parallel with it. The Niagara and Chautauqua Turnpike Company was chartered in 1817 to build a turnpike through Erie and Chautauqua Counties, but it was never surveyed.

The first mail route established was between Buffalo and Erie, in 1805. Its operation began in 1806, with John Edwards as the first carrier. "Paine's Road" was at first the route in Portland which was afterwards changed to the road surveyed by James McMahon.



MAIN STREET—BROCTON.

The first means of conveying mail was on foot or on horseback; after 1821 in a covered wagon, until in 1829 regular coaches were used for the service between Erie and Buffalo. Thomas Quigley drove the first stage coach through Portland on the north road in 1827. Calvin Barnes was the first Postmaster. He was commissioned December 13, 1814. The Portland office was discontinued September 2, 1829. Moses Sage kept the first post office at North Portland, which was established September 3, 1828. J. N. Porter has recently occupied the building then used as a residence half a mile east of Brocton. In 1830 the office was removed to the Coney farm, and in 1835 to Portland Center and the name changed to Portland. John R. Coney became Postmaster after Mr. Sage and held the office until 1849. Another post office, "Salem X Roads," was established February 16, 1835, with Daniel Howell Postmaster, in the tavern at Main and North Division Streets, Brocton. The names of the office and village were changed to Brocton September 7, 1857.

The first library in Portland was by the Portland Library Association, which was incorporated November 9, 1824, by forty-seven citizens. The Board of Trustees was composed of Cephas Brainard, Jesse Baldwin, Nathaniel Fay, John R. Coney, Parsons Taylor, David Eaton and Ebenezer Harris. The first expenditure for books was one hundred dollars. This early library was discontinued after the introduction of school libraries many years later, but not without its having served its purpose of creating and gratifying a taste and demand for good and instructive literature on the part of the residents.

Anna Eaton was the first of all the school teachers to guide the "young idea" in Portland. She taught the first term in the spring of 1810, in a farm building on Mr. Dunn's place. The

same season a log schoolhouse was built, in which Augustine Klumph taught the next winter, near the site of the old stone schoolhouse in district number three. Schools were established by law in Portland in 1814. The people of Portland have always been very particular about their schools and teachers, and the educational advantages, as far as common schools are concerned, have always been of the best, and the town has furnished many first-class teachers. The Union School at Brocton (number six) was made a member of the State University in 1892. In 1832 an Academy was established by Jacob Whitman as a private enterprise. An academy building was built in 1834, and a valuable school was conducted for a number of years. Among its early teachers were S. H. Shaw and C. H. LaHatt.

Thomas Klumph was the first storekeeper, his mercantile establishment having been in a small room in one corner of his father's log house on lot thirty-seven, township five, in 1817. The goods consisted of a small variety of "Yankee notions." A. & F. Silver, in 1830, opened the second store at old Portland enter. Dr. Daniel Ingalls and Joseph Lockwood opened the first store in Brocton in 1830. Since then more than one hundred persons have been interested in mercantile enterprises there. Considerably more than half a hundred have been engaged in the business at Portland Center since Thomas Klumph's time. Some of these, with the dates, are: 1833, Joseph Lockwood; 1835, Lockwood & Shewerman; 1836, Horace Lockwood; 1845, Harmon Smith, S. C. Riley, A. Abrams; 1846, A. Barton; 1850, Amos Barton & Brother., R. D. Fuller; 1855, P. Mercile, etc., etc.

Previous to 1824 the nearest physicians lived in Westfield and Fredonia. In that year Dr. Daniel Ingalls estab-

lished himself at the Corners, now Brocton. Other doctors followed freely as the population grew. Dr. Silas Pomeroy and Dr. Aaron Wilbur came in 1828, Dr. James Ball in 1832, Dr. Saunders, 1837, Dr. W. G. Wolcott, 1838, Dr. Swartwood 1839, Dr. Marcum 1841, Dr. Barnes 1842, Dr. Austin 1843, Dr. James A. Hall 1844, Dr. Rose and Dr. Lemuel Clark 1845, Dr. Thomas Cushing 1848, Dr. H. C. Taylor and Dr. M. Simons 1849, Dr. McIntyre a few years later, Dr. N. H. Barnes and Dr. H. J. Dean in 1857, Dr. William Skinner 1861, Dr. T. C. Wilson 1869, Dr. B. S. Swetland 1888, Dr. G. Ellis 1891.

James Parker, in 1807, built and conducted the first tannery in Portland on lot thirty-seven, town ship five. John Tower built another in 1820, lot thirty-four, township five. Mr. Kinney built a tannery in Brocton in 1826, and in 1836 J. C. Haight and Harvey Williams built in Brocton. Simon Burton built a primitive grist mill at the mouth of Slippery Rock Creek in 1817. Seven gristmills have been built in the town, the only one remaining being the feed mill, at Brocton.

Orrin Ford, owner of the Laona woolen factory built a carding machine at Portland Center in 1825. The first roll was carded that year by Jared Risley. G. R. Jewett afterward owned the enterprise, which was conducted by Vincent Dunn. Calvin Barnes built the first cider mill in town in 1824, and Deacon Elijah Fay the second, in 1830. Deacon Fay was of a very prominent pioneer family and was regarded as one of the foremost of the good men of the place. A book bindery was established in Portland Center in 1844 by Vashni Millet, and removed to Fredonia in 1848.

Colton Nash, the first settler at Centerville, was the first wagonmaker in Portland. Luther Crosby is believed

to have been the first blacksmith. He was a gunsmith but worked at blacksmithing to help out the settlers, who had need of such services. Simon Burton came later in the same year, 1816, and worked as a blacksmith. David Eaton was the first shoemaker and for many years he attended to the soles of his neighbors as well as his own.

The tremendously heavy growth of timber that covered the whole of Portland when settlement began was regarded by the pioneer as a severe obstacle, and the most magnificent trees of cypress and other timber were slaughtered with no object in view but to clear up the land. The choicest of lumber. As conditions have been for many years past such trees would be worth large sums of money. It was because of these circumstances that sawmills were built on the small streams at an early day. Nine of these mills were built before 1825, and eighteen at later dates. William Dunham and Moses Sage built mills in 1816; Simon Burton and Hollis and Elijah Fay in 1817; Oliver Elliott, 1819-20; Oliver Spafford in 1820; Daniel Vail, 1821; Reuben and Erastus Taylor and Nathaniel Fay, 1824. Mr. Sage's mill was built where is now Brocton, near the main street; Mr. Dunham's near the mouth of Dunham's Creek. This was the first for which an outside market was sought. Charles Dunham and Lorenzo Powell, in 1825, proposed to run lumber to Buffalo by the lake. Accordingly in May they hauled ten thousand feet from Dunham's mill to the mouth of Slippery Rock Creek, and with great care built a large raft, which was strongly bound with withes. This was constructed at a cost of sixty-five dollars. The raft was completed in the first days of June, and on the 4th Dunham and Powell set off, their objective point with the raft being Buffalo. They expected to keep the raft near shore, and when they got

to Buffalo they were to market their lumber, pocket the profits and then for pleasure (!) witness the execution of the three Thayers. The day was calm and beautiful. A large box of provisions and an ample jug of whiskey were taken along to satisfy the cravings of appetite. After the doughty sailors had cast adrift with their setting poles with which to propel their novel craft, a south wind sprang up which forced the whole outfit several miles out from shore, where they were helplessly driven and tossed about by winds and waves. At night the wind changed and changed again, blowing from the west, and then from the northwest. The raft was swept by waves and during the night it was broken up by the force of the wind and the waves, and most of the lumber was spilled loosely into the lake. The ends of the raft, fortunately, being securely bound, held together and while Mr. Powell secured his box of provisions on one end, Mr. Dunham took equal pains with his jug of whiskey on the other end. Thus it was that, each man on his own "conveyance," they were made the playthings of winds and water on the most fretful of lakes, throughout the night. Most of the time they were within hailing distance of each other, but the conversation was quite unlike the drowsy and peaceful gossips of the drawing room. Dunham had recourse to the jug at frequent intervals as the storm continued to show its spitefulness, while poor Powell had to content himself with a biscuit or a friedcake or a piece of woodchuck meat. In this way they drifted about until late the next day they were blown upon the beach near Canadaway Creek. Their craft were half a mile apart, but the shipwrecked sailors got together, looked ruefully at the empty jug, stuffed the watersoaked remnant of their provisions into their pockets and made their way through the woods to the stage

road east of Fredonia. Here they took passage on a Pennsylvania four horse covered wagon to Buffalo, where they actually witnessed the triple execution of the Thayers. They subsisted entirely until their return home upon the provisions they took with them. They told their friends that they were quite well pleased with their experiment, except they had determined that they would never witness another execution of human beings, and persons of properly constituted minds would never wish to.

After this other attempts were made to raft lumber to Buffalo, but they were not successful. In 1840 Cyrus and David Goodwin and Alvah Millett rebuilt the Oliver Safford mill and begun extensive cutting of whitewood lumber. The winter following they built a canal boat at the mouth of the creek and in May loaded it with chair plank and other lumber, which was poled a short distance and then taken in tow by a small steamer for Buffalo. It reached there successfully and was towed through the Erie Canal to Albany. Several other trips were made in the same way in 1841 and 1842. As Portland has no harbors very little has ever been done along its shore in the way of building lake craft or in transportation. An incident worthy of mention is that in 1824 Joshua Crosby and Simon Burton built a boat at Mr. Crosby's barn, near Brocton. This was taken to Chautauqua Lake on trucks and in it the two venturesome men made a trip to New Orleans. Obed Crosby in 1837 built a small sloop to bring lime stone from Canada. It was wrecked after one successful trip. A few who had lived in Portland sought other scenes and finally engaged in lake navigation as commanders of craft or otherwise, but such means of living was little thought of by the residents of Portland, which to all intents and purposes

have been little else than an inland farming town.

There are three post offices within the township—Brocton, Portland and Prospect. There is no lack of churches and there are dry goods, grocery, drug, hardware, clothing, furnishing, feed and furniture stores, blacksmith shops, harness shops, a wagon shop, a meat market, planing mill, several wine houses, a lumber yard, a coal yard, sawmills, a State Bank, etc., etc., such as belong to a live, thriving community. The principal manufacture is of grape baskets, and there are five or six of these factories. Two newspapers, *The Mirror* and *The Grape Belt*, the special organ of the grape industry, are published here, in the very heart of the vast and rich grape producing region. (For special article on *The Grape Industry* see page 188 of Vol. II of this history.) The secret and social organizations here are numerous and include nearly or quite all the best known fraternal, patriotic and benevolent orders.

Brocton was incorporated in 1894, after a vote in favor of such action by its citizens March 20, of that year. The first village election was held April 17, when these officers were elected: President, Garrett E. Ryckman; Trustees, William Ogilvie, Stewart Dean, Jonas Martin; Treasurer, E. C. Edmunds; Collector, Hiram Haight. Brocton Village has an area of eleven hundred fourteen and one-half acres. The population of the Villages of Brocton and Portland has increased very rapidly in the last twenty years, and is more than three times as great as in 1884. There are abundant evidences of prosperous conditions and of the increase in wealth to correspond with that of population. For instance, a bank organized in Brocton in 1886 as a private bank, by Dean & Hall, re-organized as a State Bank in February, 1892, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars and

these officers: President, Ralph A. Hall; Vice President, Herman J. Dean; Cashier, L. D. Sullivan; Assistant Cashier, B. D. Phillips. The nursery of the C. S. Curtis Company is an important industry, which employs a considerable number of persons and occupies a good sized farm for propagating purposes. Van Buren Point is a popular summer resort in the town. The point is a rocky promontory of striking appearance, extending into the lake several hundred feet. The ground is very beautiful. There are boarding houses and cottages and the attention that has been given to the lawns and the cultivation of flowers helps make the resort one of the greatest attractions.

A military company, the first in the county, was formed at the Cross Roads in 1808, with William Prendergast as Captain and David Eaton Sergeant. Eleven men from the town were enrolled. A regimental drill was held at Dunn's Tavern in 1811. From 1820 to 1835, Joshua S. West commanded an independent company. Portland furnished brave soldiers for the War of 1812, and one or two who went from there to the Mexican war lost his life. For the War of the Rebellion Portland furnished for the army and navy, one hundred and thirty-seven men, four furnished substitutes, eleven commuted, fourteen re-enlisted, seven enlisted outside the state, fifty-seven were enlisted outside the town, making an aggregate of two hundred and thirty men. Eleven of the one hundred and thirty-seven died in the army or were made prisoners, five were killed in battle, six died of wounds in hospitals, four of starvation, two from sickness soon after returning home, two were missing, thirty were discharged for disability, and only seventy-six returned to their homes. For bravery and patriotism the Portland men made

a record that stands unexcelled by any community.

Portland is well provided with railroads. Its three trunklines are the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, (Nickle Plate), and the Pennsylvania, formerly Western New York & Pennsylvania. Scores of passenger trains pass through the town daily on these roads, and ample facilities for travel are enjoyed by the people, the stations being at Brocton, Portland and Prospect. The freight facilities are also excellent.

ORIGINAL LAND PURCHASES IN PORTLAND, TOWNSHIP FIVE.

1804. May, James Dunn, lots 25, 30, 31, 34, 35.

1806. June, Benjamin Hutchins, 37, 41. July, David Eaton, 37; Nathan Fay, 25, October, Peter Kane, 38.

1808. February, Thomas Klumph, 37, 41.

1809. June, Rufus Perry, 33. July, John Price, 39; Peter Ingersoll, 41. October, Philo Hopson, 27, 33. November, Jeremiah Klumph, 19. December, Martin Potter, 12; Robert Sweet, 21.

1810. February, Absalom Harris, 33, (sold to Jeremiah Potter); Rachel Perry, 33. March, Daniel Barnes, 3, 4. June, Nathan Fay, 12.

1811. May, Elijah Fay, 20. July, William Hutchins, 41.

1813. December, Hollis Fay, 13.

1814. September, John R. Gibson, 13. November, Roe Goldsmith, 5, 6.

1815. April, Moses Sage, 2, 6, 4, 14, 21; Jethro Gerry, 32.

1816. January, Augustus Soper, 12. February, William Corell, 36. May, Samuel Geer, 8. July, William Dunham, 27; Calvin Barnes, 32; Isaac Baldwin, 36. October, Solomon Coney, 42; Lewis Hills, 3; Elijah Fay, 42.

1817. March, Oliver Spafford, 22; Simon Burton, 22; Elijah Fay, 40. May, Isaac Baldwin, 40. June, Martin Smith, 45. July, Asa Brooks, 2; Jewett Prime, 16. September, Zadoc Martin, 2, 3.

1818. April, George A. Hitchcock, 16. May, James Bennett, 32; Moses Titcomb, 16.

1820. January, Jewett Prime, 21.

1821. October, William Harris, 18; Joseph Harris, 18; William Harris, Jr., 18; David Hurlbut, 18; Sylvester Andrews, 18.

1822. February, Sophia Williams, 24; Wolcott Colt, 17. September, Seth Shattuck, 10. December, John Corning, 14, 15; William Corning, 14; Joshua Crosby, 14.

1823. September, Isaac Howe, 10.

1824. January, Rufus Moore, 11. February, Samuel Anderson, Jr., 28. October, Joseph Gibbs, 42; Hollis Fay, 42. November, Amos C. Andrews, 1.

1825. November, Joshua S. West, 17.

1826. April, Isaac Denton, 1.

1827. July, Samuel Thayer, Jr., 23.

1828. September, David Dean, 2. December, James Bennett and others, 11; Isaac Sage and others, 11; Frederic Comstock and others, 11.

1829. February, Oliver Elliot, 28. March, Henry Mumford, 15.

1830. September, William Case, 13; Lewis Chamberlain, 13.

1831. May, Lemuel Thayer, Jr., 23.

ORIGINAL LAND PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP FOUR.

1810. March, Jerry Bartholomew, 63. April, Leonard Vibbard, 62; Perry Hall, 62.

1811. March, Benjamin Hutchins, 62. September, Wilder Emerson, 55.

1812. November, Josiah Gibbs, 14.

1815. March, Perry Hillard, 61. May, William Stetson, 55; John T. McIntyre, 55; Ethan A. Owen, 54.

1816. March, Jonathan Burtch, 62. May, Calvin Hutchins, 46. June, Jeremiah Klumph, 47; Archibald, Ludington 45; Thomas Klumph, 47. July, Jacob W. Klumph, 47. October, Joseph Babcock, 48. November, Benjamin Hutchins, 54; James Barnes, 54; Asa Fuller, 48; Timothy Carpenter, 48.

1817. February, Reuben B. Patch, 61; Jedediah Thayer, 61; Stephen Smalley, 48. April, Elisha Rogers, 60; William Cotton, 47; Gideon Jones, 45. May, James Lee, 47. August, Lewis Macomber, Stephen B. Macomber, 38. October, Erastus Andrews, 40. November, Brewer Hubbell, 40.

1818. July, Zuriel Simmons, 31. August, Reuben B. Patch, 60.

1819. January, Perry Hall, 39. August, Aaron Hall, 60.

CHURCHES.

The people of Portland are quite abreast with those of other progressive communities in their devotion to religious work and their maintenance of societies of worship. Rev. John Spencer, a pioneer Missionary to the Holland Purchase, who removed to Sheridan from the east in 1807, addressed the first public religious meeting held in the town, at James Dunn's tavern in 1810. It was not until 1814 that regular services were held, when Amasa West, a teacher at the Cross Roads, conducted services at the tavern of Peter Ingersoll. In 1818 the Congregational Church was formed at the log house of John Churchill, Rev. John Spencer heading the movement. The church remained under the care of Mr. Spencer for some years, and in succession came Rev. Phineas Camp and Rev. Oakes of Westfield. For some cause the church declined from fifty-two members in 1825 until it ceased to exist in 1828. March 16, 1833, it was reorganized with these members: Timothy Judson, Samuel Hall, Abigail Thompson, Phebe Mathewson, Clark Gould, Elisha, Clarinda, Alvin, Catherine and Eliza Cook, Anson Driggs, Nathan G. Jones, Mary Eaton, Samuel Walker, Dana and Minerva Churchill. Dana Churchill and Alvin Cook were chosen deacons. Rev. D. D. Gregory of Fredonia and Rev. Timothy Stillman of Dunkirk officiated as clergymen. April 30, 1833, the society underwent a further reorganization and was called the "First Congregational Society in the Town of Portland." The first Trustees were Samuel Hall, Asa Andrews, Timothy Judson, William Curtis, Clark Gould and Anson Driggs. A church edifice was built in 1842. In 1889 it was repaired and parlors added. Among those who have served as pastors are Revs. A. W. Gray, Calvin Gray, W. J. Willcox, N. H. Barnes, L. F. Laine, I. I. St. John, Courtney Smith, H. M. Higley and others.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The pioneer in the organization of Methodist sentiment for worship in Portland was William Dunham, who came from Dutchess County in 1816 and built a log house on lot thirty-two, township five. Members of the first class, which was formed in 1817, were: William and Lucy Dunham, Isaac and Parthena Baldwin, William and Barbara Cowell, Abial and Mary Flint and Simon Burton. Elisha and Sophia Fay, Parsons and Phoebe Taylor and Mrs. Thompson joined it early in 1818. The society grew rapidly

in this year, and another class was formed on the south road. Besides Mr. Dunham, Isaac Baldwin and Elisha Fay were early class leaders. In 1818 or 1819 the two classes united in one. However the society did not feel strong enough, it appears, to erect a church, until 1835, and the meetings were held in schoolhouses until that year. The first church was built at Portland Center on land given by Joseph Lockwood and David Showerman. In 1853 a part of the church united with a class on Harmon Hill and formed a church at Salem Cross Roads, which has prospered. In 1868 the present church edifice was built at a cost of seven thousand dollars. A parsonage was built at Portland Center in 1843 and another in 1887-8. The Portland Church Society was formed in 1822 and reorganized in 1834. In 1853 a church edifice was built at Brocton. A large number of ministers have successfully attended to the Spiritual welfare of the people.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized in 1819 by a council composed of Revs. Joy Handy, Pearson Crosby and Jonathan Wilson. The first members were Sally Sage, Sarah Mumford, Phebe Fay, Anna Taylor, Deborah Light, Charles Morse, Rachel Harris, William Harris, John Light, Sylvester Andrews and Erastus Andrews. The society was formed April 6, 1822. Over a hundred were added to the membership the first year. Elijah Fay and Sylvester Andrews were the first Deacons. The first Trustees were Isaac Sage, Charles Morse and Elijah Fay. The first church edifice was built 1834-7, on a lot given by Deacon Fay. The present church was built in 1867. In 1824 a parsonage was built west of Brocton, which was occupied by Rev. Charles LaHatt until he died in 1850. The church suffered some important losses, though a decided zeal of its members rather than a lack thereof, but continued to prosper. In 1831 ten members left it to aid in forming a church at Westfield. Again in 1842 a group of members left to help form a church at West Portland.

West Baptist Church.—In March, 1842, a petition was granted for the formation of a branch of the mother Baptist Church to be composed of a large number of the members of the Portland or Brocton Church who wished to hold meetings in a locality more convenient for them. It was consented that the branch should become a separate church, and at a council held June 22 the

name of "West Baptist Church in Portland" was given to the new society. Lemi Bartholomew and James Andrews were elected Deacons. In the first year the members increased from the original twenty-three to eighty-seven. The church edifice which has served for so many years was built in 1842. Its membership has fallen off considerably since the year named. A parsonage was built in 1867.

Universalist Church.—The determination was reached at a meeting of persons of that faith at the house of Simon Burton, September 21, 1821, to form the "First Universalist Society of Portland." An agreement to this effect was signed by Simon, Willard and Hiram Burton, Oliver Spafford, Harry and Walter Mumford, David and Moses Joy, Ahira Hall, Samuel Beach, 2d, Lyman Doolittle, Zimri Hill, Slapp Hovey and James Chester. In the latter part of 1822 a church was formed with thirty-five members. In 1824 a society was formed, but the society and church after a few years ceased to exist.

The Protestant Methodist Church was organized by Rev. O. C. Payne at the school-house of District Number Eleven, and lasted about two years. The first members were Wolcott, Chandler, Sarah and Merab Colt, Joel S. and Lydia Farnham, Platt A. and Lucy Lathrop, Collins Haight, Nancy Porter, Cynthia Kelley and Cornelia Howe.

A Freewill Baptist Church was formed in the southern part of the town many years ago. A church was built on Chautauqua Hill, Chautauqua. The organization was dissolved after a few years, and the property was sold to the Methodist Church.

The Roman Catholics have a church edifice at Brocton station, built in 1873, and a membership of less than fifty.

Portland has a Swedish population of several hundred industrious, thrifty people, who belong to the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. A church organization was formed in 1872 at the schoolhouse in District Number Nine, by Rev. J. W. Chambers. For eleven years they met at this schoolhouse, and in 1883 a house of worship was built and dedicated at Brocton at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The members between one hundred and two hundred in number, are remarkably devoted.

SUPERVISORS.

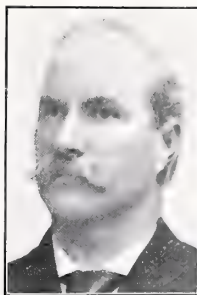
1814, Thomas Prendergast; 1815-16-17, David Eaton; 1818-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26,

Thomas B. Campbell; 1827-28-29, Elisha Arnold; 1830, Nathaniel Fay; 1831-2, Elisha Arnold; 1833-4-5, David Eaton; 1836, Asa Andrews; 1837-8-9, Timothy Judson; 1840, Asa Andrews; 1841-2-3, Timothy Judson; 1844, Elisha Norton; 1845, John R. Coney; 1846-7, Timothy Judson; 1848, Ebenezer Harris; 1849, Timothy Judson; 1850, Asa Blood; 1851, John R. Coney; 1852-3-4, Timothy Judson; 1855, Charles A. Marsh; 1856, Darwin G. Goodrich; 1857, Ralph D. Fuller; 1858, Darwin G. Goodrich; 1859, Horace C. Taylor; 1860, Gurdon Taylor; 1861-2, Horace C. Taylor; 1863-4, Albert Haywood; 1865-6, Joseph B. Fay; 1867-8, Albert Eaton; 1869, Joseph E. Harris; 1870-1-2-3-4-5-6-7, Theodore S. Moss; 1878, Horace C. Taylor; 1879, J. A. H. Skinner; 1880-1-2-3-4, Herman J. Dean; 1885-6, Elisha H. Fay; 1887-8, Theodore C. Moss; 1888-9-90, Brewer D. Phillips; 1891, Augustus Blood; 1892, Brewer D. Phillips; 1893, Oscar L. Porter; 1894 to 1897, Charles O. Furman; 1898-99, Theodore C. Moss; 1900 to 1904, Charles F. Crandall.

THE HARRIS COMMUNITY.

Or the Brotherhood of the New Life.

By R. N. MARTIN and ERNEST BUCKNER.



R. N. MARTIN.



ERNEST BUCKNER.

It will be quite out of the question in an article, as short as this must necessarily be, to give more than an outline, and a somewhat limited outline at that, of the institution we are asked to discuss. And in this connection also, we wish to state, that we will enter into no argument, either for or against, the party who founded this peculiar people, and whose name the Brotherhood, or Community bore. Every man, and some few women have their faults, while most of them have also their virtues, and to this universal rule, Harris was no exception. It will not be out of place, however, to say right here, that whatever opinion posterity

may form of the "Primate," it will have, or know of but one of his people and that will be, that since the beginning of time there never lived a more upright, heroic, or self-sacrificing band of men and women than were these standing shoulder to shoulder in the struggle, and with no thought of reward or of themselves, the betterment of humanity, was at once their goal, and battle cry. That the millenium did not dawn long ago was in no manner due to lack of zeal or energy on their part, for they did what they could, and did it well and in accordance with their highest light and understanding. A great deal has been written about Harris, both about the man personally as well as his "beliefs," and as in all other cases of this kind, most of it was simply "twaddle," and written to fill space for Harris was a past master in the art of hoodwinking a newspaper man, and the reporter detailed by the big dailies of the metropolis to come out and write the "plain truth about the Harris community" generally went back with whatever fairy tale Harris choose to load onto him. All this makes it in very soth the harder to write intelligently of the situation at this time, for whatever is said, must of necessity be both judge, to a degree, by much that has preceded it. It is to the part that this people played in the history of Chautauqua County, however, that this article is intended to illustrate, and with this digression, we will proceed.

It was in the early fall of 1867, that the mind of the "prophet" was first turned in this direction, one of the members, J. A. Requa, making a pilgrimage at the instance of E. F. Underhill of New York City who had bought a farm here, (which is now the property of Alvah Mathews, Esq.), and was much impressed with the future possibilities of the grape in this vicinity. Mr. Requa was greatly enthused at all that was shown him, and when it is known that he was under the direct chaperonage of our good friend, G. E. Ryckman, during his stay, it is not to be wondered at that he carried away the very best impression of the country that it was possible to give him. Mr. Ryckman drew some quite elaborate maps and diagrams of the property contemplated, and later on was instrumental in obtaining options for Harris' benefit on much that was bought. Mr. Requa lost no time in communicating his favorable impressions to Harris, who was at once the official as well as the financial, and spiritual

head of all that was done, or one might almost say, even thought, by the members of the Brotherhood, who without question, had placed their entire earthly possessions as well as their heavenly hopes, in his keeping, and were content that he should direct and guide them, even to the most ordinary and commonplace details of every day affairs. At the time, and for several years previous, Harris had been looking forward to the growing of the grape and to this end had established greenhouses at Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, and at that time such a thing as growing a grapevine "out of doors," with no more trouble than would be given to a cabbage, was an unheard of proposition. A vast



THOMAS L. HARRIS

amount of trouble was encountered in growing cuttings under glass and frequent changes were made in the parties in charge. The last man who was placed in charge was R. Moore, now of Brocton, and who came to Amenia from Iona Island, where he had been engaged in a similar line of occupation. Mr. Moore came to Brocton with Harris in order to continue growing grapevines, and strictly in the capacity of an outsider, or "external," as those not of the faith, were known, though he had not been here long before Harris had him too in the coils, and doing a little more work for nothing, than he had previously done for pay. When it came to making an assignment of his property in Harris' favor, however, the "down east" shrewdness of Mr. Moore was awakened, and he concluded, like a wise man, that the "old way" of doing things was good enough for a time, and he and

Harris parted company then and there. Mr. Requa was so enthusiastic over what had been shown him of this section, that he was not slow to communicate the same feeling to Harris, who a little later came to see for himself, and agreed that the location was indeed an El Dorado, and prophesied that in the years to come and short years at that, it would become the Mecca of the Christian world, while great preparations were made for the new order of things that were to be. Word soon went to the waiting ones at Amenia that the promised land had been located, and that as soon as possible the entire army of Christian workers would be transferred to the newly selected home which had already been given to them, the very suggestive name of Salem-on-Erie. At the time, it was supposed that this was an attempt on the part of Harris to revive the former name of the place (Brocton), which, as all the older heads will recall, was Salem Cross Roads. Harris, however, had as little respect for "traditions" as he did for most other things that people cared about, and it may be stated positively that he had no such intention in the instance cited. Some years previously he (Harris) had been induced to part with a goodly sum of money (which by the way it is not supposed he made by his own exertions) in exchange for a certain lot of grape vines, new varieties, and known as "Rogers Hybrids," and which contained a good many specimens of merit; of these Harris had selected the Salem, number fifty-three, with which to coin both wealth and reputation, and a good deal of the money remaining in the treasury was wasted in the attempt to induce an unwilling populace to share his (Harris) views relative to this particular vine. The remainder of the varieties were planted out on what was known as the Vinecliff property, and many of the original vines are there to this day. It was to the fact, therefore, that the new property was situate on the shores of Lake Erie, as well as that he wished to introduce and advertise the "New Found Salem Vine" that the name of Salem-on-Erie was adopted. Hopes were cherished at the time, that the "villagers" would be willing after a while to exchange the name of Brocton for the title of the new colony, and indeed some overtures were made to that end, and letters were ordered addressed in that way. The residents were either too practical, or else not sufficiently esthetic, as the village

remained as it should, Brocton, to the end.

The purchase of property commenced immediately, and by the spring of 1868, some two thousand acres had been secured, most of which commencing at the lake shore, lay between what is now Lake Avenue and the first public road west of that thoroughfare, and entered in a southerly direction, as far as the village (Brocton) limits. There were several places bought in the village proper, among them being the house now owned by Dr. H. G. Taylor. Some few of the members came on early from Amenia and spent practically the entire winter here, and none of them being of a practical turn of mind, and some of them from the south at that, the hardships they endured amid their new surroundings were something to remember, though no word of complaint ever reached the waiting ones at Amenia as the sufferers were satisfied to endure, for the sake of the good they were to be thus enabled to offer the sons of men in the years to come.

The property at Amenia, which was quite desirable, and consisted in the main of bank stock and real estate, was rapidly disposed of, and at good prices. After all the affairs pertaining to the several transactions had been closed, the remaining members came on and joined those who had preceded them, the total number being at the time (1868) something like thirty-five souls. Later along this number was practically doubled by the admission of new members, and the coming of others who had been in sympathy with the movement, but who for varying causes had not been able to fully identify themselves previously. Among this number were from fifteen to twenty Japanese, who had been sent out by their government to study the language, religion and customs of the American people. A few of these became fraternal followers of the "prophet," though the others returned after a time to their own country, and became quite prominent in the diplomatic service.

Prominent among the early arrivals from Amenia was Laurence Oliphant, who with his mother, had cast their fortunes with Harris sometime previously, the former giving up a seat in Parliament, and a prominent position in the social and literary world, while the latter gave up society, home and friends, sacrificing everything near and dear that they might follow the dictates of their conscience and join in the en-

deavor, which as Harris promised, was to liberate and redeem the world. The sufferings bodily as well as mental of these two people so totally unused to labor, and the petty annoyances of everyday affairs can easily be imagined though they underwent no more, and suffered in no greater degree than did a great many others less prominent in the eyes of the world perhaps, but who had been as highly born and as delicately nurtured.

Mr. Oliphant served Harris faithfully and well, obeying his slightest wish and making whatever sacrifice was demanded of him, as did all other members for that matter, cheerfully, and without a murmur. This condition of things continued up to the time that Harris left Brocton, and took up his residence in California. Shortly after this dissension began, the members at Brocton refusing to accept doctrines advanced by the "prophet," Oliphant assuming the leadership of the Brocton contingent, and with his mother, making the journey to California to see if in some way peace might not be brought about, and matters again go on as before. The conference was, however, of no avail and only resulted in widening the breach. Mrs. Oliphant died while on the mission and was buried at Cloverdale, a little distance from the Harris settlement.

The brotherhood of man, and a gain of worldly possessions are each a good thing in their way, and striven for separately, are quite often attained. From the beginning of time, however, the union of church and state has proved incompatible, and that it failed in the case of the Brotherhood at Brocton is less to be wondered at than that such a thing should ever have been attempted.

As a general thing, it is considered that the Harris community was a big success in a financial way, though strictly speaking, this is not the case, for while there was never a concern on earth who met their obligations more promptly, or enjoyed in consequence, better financial credit, the fact remains that the funds that went to fill the breach were contributed in the majority of the cases, by either members who gave their all on joining, or else by would-be aspirants for honors celestial, who were allowed to contribute to the treasury, on the ground that at the time their funds would prove more acceptable to the Lord, than would their services. Other associations and

societies, both religious and commercial, have tried this communistic experiment with practically the same success before, though in their case success might have at least been expected, as the best men for the place was as a rule selected to take charge of whatever department he was best fitted for, while with Harris, it was salvation's plan, that he (Harris) should direct everything, and that his followers might become properly subjugated and fitted for higher spheres, the man who could do a thing, and do it well was always set to doing something he knew nothing whatever about, with the result that what was done was done poorly, and in a manner most expensive. Thus former ministers of the "word" were set to hoeing potatoes, or digging ditches, while men whom the world knew as successful in the field of science, literature, or the arts, were set to herding sheep, milking cows (which they generally dried up in short order) or other duties, even to washing dishes and pots and pans, while a few of those who had joined the band, and were familiar with such things, were exalted to the high places, and in such places, and in such positions, were as much at sea and ill at ease as were their fellow collaborators who had enjoyed the benefits of a wider world, and more liberal opportunities. As stated in a former paragraph there were never in the history of the world a band of men and women gathered together who were more absolutely unselfish, or purer in thought or motive than were these followers of Harris, and it is too bad, taken from whatever standpoint there is, that they were not permitted to exercise the talents God had given them, in a manner at once dignified and congenial, and have attained to substantial success, even were they denied the higher and dearer Spiritual One, which they sought.

One of the first industries attempted was the making of packages to ship grapes in, and this was carried on in an old mill which was located at the time on the Odgen property. The packages turned out would make the latter day grape grower smile, and cause others doubtless to swear, and truly they were fearfully and wonderfully made, though every stick was cut with an invocation, and every tack hammered home with a prayer. A greenhouse was possibly the next venture, and this did better, very likely from the fact that an experienced man from the "world" was hired to come

and run the same until such time as some of the Chosen could learn how. Later on, a restaurant was built at the station, and while it is not recorded as a financial success, it is remembered as a most cozy and entirely clean little place where the public got all they paid for. Had this same public been aware that the "barkeeps" were former social swells of New York and London and that one at least of the waitresses was a familiar figure in the New York "four hundred," to say nothing of the homes that had been made lonely in different parts of the land, because the chief cooks and bottle washers in general had forsaken them to become hewers of wood and drawers of water in this latter day Jerusalem. If, as we say, all this had been known, it is possible a better business had resulted. The restaurant was burned after some years and never rebuilt, Harris saying that it had served its purpose. A hotel was also conducted for a time, though principally to accommodate enquiring strangers, or to shelter for the moment friends or relatives who had journeyed hither to make one more, or last attempt to induce the brother, or sister, or friend, who was here to return with them and hereafter serve the Lord in some more congenial and less exacting way.

Of all of the ventures by the community that of wine making was without doubt the most successful; and for the reason that a thoroughly practical and experienced man (Dr. J. S. Hyde) was placed in absolute charge. Dr. Hyde was a member of the elect and came to Brocton from Missouri where he had been engaged in wine making for a long time. The doctor brought some of his products with him, and these formed the base of the first wines offered for sale at the community restaurant. The cellar that was built was quite a pretentious affair for those days, being of stone, and arched over, twenty feet wide and one hundred feet long, with a two story building over it, and which is still in use for wine purposes at the present time. It is universally conceded that no better wine was ever made in the United States than that Dr. Hyde made in the cellar above mentioned. It became known far and wide for its purity and excellence and laid the foundation for what is the most successful company of its age in America today, viz., the Brotherhood Wine Company of New York City. This company has, however, no connection with any community interests of the present time.

About this time, more attention began to be given to farming and fruit growing, with the more practical members for the time being, in charge of the several departments, and under this regime there was noticeable improvement in the financial gains, and for some years matters moved along with but little change. During the winter of 1874-5 Harris went to California, purchasing a large tract of land near Santa Rosa, and to which the members (at Brocton) were to be transported at such time as they could be spared, or their spiritual advancement would warrant, the California contingent being intended to represent a sort of thirty-third degree of advancement. Distance is generally supposed to lend enchantment, though in the present case it failed most signally for with the continent to divide them, those who had remained behind, to do most of the work, began to waver somewhat in their steadfastness towards the "prophet" and his teachings, and from uncertainty began to doubt, while from doubt they went to open revolt, and demanded what of their property was in shape to be returned. This was in 1883 and witnessed the final and absolute disruption of the Harris community so far as Brocton and Chautauqua County were concerned. Some of the members at the last moment went over to Harris, but the others, having secured what they could get in a property way, forgot the almost quarter of a century they had spent in following a will-o-the-wisp, and with undaunted courage, turned again to the fields and paths they had followed in earlier years.

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RALPH AHIRA HALL.

A citizen of Brocton who has been active in business affairs and whose position reflects the esteem in which he is held, is Ralph Ahira Hall, who was born in Sedwick, Hancock County, Maine, in 1844. His father, James A. Hall, and mother, Caroline H. Hall, removed to Brocton in the same year. His grandfather, Ahira Hall, settled in the Town of Portland in 1816. Mr. Hall was educated in the common schools and at the Fredonia Academy, which he attended in 1859-60. October 19, 1870, he married Mary Jane Haight. A daughter, Eva H. Hall, was born July 7, 1873.

Mr. Hall began work as a clerk for John T. and William F. Green in Sherman when he was seventeen years old. In 1870 he



RALPH A. HALL

began business for himself in a partnership under the firm name of Hall & Thompson. In 1871-72 the firm style was Hall & Ball. From 1872 to 1881 he conducted a hardware business under the firm name of Ralph A. Hall. In 1883-84 he worked as traveling salesman for the wholesale hardware firm of Walbridge & Company, Buffalo. From 1885 to 1892 he was engaged in a private banking business under the firm name of Dean & Hall. In the last named year he organized the State Bank of Brocton, of which institution he has been the President since its organization. In 1891 he organized the Brocton Land and Improvement Company, who purchased all of the remaining property of the "Harris Community"—some five hundred acres—which has since been parceled out in vineyard tracts of five and ten acres each. This was a very successful business venture. In 1900 he was instrumental in organizing the Brocton Fruit Juice Company, who manufacture some of the finest native wines to be found in this country, and has been its Treasurer since its organization. For many years he has been largely interested in grape growing and served for a number of years as Treasurer of various grape shipping companies.

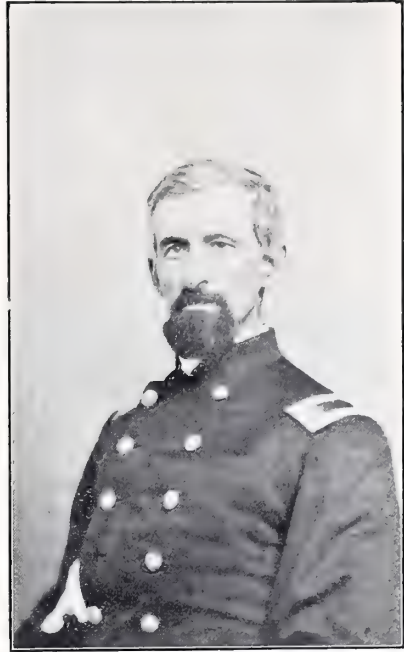
Mr. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has membership in the Masons, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Templars of Temperance.

JAMES AHIRA HALL, M. D.

James Ahira Hall, M. D., whose abilities as a physician and surgeon were widely known, and who served for more than three years as a surgeon in the Union Army, was born in New Hampshire April 4, 1815. His father, Ahira Hall, settled in Portland in 1816. Dr. Hall's education was begun in the common school at Portland and he attended Bowdoin College in 1837, '38 and '39, when he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and began the practice of medicine and surgery in Sedwick, Maine. He came to Brocton in 1844, and lived there until his death in 1865. He married Caroline H. Herrick of Brooklin, Maine, in January, 1839. Their children are Ralph A. Hall, Theodore F. Hall, Mrs. Helen A. Belknap, Mrs. Alice C. Mericle and Mrs. Ada C. Sullivan.

Dr. Hall was commissioned surgeon of the Forty-ninth Regiment New York State

Volunteers September 9, 1861, by E. D. Morgan, Governor of New York. He received an honorable discharge from the service October 18, 1864, at Fort Porter, Buffalo. He was



JAMES A. HALL, M. D.

afterwards appointed surgeon in charge of the New York State Hospitals, located in and about Washington, District of Columbia. He died at Brocton April 8, 1865.

URIAH S. LA DUE.

Uriah S. LaDue, of Brocton, is one of Chautauqua County's oldest and most respected citizens. He was born in Covington, Genesee County, October 27, 1820, and in March, 1826, when he was five years of age, came with his father and mother, Joshua and Julia Ann LaDue, to this section, settling about four miles south of the Village of Sherman. There he grew up, gained a good common school education, attended the Mayville Academy one term, in 1838, and on September 27, 1840, was married to Mary Jane Morgan, daughter of Russell and Hannah Morgan, in the Town of Chautauqua. To Mr. and Mrs. LaDue were born five children, Albert LaDue, Harriet Mariah LaDue (now Mrs. Blood), Frank A. LaDue, Eugene E. LaDue and Joshua LaDue, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Mr. LaDue started out in life as a school teacher but after three terms gave up the profession and began farming in the Town of Chautauqua in 1841. He continued to till the soil until 1850 when he turned his attention to buying stock of all kinds, a business he continued to follow until 1890. In 1866 he took up his residence in Brocton and that village has since been his home.

Mr. LaDue has always been a Democrat in politics and in 1861 he was nominated by his party as a candidate for Justice of the Peace. He was elected, held the office



URIAH S. LA DUE

for nine consecutive terms, and for nearly half the time he was Justice of the Sessions. He has been a Notary Public for forty years. Mr. LaDue has never missed attending a Democratic County Convention since he was twenty-one years of age. He has never missed voting at a state election or town meeting, and was present at the National Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for President the first time.

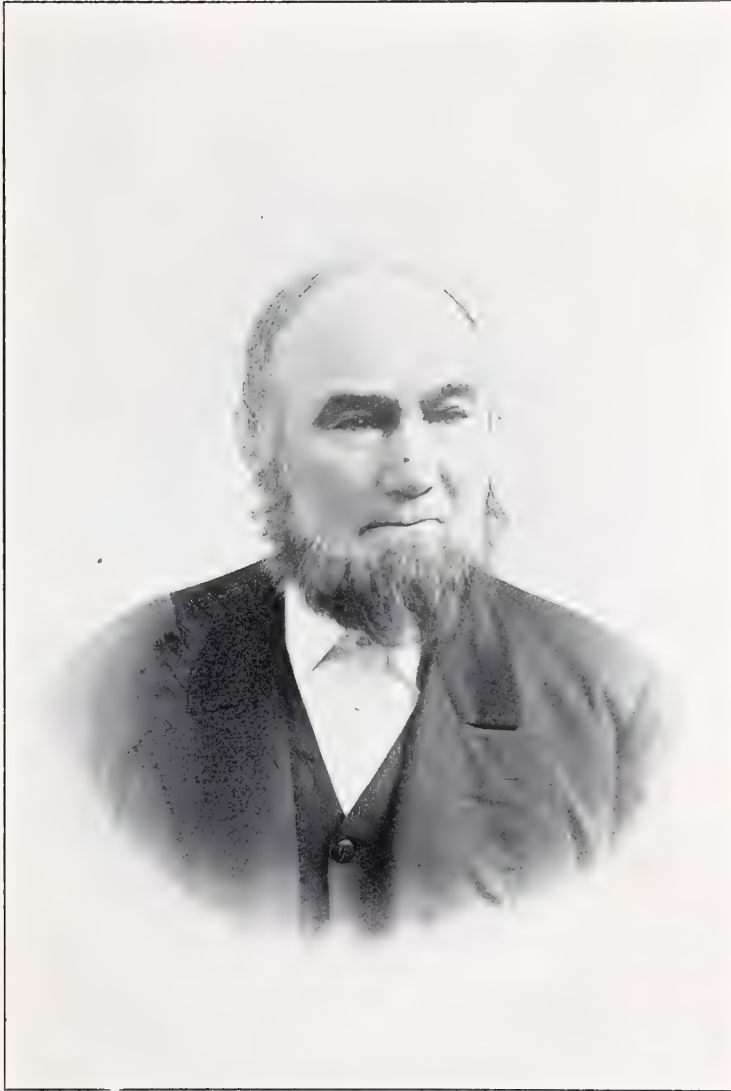
Mr. LaDue's business through life has been that of a dealer in stock and various sorts of merchandise. He has never been a member of a firm or company but was at

different times associated in business with T. S. Moss, Mark Haight, Albert Haywood, Jason Webster and Robert Quinn, all now dead. He was a member of the war committee of the county during the rebellion and filled the Town of Portland's quota of men at the call for volunteers. Although not a lawyer Mr. LaDue has acquired considerable knowledge of legal practice and during the war paid license as a pettifogger.

Mr. LaDue has never united with any religious denomination but is an attendant of the Methodist Church. He says he has always found that to "do unto others as you would they should do unto you," is a good enough discipline.

CAPTAIN JAMES BUTLER.

Captain James Butler of Brocton who has owned and commanded nearly fifty vessels on the Great Lakes, was born at Thenford, in Northamptonshire, England, November 25, 1817, and was a son of Joseph and Ann (Batchelor) Butler. His parents were natives of Northamptonshire and united at an early age with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were an honest, hard-working couple and came in 1832 to Ashtabula County, Ohio, when the cholera was raging in that section of country. Joseph Butler was a shepherd in England, but after coming to the United States he followed farming until his death, which occurred April 11, 1855, at the age of seventy-one years and three months. Mrs. Butler was a kind Christian woman, and passed from the scenes of this life at Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1878, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years. James Butler, at fifteen years of age, came with his parents to Ohio, and on September 1, 1833, went to Lake Erie, where he resolved upon a sailor's life for himself and embarked as a hand on a small schooner called the "Parrot," on which he remained until it was laid up for the winter. The next spring he was offered a berth on the "Parrot" which some unaccountable impulse caused him to decline, and as the vessel sank when three hours out from the harbor with all on board, he thinks it was a providential interposition that caused him not to go on board. He then worked his way to Detroit where he spent his last ten cents for a loaf of bread and some cheese, upon which he managed to live for ten days, while a workshop afforded him a sleeping place. At the end of this



CAPTAIN JAMES BUTLER

time he went on board a steam vessel and worked his way to Buffalo where he soon obtained the position of chief cook on a schooner at twelve dollars per month. In six months he obtained a promotion, and was successively promoted until he became Captain, which position he held on different vessels for seventeen years. After forty years of active service on the lakes, during which time he never lost a vessel or a sailor, he came in 1876 to Brocton, where he built one of the finest brick residences of that village. Of late years Captain Butler turned his attention to grape growing. He owned twenty-three vessels including everything from a scow to a brig. In 1861 he built the bark "A. P. Nichols" (named for his Buffalo attorney), and in the succeeding year the "Red, White and Blue." They were said to be the fastest vessels then on Lake Erie, and the latter named one was pronounced, when it was launched, to be the largest and finest vessel on Lake Erie. He was also a ship merchant for some years in Buffalo. He has wrought out for himself the success of his life and the commendable ambition of the poor boy has been more than realized in the position of the respected and influential citizen.

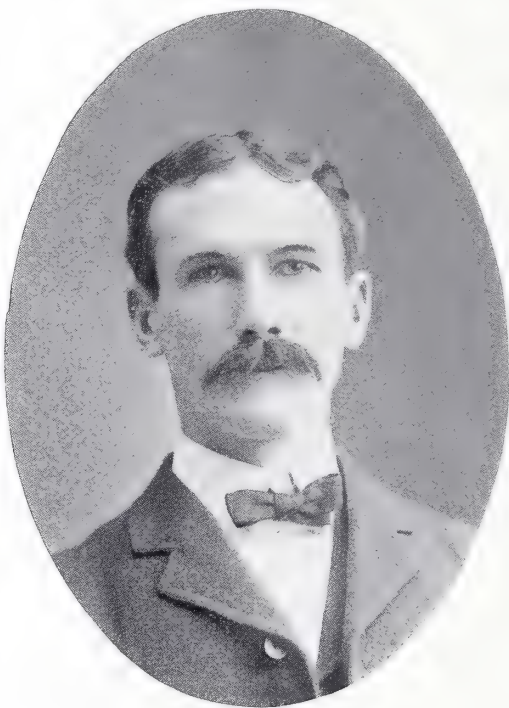
On June 12, 1876, Captain Butler united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah (Skinner) Maloney, of Brocton, and they went on a bridal trip to the old world, where they visited England and many other countries of Europe. They have one child, a daughter, Anna M., wife of Archie Furman.

Captain Butler was a Republican politically and was fourteen years a Trustee and Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which organization he bequeathed four thousand dollars for a new church. He was a substantial citizen of Brocton, where he died on January 11, 1896, at the age of seventy-eight years.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

John Livingston Campbell took up his present residence in Brocton November 20, 1899. He was born February 1, 1872, at a point one and one-half miles south of the Village of Portland, adjacent to Woloben's Sideway on the Pennsylvania Railroad. His parents were Patrick and Catherine Campbell, who journeyed from Ireland and made their residence in Dunkirk during the year 1854.

Equipped with a strong constitution and an abundance of energy, Mr. Campbell commenced his preliminary education in the public schools of the village in which he was born. Later he entered the Fredonia Normal School, took the classical course and graduated from that institution on June 18, 1895. Subsequently he studied law one winter in the office of Attorney A. E. Nu-



JOHN L. CAMPBELL

gent of Dunkirk. Entering Cornell University, he received his diploma on June 17, 1899, and on the 4th of February, two years later, he was admitted to the Bar of the state. He opened an office in Brocton on the date indicated in a previous portion of this article, and since that time he has attended to a growing practice in that town.

During the earlier portion of his career, Mr. Campbell was a member of the Democratic Party. As an active factor in that organization he was nominated as a candidate for Member of the Assembly in the Second Chautauqua District, but he was defeated by S. Fred Nixon. He has never held any political office. In 1898, Mr. Campbell severed his connection with the Democracy and since that period he has been affiliated with the Republican Party.

John L. Campbell and Cora B. Rutherford were united in marriage at Columbus, Chen-



DR. H. J. DEAN



GEORGE R. PETTIT

ango County, November 21, 1890. They have two sons, John R. Campbell, who was born December 16, 1901, and Thomas R., born December 24, 1904. Mr. Campbell is numbered as one of Brocton's representative citizens.

GEORGE R. PETTIT.

George R. Pettit, who has received important recognition at the hands of two Presidents, was born in Brocton October 15, 1869, and has always lived there. He is a son of Lieutenant William W. Pettit of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment, who came to Brocton in 1864 and married Laura E. Reynolds. He lived there until his death, in 1899. George R. Pettit married Isabella Evelyn Kibbe at Mayville October 1, 1896. They have two children, Marion Ruth Pettit, born February 6, 1900, and William Kibbe Pettit, born December 19, 1902. Mr. Pettit always lived on a farm until September 1, 1898, when he was appointed Postmaster at Brocton by President McKinley. He was reappointed by President Roosevelt January 22, 1903. He was educated at the district school and took a course of study in the College of Commerce, Buffalo. He is a member of Portland Grange No. 2; Brocton Lodge, No. 284; Knights of Pythias, and



ISABELLA KIBBE PETTIT

Lake Shore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Isabella Kibbe Pettit, of Brocton, was born in Mayville November 5, 1872. She is the daughter of Almon E. Kibbe, and always lived there until she was married, in 1896, to George R. Pettit. She received her education in the Mayville Union School. She is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Mayville, having been confirmed June 28, 1887. She is a member of James A. Hall Post, Woman's Relief Corps, No. 108, Brocton, and Portland Chapter, No. —, Order of the Eastern Star.

DR. HERMAN J. DEAN.

Herman J. Dean, M. D., was born in the Town of Royalton, Niagara County, New York, July 8, 1832, and was a son of Rev. Robert and Amanda (Stebbins) Dean. Growing to manhood in his native town he received his education in the public schools of Niagara County and commenced the study of medicine in 1854. After completing the required course of reading he entered Miami Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1857. In the same year he came to Brocton and began the practice of medicine.

On October 30, 1861, Dr. Dean married Eda F. Fay, a daughter of Lincoln Fay, son

of Elisha Fay, one of the earliest settlers and substantial citizens of the Town of Portland. Dr. Dean was a member of Chautauqua County Medical Society and one of the founders of New York State Medical Association. He was a Republican politically and was elected Supervisor of the Town of Portland for five consecutive terms.

Dr. Dean was also interested in the material development and financial prosperity of the village. He was for several years a member of the banking house of Dean & Hall, which was merged into the State Bank of Brocton, he becoming Vice President.

Dr. Dean died October 9, 1901, at his home in Brocton, where he was looked upon as one of the most successful practitioners in the county and will long be remembered for his sterling worth and integrity.

ARCHIE R. FURMAN.

Archie R. Furman, a representative young business man of Brocton, was born in that place August 9, 1875, and has always lived there, with the exception of one year, when



ARCHIE R. FURMAN

he was in Buffalo. His father is C. O. Furman and his mother Harriet (Whitford) Furman. Mr. Furman attended the common schools and in 1896 he took a course of training at the Buffalo Business College. He married Anna May Butler of Brocton September 2, 1896, and they have two children, James A. Furman and Charles O. Furman.

Mr. Furman worked in the post office in his native town and for his father, in the grocery business for a number of years. He started out in business for himself November 23, 1898. The firm of which he is the head, Furman & Company, are merchant tailors and dealers in dry goods, clothing, hats, furnishings and shoes. The success that has attended the conduct of this business has been well merited.

Mr. Furman has never sought political office, preferring to give his entire attention to his business. He is a member and Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of Brocton Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Lake Shore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brocton; Dunkirk Commandery, Knights Templar, and Ismailia Shrine of Buffalo, and of the Merchants' Association of New York City.

THEODORE SHERWOOD MOSS.

Of the old and valued residents who have lived and died in Chautauqua County, few were better known and none more sincerely lamented than was Theodore Sherwood Moss of Brocton. Born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, October 16, 1822, he took up his residence at Salem Cross Roads, as then called, now Brocton, in 1839. His father and mother were Edward and Sally Moss of Sandy Hill. His education began in the common school at Sandy Hill and was finished at the Brocton Academy. He began business life as a clerk for R. S. Morrison in a country store where he remained until 1845. His marriage occurred during this period, when he wedded Helen C. Saxton of Brocton. In 1845 he entered into a co-partnership with Mr. Morrison, which lasted until 1858. Shortly thereafter Mr. Moss formed a co-partnership with Mark Haight, under the firm name of Moss & Haight. Their association was of the most congenial nature and the partnership continued with great success until Mr. Haight met a tragic death. They were engaged in mercantile and banking enterprise. With Captain Mericle he afterward engaged in lake transportation, and he had some notable real estate transactions in Fredonia and elsewhere.

Mr. Moss was a Democrat in politics, and when, for many years, he held the office of Supervisor of Portland, he was practically the unanimous choice of the electors of the town, although the party of which he was a member was greatly outnumbered by the



THEODORE SHERWOOD MOSS

opposition. Three times he was nominated for the Legislature, and in two of the contests he came very near election, while in the third the result was in doubt for days until his defeat by two votes was finally announced. A most significant tribute to his many excellent qualities of mind and heart was the manner in which he ran ahead of his ticket in these contests. He held for some time the office of Justice of the Peace. Of the most kindly and benevolent nature personally Mr. Moss was a Universalist and a decided unbeliever in endless punishment.

The death of Mr. Moss occurred suddenly when near the age of three score and ten. Of the six children Helen L. is the wife of J. A. Dunham of Brocton; Lucy E., the wife of Jay P. Mericle, Jamestown; Emma V., the wife of Hanson Roberts, Brocton; Ida M., the wife of Brewer D. Phillips of Jamestown. The sons are Theodore C. and Edward S. Moss. Helen C. Moss, the widow of Theodore Sherwood Moss, died in Brocton October 28, 1902.

FRANZ C. LEWIS.

Franz C. Lewis, one of the prominent members of the Chautauqua County Bar, is the son of Sarah J. and Albert W. Lewis. He was born in the Town of Harmony, Chautauqua County, October 26, 1868. His early education was obtained in the district school of the township in which he resided, and deciding upon a professional career, he took up the study of law in the Buffalo Law School and in 1894 he was admitted to the Bar.

In 1887 he removed to Brocton and February 1, 1894, he commenced the practice of his profession in that village. He was signally successful and is now known and recognized as one of the leading attorneys of Chautauqua County. In addition to his professional work he conducts a general insurance business and is also engaged in other important business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of grape baskets and the development of the grape industry which now represents the investment of many thousands of dollars of capital in Northern Chautauqua. He is Secretary of the Potville Basket Company and President of the Nabath vineyards.

Mr. Lewis was married at Brocton August 24, 1891. His bride was Miss Emma A. Brainard. They have three children, Russell A. Lewis, born September 5, 1892; Fred LaMonte, born December 17, 1900, and Paul Phinney Lewis, born May 11, 1903.



FRANZ C. LEWIS

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is actively interested in all those things that conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he resides.

DR. HORACE C. TAYLOR.

By Obed Edson.

Horace Clefton Taylor, son of Bernice and Caroline (Eastwood) Taylor was born in Montague, Franklin County Massachusetts, November 26, 1813. In May 1827 he became a citizen of Chautauqua County, where he resided until his decease December 21, 1903, a period of over seventy-six years. He first came to Fredonia with his parents and their family of six children, he being the eldest. He obtained his education at the common school and Fredonia Academy during his residence there of five years. He early began to prepare for the ministry, but subsequently turned his attention to the study of



DR. HORACE C. TAYLOR

medicine. He pursued his studies at Salem Roads, now Brocton, and with Prof. B. L. Hill of Berlin Heights, Ohio. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the class of 1848 and 1849 and immediately commenced practice at Brocton. There he continued in the practice of his profession for fifty years and was a United States examining surgeon for twenty-seven years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Republican and was elected by that party Supervisor of the Town of Portland in 1859, 1861, 1862 and 1878.

But it was in connection with the public charities that he rendered the public the greatest service and made himself the highest authority in his county upon that and kindred subjects. Thirty years ago by far the largest item of its expenses was that for the support of its alms house and asylum and for the care of the poor of the county. This expense was often more than thirty thousand dollars in a single year. In 1873 Dr. Taylor was elected County Superintendent of the Poor to serve three years. In the first year of this term the county was flooded by an extraordinary number of transient vagrants, known as tramps; eleven thousand and four hundred ninety-seven were fed and lodged by the poor authorities that year, at the expense to the county of six thousand eight hundred thirty dollars. To comply with the demands of humanity, and at the same time avoid the threatened burden of taxation, was the perplexing situation that Dr. Taylor and his associates had to face. They so managed the difficult matter that during the last year of his term the expense to the county was less than one-twentieth of what it was the first. Dr. Taylor's superior knowledge of this kind led to his appointment as chairman of the committee upon the poorhouse and farm while a member of the Board of Supervisors and to be chosen two more terms as County Superintendent of the Poor. The duties of this office he continued to perform with ability and faithfulness, and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the county. The full and lucid reports of the Superintendents of the Poor that were annually made during Dr. Taylor's eleven years of service, were all drawn by his pen. The excellent management of the asylum, poor house and farm by the County Superintendents during his years of official service placed the Chautauqua poor house and asylum in the front rank among the institutions of the kind in

the state and gained for them the approval of the state authorities. At the end of his last official term, being then seventy-six years of age, he declined further election. He, however, for several years represented the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County in the state convention of the Superintendents of the Poor, and was Chairman of its committee on program. In the state convention his enlarged views, the efficient methods that he recommended, the original and instructive papers that he read at its meetings made him well and widely known throughout the state. Dr. Taylor was one of that small number of conscientious and faithful public servants holding places of honor and trust that at the expiration of their term of service left the community they served a debtor to them.

The rare and valuable service of another character that Dr. Taylor has rendered to the people of the county entitles him still more to their grateful remembrance. He has done much to preserve the history of the county and of its early settlers. Besides the many important papers that he has contributed in the past he prepared for the Centennial history of the county a valuable article on its military record. His papers have always been of the first value, not only for their historical research but for their literary merit also. Thirty years ago he wrote and published an excellent history of the Town of Portland, the most complete and comprehensive ever written of a town in the state. He has been a leading and most valuable member of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science since it was instituted in 1883. In 1894 he was elected its President and filled that honorable position until his decease.

Dr. Taylor was twice married; first to Eliza Jane Roff, October 1, 1835, who died May 13, 1846; second to Frances Chambers, June 14, 1847, she died January 31, 1899. He had two children by each marriage; but one, Mrs. Carrie E. Farnham of Brocton, is now living.

For fifty-five years Dr. Taylor had been a faithful member of the Congregational Church, a constant attendant upon its services, a teacher of its classes, often conducting its services in the absence of its pastor. He was frequently its representative at denominational meetings and a liberal subscriber to aid in the preaching of the gospel. He left to his descendants a legacy of the highest value—the record of a pure life, and a character unblemished.



CHARLES KINNEY

CHARLES KINNEY.

A public spirited, progressive business gentleman who is widely and favorably known throughout this part of the state and elsewhere is Charles Kinney of Brocton. He was born in Addison, Steuben County, December 12, 1847, and lived in Pennsylvania before he moved to Brocton, in 1882. He attended the common schools till he was fifteen years old and from 1865 to 1867 he took the elementary and scientific courses in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah J. Wood at Corning, August 14, 1867. They have three daughters, Miss H. Mina Kinney, at home; Mrs. M. Belle Smith, Brocton, and Miss Elsie Kinney, at home.

Mr. Kinney began work as a contract builder when he was eighteen years of age, at Blossburg, Pennsylvania, in which he continued until he was twenty-six. From 1873 to 1882 he was proprietor of a wheel factory at Kendall, Pennsylvania, when he settled in Brocton, where he ran a flouring mill and conducted business as a contract builder until a few years ago. He built the Brocton school, Dean Hall, the Mericle block and many houses in Brocton. He has for some time been associated with Jonas

Martin and Ernest Buckner in the Brocton Wine and Distributing Company, whose "Old Country Wine Cellars" are among the best in the state. The company has already taken a prominent place in the manufacture of the choicest wines of the best of grape fields.

Mr. Kinney was a soldier in the Civil War, having served with the zeal that has characterized his efforts in business life, in Company L, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. His father was also a soldier in the same regiment. He has held a number of elective and appointive offices. Was elected Justice of the Peace of the Town of Portland in 1892, which office he still holds. He was Postmaster of Vineyard from 1898 until his resignation in 1904. He was Coroner of Chautauqua County three years and was elected to a fourth term in 1903, but resigned. He was appointed Deputy Factory Inspector November 1, 1903, which office he still holds.

Mr. Kinney is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Odd Fellows and of the Masonic Order. He is Secretary of the New York State Hotel Protective Union, and a member of the National Wine Growers' Association.

GEORGE MARTIN MATHEWS.

One of the wellknown Republican leaders of the Town of Portland is George Martin Mathews who for the past seven years has been associated in business with J. A. Dunham of the village of Brocton. Mr. Mathews' ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua County. His grandparents were George M. and Louisa Mathews. They came to Chautauqua from Cortland County in 1832. His parents were Alvah and Amelia Wood Mathews.

The subject of this sketch was born in the Town of Chautauqua December 31, 1866. He attended the public schools of the town, later in Sherman, still later in Stockton, and he finished his school course in the Village of Westfield.



GEORGE MARTIN MATHEWS

In 1887 and 1888 Mr. Mathews taught a district school in the Town of Portland and in 1890 and 1891 he taught a district school in the Town of Chautauqua. He then accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper and as previously stated, for the past seven years he has been associated with J. A. Dunham, a wellknown business man of Brocton.

Mr. Mathews has always taken an active interest in political matters and that he is highly regarded by his political associates, may be inferred from the fact that he has

represented the Town of Portland in the Republican County Committee since 1900, his term expiring in 1906.

Mr. Mathews is also active in fraternal work. He is a member of Brocton Lodge 284, Knights of Pythias, serving as Chancellor Commander of that order in 1905. He is also a charter member of Lake Shore Lodge W. D., Free and Accepted Masons, and was the first Senior Deacon of the lodge.

Mr. Mathews was married at Westfield July 5, 1902. His bride was Miss Myrtie B. Fitch. They have one son, Martin Fitch Mathews, born June 12, 1903.

JONAS MARTIN.

Jonas Martin, one of the early grape-growers of the Town of Portland, and for years an active business man of Brocton, was a son of Jason and Elmira (Hill) Martin, and was born in the Town of Portland, November 26, 1828. The Martins and Hills were among the early settled families of Vermont, and many of them served with credit in the Revolutionary struggle for independence. Zadoc Martin (grandfather) came into this county in 1816 with an ox team, and purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land in the Town of Portland. He was accompanied by his wife and four children, none of whom are now living. He was a carpenter by trade, served in the War of 1812, and died in the autumn of 1851, at seventy-three years of age. His son, Jason Martin, (father) came with him in 1816, and settled one and one-half miles east of the Village of Brocton, where he followed farming until his death in 1872, when, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was a prosperous farmer and old-time Democrat, and married Elmira Hill, of Vermont, who was born in 1808, and passed away in the same year in which her husband died. Her grandfather, Reuben Hill, (maternal great-grandfather), was a gunsmith, and made guns for the Continental army, in which his son, Zimri Hill, (maternal grandfather), served in a light horse company and lost one of his hands. He was but eighteen years of age when he enlisted in the Continental army, and afterwards served as a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1817, Zimri Hill, the hero of two wars, settled in Portland where he bought three hundred acres, one mile south of Brocton, and where he died in 1844.

Jonas Martin grew to manhood on the farm, and received his education in the com-



JONAS MARTIN

mon schools and a select school of the Town of Portland. He commenced life for himself by working by the month as a farm hand, and in two years acquired sufficient means to purchase a small farm of fifty acres. After farming for some years he engaged in grape raising and speculating in real estate which he continued very successfully until his death, May 29, 1904. He was among the first grapegrowers in the Town of Portland, and always purchased and shipped large quantities of grapes.

In 1852, he married Elvira, daughter of Philip Mericle of Brocton. Mrs. Martin died in 1887, leaving one child, Jerome P., and in 1889, Mr. Martin united in marriage with Julia E., daughter of William Strasmer of Buffalo. To this second union has been born one child, a son, William J. In politics Mr. Martin was a Democrat, and served his town as Assessor. He was the first man that ever shipped a full carload of grapes from Brocton.

RALPH D. FULLER.

Ralph D. Fuller was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, New York, February 28, 1820. He was reared and educated at that



RALPH D. FULLER

place until his twentieth year, and then came and, in 1840, located in the Town of Portland, engaging in a general merchan-

tile business, which he continued nearly thirty years, in company with William Barnhart about four years and balance of time alone. In 1866 he bought and constructed a wine-cellar in Portland and engaged in the manufacture of the sparkling fluid until his death, May 20, 1886. September, 1879, he formed a partnership with J. A. H. Skinner which continued until his death. Politically, he was a Democrat and by that party was elected to various town offices, including that of Supervisor of the Town of Portland. Mr. Fuller was essentially a self-made man. He started life without other capital than a well developed brain and industrious habits, and at his death left a large estate. He was the first man to manufacture wine in the Village of Portland. On December 22, 1859, he married Adeline Coney at Jamestown, who was born and still lives in Portland.

GEORGE W. FULLER.

George W. Fuller, who succeeded his father in the pioneer firm of wine manufacturers, Fuller & Skinner of Portland, whose cellar has a storing capacity of sixty thous-



GEORGE W. FULLER

and gallons, is a son of Ralph D. and Adeline (Coney) Fuller, and was born in the Town of Portland, November 26, 1860. His

grandfather (Fuller) was of German extraction and followed the trade of a shoemaker and farmer in Madison County, where he died. His maternal grandfather (Oliver Coney) settled in Portland in 1829. George W. Fuller was reared in the Town of Portland, and his father's store gave him his first practical business experience. A superior education was received in the public schools supplemented by a course at the Westfield Academy. Upon returning from the Academy he was employed in assisting his father in the wine business and grape-growing. Upon the death of his father he assumed the latter's business, the partner being J. A. H. Skinner of Brocton. Mr. Fuller has one hundred twenty-five acres of vineyard, his individual property, in Portland, which yields a large quantity of grapes annually. On May 5, 1891, at Portland Mr. Fuller married M. Berdena Fay. Their children are: Viola Beatrice, Ralph D., Donald C. and Gertrude Leona. Mr. Fuller is one of the most substantial and respected citizens of Portland, is a Democrat, and a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westfield; Westfield Chapter No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council, No. 25, Royal and Select Masons; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar, and Buffalo Consistory, S. P. R. S., No. 320.

GARRETT E. RYCKMAN.

The extraordinary development of the grape industry of Western New York, and the enormous increase of the wealth of this district through this development, causes great interest to attach to the record of those men, who, by their sagacity, their perseverance, their pluck and hard unceasing labor through long years, have been the chief factors in bringing about this grand result. At the head of all these of the present generation by universal acknowledgment stands Garrett E. Ryckman, proprietor of Brocton Wine Cellars and a leading grape producer. Garrett E. Ryckman is a son of Lawrence F. and Lydia E. (Fay) Ryckman, and was born March 16, 1835, on the old homestead at Brocton. His maternal grandparents, "Deacon" Elijah and Lucy (Belnap) Fay, were natives of Westboro, Massachusetts, and in 1811 came to what was afterwards Salem Cross Roads, but where at the present time is situated the Village of Brocton. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were the first settlers at this point, in fact, about half of the

present Village of Brocton is located upon their old home farm. Lawrence F. Ryckman, father, came from near the City of Albany, New York—where the elder Ryckman settled, one of whom was a member of the commission appointed by King William III to treat with the powerful Six Nations—and located in Chautauqua County at an early day. His ancestors were active in the politics of Eastern New York and held prominent offices from Alderman to Mayor. His children were: Garrett W., born in 1804; Caroline, born in 1808; Lawrence F., born in 1812; Peter, born in 1814, who met a soldier's death while serving in the Union Army in the attack on Fort Fisher. Lawrence F. Ryckman came to Fredonia as a student of the Academy, there met Miss Fay (whom he later married), and learned the clothier's trade of Major Gorham, at Laona. His children were Garrett E., Lucy F., (Mrs. Henry G. Wilson of Pasadena, Cal.) Mary E., (Mrs. S. M. Munson, also of Pasadena). Some years after his marriage Mr. Ryckman removed to Herkimer County, and was connected with woolen mills at Hartford and Clayville for many years. He died in 1873. Deacon Elijah Fay was the first to discover the adaptability of the soil and climatic conditions of the northern portion of the county to the purposes of grape culture and in 1824 planted the first vineyard in this part of the state. (See article grape industry this volume). "The deacon was regarded as one of the best of the good men who peopled Portland." His children were Clinton S., Lydia E. (Mrs. Ryckman), and Joseph B. Deacon Fay died in 1860.

Garrett passed his boyhood and youth with his grandfather Fay, having an attendance of thirteen weeks at Fredonia Academy in addition to the education provided him at the district schools, and from very early years, he attended to the marketing of the apples, pears, peaches, etc., produced on the large fruit-farm of his grandfather. He drove a wagon loaded with fruit, pies, gingerbread, etc., to those old centers of festivity and merriment, county fairs, regimental and brigade musters, and carried on a lively trade annually at many of these gatherings in this and other counties. This practical education in the disposition of fruit was the best possible preparation for the shipment of grapes when they become a leading product. Deacon Fay carefully and thoroughly instructed his grandson in viticulture, imbued him with his faith in its



G. E. Ryckman

possibilities and future importance, and, from boyhood, as one expresses it, "Garrett knew all about grapes." From 1849 to 1852 occurred the first extensive planting of grapes in this belt, and by 1854 wine-making had assumed considerable proportions. In that year Mr. Ryckman purchased Isabella and Catawba grapes and manufactured a few barrels of sweet wine. The excellence and purity of this wine was appreciated at home, and the entire vintage was sold to local druggists for two dollars a gallon. This was the commencement of Mr. Ryckman's long and successful career as a wine manufacturer, and from that year he has steadily increased his production, using the same care to maintain the high quality and purity that characterized his first attempt at wine-making. The business increased so rapidly that in 1859 Mr. Ryckman, Capt. Joseph B. Fay and Col. Rufus Haywood built the Brocton wine cellars. (See grape industry this volume.)

At various exhibitions, including the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the Pan-American at Buffalo, and the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mr. Ryckman received many tokens of value—first-class premiums and awards of merit. His wines stand deservedly at the head of American wines. My Ryckman's efforts have been to produce wines that would stand the test of comparison with not only American wines, but European in purity, bouquet, body and flavor. The result is shown in his large and annually increasing trade, which the merits of his products alone have brought him, as he has used none of the devices employed to build up a fictitious reputation. Mr. Ryckman was the first exporter of grapes from the Chautauqua grape belt to England. He shipped two hundred baskets thither in 1889 as an experiment. They arrived in good condition and netted him from four to six cents per pound.

December 29, 1875, Mr. Ryckman married Jennie A., daughter of Richard and Ruth Reynolds. They commenced housekeeping at the old Fay homestead. This has always been their home, and under their tasteful hands the "home" has become one of the pleasantest of country residences. They have two children, Lawrence R., born October 26, 1876; he married Pearl Winchester, November, 1900; they have two children, Elizabeth Ruth, born September 17, 1901 and Lucy Carrol, born December 25, 1903. Ruth E., born January, 1884, now in Vassar College.

A Republican in politics from 1856, Mr. Ryckman's care has been rather to see that good men were placed in office, than that those offices were conferred upon him. Originally a Baptist, Mr. Ryckman now attends the Methodist Church. He has taken a great interest in brotherhood organizations. He was "made a Mason" in Forest Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Fredonia, away back in the fifties, and is now a member of Lake Shore Lodge of Brocton, which he was instrumental in having instituted, of the Dunkirk Masonic bodies and Ismailia Temple of Buffalo. He is also a prominent member of the Grange, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. In each and all of these societies he is a willing worker and prized companion. He is a liberal and public spirited citizen—a leader in everything tending to advance the community of the grape-growing section, and his time and money are generously expended in attaining these objects. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the Village of Brocton, and at the first election, April 17, 1894, was unanimously elected its President. He is one of the successful and prosperous self-made men of Chautauqua County.

CHARLES F. CRANDALL.

That Charles F. Crandall is highly regarded by his fellow townsmen is amply attested by the fact that he has served on the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors since 1899, as a representative of the Town of Portland, and is at the present time a valued member of that body.

The office of Supervisor is the highest office of the town and the fact that Mr. Crandall has been several times re-elected to this important position is a testimonial to his work and worth that cannot be overlooked or ignored.

Mr. Crandall is a native of Brocton. He was born in the village July 2, 1868, educated in the public schools and in 1892 he began business for himself as a dealer in clothing and furnishing goods in Brocton. In 1894 he engaged in the hardware and lumber business and in 1901 he formed a partnership with W. I. and F. M. Thayer under the firm name of the Brocton Hardware and Lumber Company.

On December 22, 1894, Mr. Crandall and Miss Helen Roberts, daughter of Hanson and Emma Roberts and granddaughter of T. S. Moss, were united in marriage. They



CHARLES F. CRANDALL

have two children, Marion, aged eight, and Frances, aged five years.

Mr. Crandall is active in the social as well as the business and political world. He is a member of the Masonic bodies up to and including the Knights Templar and also the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Crandall's parents were Samuel and Deborah Crandall, who came to Brocton in 1821.

JAY E. CRANDALL.

Among the active business men of Brocton who are entitled to special mention, is Jay E. Crandall, a life long resident of the village and conspicuously identified with its progress and prosperity. He is a son of Hosea B. Crandall who was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, in 1827, settled in the Village of Brocton in 1837 and died in 1893.

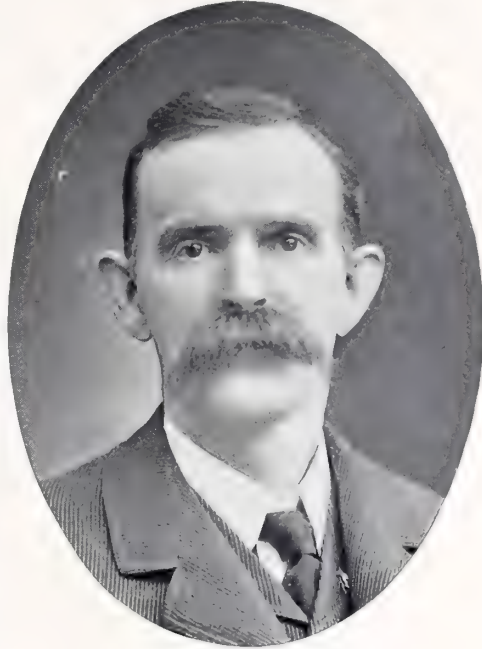
The subject of this sketch was born in Brocton September 22, 1860. He had a common school education at the completion of which he engaged in commercial enterprises.

His first important venture was April 1, 1887, when he commenced the manufacture of grape baskets in the Village of Brocton, and in due course of time developed a large and flourishing business. In 1903 he became associated as a partner with L. H. Skinner and added to his basket factory the necessary equipment for the manufacture of veneer panels, an enterprise which has proved successful in every way.

Mr. Crandall has served three years as President of the Village of Brocton and five years on the village Board of Trustees. In the discharge of the duties of these positions

he has shown the same fidelity and foresight that has been characteristic of the management of his private business, and he is justly regarded as a public official whose example is worthy of the emulation of all.

March 16, 1883, Mr. Crandall was united in marriage with Miss Julia Adell Carey,



JAY E. CRANDALL

daughter of Martin Carey of Sheridan. They have four children: Olive M. Crandall, born March 11, 1885; Archibald J., born August 13, 1892; L. Aline, born June 3, 1890, and Carey K., born June 13, 1895.

Mr. Crandall is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Lodges of Brocton.



RIPLEY.

The name of the Town of Ripley was given in honor of Gen. E. W. Ripley. Its northern boundary is Lake Erie and on the west is Pennsylvania. The town was formed from Portland in 1817. Its area is about thirty-one thousand one hundred ten acres. The survey of the town into lots was irregular and the shape of the town itself is somewhat odd. Besides the usual dimensions of an ordinary township, six miles square, containing an average of twenty-two thousand acres, there is a tract, nearly



E. W. RIPLEY

After whom the Town of Ripley was named.

triangular in shape, being nine miles long east and west, and from less than one mile to nearly four miles in width, containing about nine thousand acres. James McMahan in 1801, before the survey of the township into lots, bought four thousand seventy-four acres of land, and most of the early settlers bought from him. The tract bought by Mr. McMahan extended from the lake two miles southward and from the east line of the present Town of Ripley, west to within about half a mile of Quincy, including the old Brockway farm. The south line of the tract runs nearly parallel with the lake shore, and with the two roads which pass through the tract,

from the east to the west line. The tract is about three miles long and two miles wide, having acute angles at the northeast and southwest corners. To give a square form to the lots and farms, the lines forming the boundaries at the east and west sides of the lots were run at right angles from the lake on the southern boundary of the tract. This plan of survey was carried through by the Holland Land Company to the Pennsylvania line. Of the three tiers of lots in the McMahan tract, the one along the lake is narrower than the others. The number of lots in the town is eighty-nine. Colonel McMahan also bought from his brother John lot thirteen, which extended east to the old "cross roads," where he settled, about three quarters of a mile west of Chautauqua Creek. Colonel McMahan was one of the prominent and influential pioneer citizens of Chautauqua County. The uplands of the town were not settled as early as the lands nearer the lake. At the first town meeting held in Ripley, in 1816, the following were chosen, only a part of the record being available: Supervisor, Amos Atwater; Town Clerk, Moses Adams; Commissioners of Highways, Alexander Cochran, Burban Brockway, William Bell; Commissioners of Schools, Elijah Hayden, Stephen Prendergast. The full ticket elected in 1817 follows: Supervisor, Thomas Prendergast; Town Clerk, Moses Adams; Assessors, Alexander Cochran, Stephen Prendergast, Amos Atwater; Overseers of the Poor, Burban Brockway, Alexander Cochran; Commissioners of Highways, James McMahan, Francis Dorchester, Charles

Forsythe; Constable and Collector, Moses E. Stetson; Commissioners of Schools, Moses Adams, Amos Atwater, William B. Dickson; Inspectors of Schools, Gideon Goodrich, James Montgomery, William Bell. Early Justices of the town, appointed by the Council of Appointment at Albany, were Perry G. Ellsworth, Burban Brockway, Asa Spear and Elijah Hayden. These men settled west of the McMahan tract, on the Erie Road.

The Village of Ripley was called Quincy until about sixty years ago, but the origin of the name is obscure. The Buffalo and Erie Road, known as the Ellicott Road and now as the "Main" Road, was surveyed in 1804. At a later period the lake and sidehill roads, running parallel with the main road, were laid out. Many of the larger farms were divided to suit purchasers who desired to engage in the grape industry, for which this territory, at the shore of Lake Erie, was especially suited. (See page 188 volume II of this history, for a

thorough treatise on the grape industry of Chautauqua County).

In 1803 Robert Dunlap of Otsego County contracted for lands with Col. McMahan. He afterwards went to Louisiana. William Alexander, a native of Ireland, in 1804, bought over five hundred acres of this land, and planted the first orchard in the town, which for many years was considered the best orchard in the county. A stone "tomb table" marking the grave of his brother, Campbell Alexander, still exists on the farm which he sold to David Boyd. Campbell Alexander was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812. William Alexander was one of the first Associate Judges of Chautauqua County. The first settler in the west part of the town was Alexander Cochran, who came in 1804. Josiah Farnsworth settled in 1806 near the present Village of Ripley. He also bought lands of the McMahan tract, and was the first settler who paid cash down for his land. He traveled from his home to the office of the Holland Land



PARTIAL VIEW OF MAIN STREET—RIPLEY VILLAGE.

Company in Batavia as a man without means, made his payments there, and on his return journey through the wilderness compensated the persons who had befriended him by furnishing food and lodging.

In 1805 William Crossgrove settled near Mr. Cochran. He married Rachel Cochran and they reared a large family. William Wisner bought a considerable tract of land on the south side of the main road where is the present Village of Ripley. Josiah Farnsworth and Jonathan Parsons were the first purchasers of lands on the north side of the road here, and others who came early were Perry G. Ellsworth, Asa, William and Andrew Spear. It is related that Ellsworth, Farnsworth and Asa Spear made journeys to Batavia in connection with their land purchases. Ellsworth was the only one of the three who possessed a pair of boots, and it was arranged among them that he should go first, alone, and he loaned his boots for the journey successively to Farnsworth and Spear. Charles Forsythe, from Connecticut, settled on the McMahan tract in 1808. He was an enterprising man, who established sawmills and made cider and cider brandy. He lived in the village until 1860 and built the first brick house there. In 1809 Basil Burgess, from Maryland, bought lands which he sold to Robert Dickson from Cherry Valley and Moses Adams from Dutchess County. Mr. Burgess settled on adjoining lands; Jonathan Adams settled near him; Oliver Loomis settled on land which he bought of Perry G. Ellsworth and sold to Thomas Prendergast soon after, west of Quincy. In 1809 Silas Baird settled on the western part of the McMahan tract, and the next year he sold to John Dickson, who, in 1811, was killed by a falling tree. Burban Brockway, from Ontario County, bought the farm in 1814. Among the early settlers were Farley Fuller,

Oliver Hitchcock, Asahel Peck, Silas Baird, Basil Burgess and Andrew Spear, and these men were active in establishing a Methodist Society. Robert and Hugh Cochran settled on the Main and Lake Roads, near the Westfield line. John Post bought a farm at East Ripley, and built a house which was kept as a tavern, for many years. He also built the first tannery in the town. Near Mr. Post's place Samuel and David Dickson built and conducted a distillery. Gideon Goodrich, from Saratoga County, settled on the Lake Road at an early day, and his sons, Anson and George, bought on the Main Road, near the village, built a tannery and engaged in



DOUBLE ROOTED TREE—RIPLEY

making shoes. After 1820 Henry Fairchild owned considerable land in Ripley. Orren Willis bought land in town, but sold to his brother Anson, who engaged in the manufacture of horn combs. Oliver Stetson, who served in the War of 1812, and Elijah Hayden were early settlers. Caleb O. Daughaday moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where he bought mills and later removed to a farm adjoining that of William Crossgrove. He lived in the village from 1836 to 1872, when his death occurred. He was an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a man greatly respected in the community.

Israel Palmer built the first wagon road over the hills toward the south part of the town in 1817. He was from Vermont and had bought land and built a log cabin three miles south of the Main Road. In 1816 the summer was so cool that there was a failure of crops and the pioneers and their families suffered much hardship in consequence. Israel Putnam, Jr., who was then a lad, related the following:



BURBAN BROCKWAY
AN EARLY SETTLER OF RIPLEY.

"The nearest gristmill was at Findley Lake. The hired man and the lad started early one Friday morning, the boy riding on horseback carrying the bag of corn, while the man cut the way through the woods, and marked the trees. At night they built fires, while the wolves contemplated them from a distance. When they reached the mill Saturday morning they were told that the grist would not be ready until late at night. On Sunday morning they were refused the grist, the miller fearing that they would go through the woods 'hollerin' on Sunday.' In vain they represented the destitution of the family at home, whose fare was only pota-

toes and buttermilk. The miller was inexorable and they were compelled to wait until Monday morning. They reached home late at night, and found the family seriously alarmed, fearing that they had been killed by wolves."

In 1816, remembered as the year without a summer, there was quite a snowstorm on July 16, and snow or ice every month in the year. Some of the families were without bread for weeks at a time and even cornmeal was a luxury.

Samuel Truesdale kept the first tavern at State Line, beginning in 1805. Afterwards James Truesdale, his brother, built a tavern which was called the State Line House, the main building standing in Pennsylvania but the out-buildings in New York State. The Wesleyan Methodists subsequently built a small church on the site of the tavern, which had been torn down. Perry G. Ellsworth and Oliver Loomis were tavern keepers of an early day. Elihu Murray and Asa Spear kept inns at Quincy, the last named where the Presbyterian Church was afterwards built. After the Second Presbyterian Church bought the property the old tavern was removed and became a part of the Union Hotel. Henry Fairchild built a tavern and sold it to Henry Shaver, Sr. After about half a century of such use the structure was bought by Daniel Bryant, who built a dwelling on the site. David Royce and John Post were early keepers of taverns at East Ripley.

Sawmills were built about 1817 on Twenty-mile Creek and such streams as furnished the necessary water power. George Mason and Orson Kinnsley built the first steam sawmill in 1827. Among the early proprietors of sawmills were Brockway & Miller, at the village, and Joseph Miller, south of the state line in the west part. Gristmills were an early necessity and they were built by enterprising residents. Brick

were in demand for the large chimneys that were built in the frame houses that superseded the log cabins. Silas Baird, John Akers and Henry Fairchild formed a company for the manufacture of brick, and continued the business many years.

The people of Ripley in the early part of the nineteenth century, were lovers of the beautiful, or, perhaps, of the picturesque. The ash floors of the dwellings, at first highly polished and uncarpeted, were in after years covered with yarn carpets of bright hues; that were spun, dyed and often woven in the homes. Flannels of domestic manufacture were in every home and the women and girls wore plaids and stripes of bright colors. After the establishment of woolen mills these were sent to the mills to be pressed.



JOHNSON FALLS—RIPLEY.

Kinsey & Manning built the first woolen mills in Ripley, at Gage's Gulf, and the property was afterwards purchased by Hezekiah Mason, who conducted the mills for years. There are now no woolen mills in Ripley, but grape basket factories afford employment for a large number of persons. The first creamery in Ripley was built in 1874, near the village, by F. Dingley

and others, from Stockton. There are now four or five creameries in different parts of the town, attesting the fact that the region, especially the uplands in the southern part of the town, is suited for dairying.

Hugh Whitehill, Noah P. Hayden and William McBride, early settlers, owned the lands on which the village at the state line was afterwards built. Buffalo people opened the first store here. At Quincy the first store was kept by Rappole & Keeler, and the same men built the first ashery in town. Other asheries were built soon after. Potash was shipped from Barcelona to Buffalo and thence to Montreal, where it was sold at a high price. Many farmers procured money with which to pay their taxes by the manufacture of black salts.

While Ripley has all the mercantile establishments needed in the community, there was no hardware store until 1854, when one was opened by Abiatha Edwards. Afterwards in succession came Scott, Baker & Graham, Adams Brothers, George Morse and others.

The post office in Ripley was established about 1815. Robert Dickson was the Postmaster, and the office was kept in his house. Burban Brockway was the next Postmaster, and the office was removed to his house. Moses Adams was the third man authorized to take charge of the mails of the settlers, and he likewise kept the office at his home.

A. Palmer and Nelson Randall built the opera house block in 1881. The Safford block was built in 1868 by Percy & Tillinghast. The upper story was used for a town hall and the lower rooms for stores by Joseph Hall and later by H. J. Horton and others. Dr. E. G. Simons bought the block and added a story. The Mason block was built by N. Randall. The Eimers block was built in 1802.

Secret societies of Ripley include a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, instituted in 1873; the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Maccabees and Ladies of the Maccabees. The last two named lodges were instituted in 1893.

The first framed schoolhouse was built in Ripley in 1817. The inhabitants referred to it as the "schoolhouse on the corner." In 1818 a frame schoolhouse was built at East Ripley and also one in the district west of the village. Early teachers included Nathan Day, Seymour Adams, Catherine Dinsmore, Harriet Osborne and Miss Cassidy. A larger brick schoolhouse was finally built near the central part of the village, and in 1858 a large two-story schoolhouse was built east of the Presbyterian Church. The lower rooms were used for the district school and the upper rooms for the "Quincy High School." Prof. Alanson Wedge was the first teacher. Afterwards the Ripley Union School was established and in 1888 a large brick building was built on Lake Street. At East Ripley and in the district west of the village brick school buildings were built years ago. The town has creditable schools and school structures.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church.—Baptist missionaries preached in this vicinity and the first sermon preached in Ripley of which there is a record was by Rev. Samuel Wisner in 1806. A Baptist Society was formed in 1825 and later a church building was built west of the village. Many of the Baptist people moved to other places, and the society was reorganized at Wattlesburg and a church built, which later came into the possession of the Methodist denomination.

In 1891 the society was again reorganized in Ripley Village as the "First Baptist Church and Society of Ripley," Rev. G. Woodbury, pastor. The church has flourished.

The Methodist Church.—The first Methodist class was formed in 1811. Farley Fuller, Basil Burgess, Andrew Spear, their

wives and others were among the members. Meetings were held at the house of Farley Fuller at East Ripley, at Andrew Spear's in the village, at the schoolhouses, after the congregations had grown considerably and later the Methodists worshipped in the first house built by the Baptists. In January, 1842, a church building was dedicated, which was afterwards used as a house of worship for more than thirty years. In 1843 a large brick edifice was built a short distance east of the first. It was dedicated in 1874 by Rev. Benoni Ives of Auburn. A parsonage was built in 1891, and about that time a church building was built at South Ripley. The church at State Line stands within the State of Pennsylvania, but is connected with the Ripley circuit.

First Presbyterian Church of Ripley.—This church society was formed in 1818 at East Ripley. The meetings were held in the schoolhouse. Rev. Giles Doolittle was the first pastor, who preached for a number of years at Ripley and North East, Pennsylvania. A church building that was begun in 1828 was struck by lightning and burned after it was nearly completed. Nothing daunted, the people of his faith put up another building in 1829. Revs. J. B. Preston, Gillett, Harris and Samuel G. Orton were the pastors after Mr. Doolittle, in the order named. Mr. Orton had the longest term of service, as he continued as pastor from 1839 until the division of the society in 1853. The "Second Presbyterian Church and Society of Ripley" was organized, and a brick church was built in 1853 at the village, which was dedicated in May, 1854, by Rev. Reuben Tinker of Westfield. Meetings were held in the two churches until 1871, when a union of the two was effected under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church and Society of Ripley." The old building at East Ripley was sold in 1881 and removed to permit the desired extension of the cemetery.

A Universalist Society was organized in 1872, with Rev. I. George as pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Laurie. The meetings were held in the town hall. There are people of the Universalist faith in Ripley, but the society has not had a regular pastor.

The first cemetery comprised one acre of ground in extent, which was given in 1815 by Robert Dickson. Quarries at Ripley and North East furnished the stone for many of the headstones that marked the graves of

those who were buried here in the early years. In 1858 the "Rural Cemetery" grounds were bought by the Cemetery Association and laid out in lots. Extensive additions have been made to both cemeteries.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES OF LANDS IN RIPLEY.

1804. October, Alexander Cochran, lots 10, 11.

1805. September, Nathan Wisner, 13; Samuel Harrison, 12.

1806. March, Asa Spear, 14; Josiah Farnsworth, 19; William McBride, 15. May, John Akers, 14. August, William Crossgrove, 10.

1807. October, Stephen Prendergast, 16.

1808. June, Perry G. Ellsworth, 20. October, Andrew Spear, 20.

1809. October, Hugh Whitehall, 8; Noah P. Hayden, 8; Basil Burgess, 15.

1810. April, Jared and Solon Benedict and Elkanah Johnson, 17. July, Richard W. Freeman, 9.

1811. September, William Benson, 35.

1815. February, Gideon Goodrich, 24, 26; Alexander Cochran, 86, 87.

1816. February, Robert Dickson and William A. Judd, 45. March, Oliver Hitchcock, 46. May, John Benson, 44; Samuel Truesdell, 89; James Taylor, 89. July, Thomas Burch, 44. November, William Burch, 43; Pliny Colton, 88. December, Gideon Goodrich, 69.

1817. February, John Rowley, 62; Reuben Ellis, 12. May, Benajah Rexford, 52. July, Benajah Rexford, 37. August, John Squire, 37. November, Jedediah F. Bates, 81.

1818. September, Abner Sprague, 81. November, Phineas Royce, 36. December, Chandler Wattles, 59.

1819. April, John Gage, 64. November, David Royce, 36.

1820. April, Ansel Edwards, 60.

1821. October, Layton Bentley, 50, 51, 58; Henry Briggs, 60. November, Eli Shove, 36; Benjamin C. Amsden, 36; David Jenkins, 51; Gordon H. Wattles, 51.

1822. January, Alexander Berry, 28. October, John Haight, 34.

1824. March, Aaron Aspinwall, 85.

1825. February, Farley Fuller, 43. June, David Jenkins, 57. August, John C. Humford, 35; Daniel Shove, 35. November, Israel Palmer, 52.

1826. May, Admiral Burch, 45; Albert

Scott, 20; Henry Adams, 31; Lorenzo Palmer, 32. August, John H. Board, 44; Israel Palmer, 53. September, Luman Hopkins, 85; Joseph Thornton, 44.

1827. January, Charles Winter, 56. June, David Lombard, 34. July, Henry Adams, 30. August, Joseph Humphrey, 70; Robert Dickson, 45. September, Oliver Stetson and others, 32.

1828. March, Peter Burch, 33. August, Judd W. Cass, 36.

1830. May, Allen Parker, 30.

1831. January, James Macomber, 42. February, John Thorp, 72. April, Samuel Barnes, 43. May, George Ellis, 79. June, Wyman Hill, 53; Gamaliel Parker, 53; Hiram Winter, 48; Walter S. Burgess, 40.

SUPERVISORS.

1816, Amos Atwater; 1817-18 to '25 and '27, Thomas Prendergast; 1826, Ebenezer Ward; 1828, Moses Adams; 1829 to 1832, Henry Fairchild; 1833-34, Orrin Willis; 1835-36, Gordon H. Wattles; 1837-38, Ethan Sawin; 1839-40, '52, '57, '64, '68 and '77, Charles B. Brockway; 1841-42, Hezekiah Mason; 1843 to '45, '48, '53, Moses A. Tennant; 1846, Matthew S. McClintock; 1849-50, Stephen Prendergast; 1851, George Goodrich; 1854, Selden Marvin; 1855, Caleb O. Daughaday; 1856, '58, to '61, '63, Simeon Collins; 1862, Henry A. Prendergast; 1869 to '72, Addison Mason; 1870-71, Lucius G. Hamilton; 1873 to '76, Erban C. Wattles; 1878, Nathan J. Horton; 1879-80, Lyman Bennett; 1881-82, John A. Tennant; 1883, Fred B. Brockway; 1884 to '88, William L. Stanton; 1889, Fred B. Brockway; 1890-91, Lyman Bennett; 1892-93, Fred N. Randall; 1894-95, Charles R. Brockway; 1896 to 1904, Joseph H. McGinnies.

THE GRAPE JUICE INDUSTRY—FRED. N. RANDALL.

The grape is one of the most delicious and healthful fruits grown in the temperate zone. The Chautauqua County grape produced in the "grape belt" along the shores of Lake Erie, by reason of splendid size and color and delicious flavor, has a name and a fame in all the markets of the world. Because of this fact the fertile and productive region which borders on the great lakes is a vast vineyard containing approximately eighteen million grape vines, and producing annually a product that measured by dollars and cents mounts into the millions. In



FRED N. RANDALL

short so thorough has been the development of the industry in this section that the Chautauqua strip extending from Sheridan on the one side to the state line on the other although insignificant in acreage is nevertheless the banner grape county of the United States.

Until recent years there were but two methods for disposing of the product of the vineyards at a profit. One was to set the grapes packed in baskets. The other was to manufacture the juice into wine. And at times neither of these methods were wholly satisfactory. Prices for the product would be low. Wine making involved an expensive plant and extensive capital and so there have been seasons when the industry from the producers standpoint, was not as remunerative as might be desired.

But times have changed. Modern scientific research has devised new means for the utilization of the product of the vineyard, viz., the manufacture of grape juice, and it is the purpose of this article to describe briefly this industry and to give a biographical sketch of one of its founders.

To be sure grape juice had been made for many years but the methods of making were crude and unsatisfactory, and the product with its sediment imperfectly extracted was equally so, and while unfermented grape juice was used it was not until recent years that any intelligent effort was made to produce a product free from imperfections and to make this product a popular beverage. Of the few who engaged in this task the Randall Grape Juice Company was the most successful as may be inferred from the fact that at the St. Louis Exposition held in 1904, the awards as originally announced was a gold medal to this company and silver medals to other competitors, and at the Interstate and West Indian Expositions, held in Charleston in 1902 it received a gold medal.

The Randall Grape Juice Company is part of the Chautauqua Fruit Company which has a large plant in the Town of Ripley, and which it is no exaggeration to say, constitutes one of the most important industries of the township. This plant consists of three large and well equipped buildings, and an extensive vineyard or vineyards. One of these buildings is used for the manufacture of Randall's grape juice, another is used for the manufacture of wine, and a third for the manufacture of Pomona, a sweet fruit beverage prepared exclusively by this company.

There is much that might be said about the nutritive and therapeutic value of fruits and unfermented fruit juices, did space permit. Natural fruit juices are easily and perfectly assimilated. Scientific experimentation has demonstrated that fruit sugar is the main source of animal heat and energy, and that no artificial concoction can compare with it in wholesomeness and nourishing qualities, and that the public understands and appreciates this fact is evident from the increase in the consumption of fruit juices since the Randall Company first commenced placing its products on the market.

In the manufacture of the Randall grape juice great care is taken to eliminate all the undesirable constituents of the grape and to retain all the desirable. For example, the hull, which is of no value and in fact contains undesirable chemicals, chiefly tannin, is not used by the Randall Company at all, but instead, the juice is expressed from the raw grapes. The juice is subsequently put through a process of pasteurization in vessels completely closed, rendering it impossible for the juice to lose by evaporation any of the aroma of the ripe grape, or to be contaminated by contact with the atmosphere. Every subsequent process of the manufacture is scrupulously clean. The containers are cleansed and asepticized, and thus the consumer is assured of one of the most delicious and healthful beverages that can be made.

The head of this concern is Fred N. Randall, one of the foremost citizens of Ripley. Mr. Randall is the son of Nelson and Priscilla Randall. He was born at Danbury, Rutland County, Vermont, January 7, 1856, and with his parents came to Ripley in 1859, his father purchasing a farm in that town. To all intents and purposes, therefore the subject of this sketch has been a lifelong resident of the town. He was educated in the common schools, finishing with a course in the North East Seminary, and in 1876, in company with his father he engaged in the mercantile business in Ripley Village. Later he formed a partnership with E. C. Porter, and still later he conducted the business alone. In 1901 he first engaged in the grape juice business in a modest way and by his energy and enterprise developed it to such an extent that he now fills orders from all over the world. At the present time he is ably assisted in the management of the plant by his son Frederick M. Randall who has not only grown up with the

business but has been especially educated to meet its requirements.

October 12, 1876, Mr. Randall and Miss Hattie Mason, daughter of Addison Mason of Ripley, were married. They have had two children, Frederic Mason Randall, born June 29, 1877, and Byron Addison Randall, born March 29, 1881. The deepest sorrow of their lives has been the death of Byron, which occurred May 31, 1903.

Not only has Mr. Randall been successful in his grape juice business and in other enterprises—he is Secretary of the Ripley Water Company, and Vice President and Manager of the Ripley Telephone Company—but he has also been a power in politics. He was at one time Chairman of the Republican County Committee, he served two terms on the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors, and he has been conspicuously identified with every movement which led to the improvement of his native town. Among other things was the construction of an excellent gravity system of water works which furnishes the Village of Ripley with an abundant supply of pure water drawn from inexhaustible springs. Another enterprise was the construction of a gas line by means of which the residents of the village were supplied with gas.

Mr. Randall is Second Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Board of the American Wine Growers Association and he belongs to Ripley Council, Royal Arcanum, No. 764. Personally he is a very agreeable gentleman and he has many friends.

HON. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY.

Hon. Charles B. Brockway was a man who in life attained an enviable position, and who, since his death, is remembered as a courageous, generous and honorable man. He was a son of Burban and Lois A. (Bostwick) Brockway, and was born in Ontario County, New York, December 6, 1810, and died December 4, 1883. The earliest mention of the representatives of this family in America, Wolston Brockway, is found in the town records of Lyme, Connecticut, where it is stated on December 3, 1659, he purchased housing and land from John Reynolds, then living at Norwich, Connecticut, but formerly of Lyme. From Wolston Brockway came the Hon. Charles B. Brockway. Burban Brockway was born in Lyme, Connecticut, March 1, 1767, being the youngest of a family of ten children. His father and

several of his older brothers served in the Revolutionary War. Burban Brockway began a sea-faring life at the age of eighteen years, and when twenty-three years of age he married Lois Anne Bostwick, of New Milford, Connecticut, and located at Catskill, New York, where he left his family while he followed his chosen occupation. In 1797 he removed his family to Ontario County, located in the wilderness, and commenced clearing up a farm with the idea of following an agricultural life; but in 1813 he removed to the Town of Ripley (then Portland), and located on a tract of land of which he held possession until his death, and it still remains in the family. This property is located one mile east of the Village of Ripley, and there Mr. Brockway lived until his death, September 2, 1861. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and on the organization of St. Paul's Church at Mayville was elected its Senior Warden. Mr. Brockway reared a family of four sons and five daughters, of which our subject was the youngest.

Charles B. Brockway removed with his parents to Ripley in 1814, and at their arrival the land was covered with dense woods. But meager educational facilities were at hand, and the better part of his knowledge was obtained after he had attained manhood. His childhood and youth were passed in the usual manner incident to the early pioneers. Mr. Brockway was a constant reader, and his mind was practical. He took an active part in the preservation of the Union during the Civil War, devoting all of his time and much means in enlisting volunteers from his own and adjoining towns, and aiding them to secure equipments. In 1838 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors for Chautauqua County, and held that office for thirteen years, part of the time as Chairman of the Board. Although at that time but twenty-eight years of age, he showed extraordinary ability and good judgment in conducting the affairs of the county, and familiarized himself with all her needs. When he abdicated this position, he was elected Associate Judge of the county, and at the end of his term of office was made a Justice of the Peace, which office he held for fourteen years. His administration of those offices was highly satisfactory, and had it not been for his natural modesty and desire to avoid the turmoil of public life, he would have been elevated to more distinguished positions. Mr. Brockway was a man of strong moral con-



HON. CHARLES B. BROCKWAY

victions, which gave him a standing among his neighbors and attracted their confidence, and his services as a counselor and conveyancer were much sought after. He was a regular attendant at church and a liberal supporter of every public enterprise, whether religious or secular, that had for its object the public weal. Hon. Charles B. Brockway was the friend of the poor, the widow and the fatherless, and their appeals to his liberality were always met with substantial responses.

He married Rachel Rebecca Sterrett, a daughter of David Sterrett, who was a representative of one of the old and respected families of the Keystone state. Their union was blessed with the following children: Mary S., who married Hon. James M. Williams, May 21, 1882, a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, who for two years was a member of the Ohio Assembly, where he was the recognized leader of the Democracy; he has edited one edition of the statute laws of Ohio, and revised several others. Martha, who died when thirteen years of age; Charles B., now living in the Town of Ripley, thoroughly identified with local and national politics, serving the Town of Ripley as Supervisor in 1894 and '95; librarian of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congress for five years; assistant file clerk of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congress, and Assistant Journal Clerk of the Fifty-eighth Congress; David S., died in infancy; Belle R., also died in infancy, and Frederick, born July 20, 1854, and on September 15, 1877, married Emma L. Cushman, a daughter of Leverett and Ann (Wilson) Cushman; they have three children—Byron, May and Fred; he is also a wellknown Republican serving the Town of Ripley as Supervisor in 1883 and 1889.

GEORGE W. HITCHCOCK.

George W. Hitchcock is the grandson of Oliver Hitchcock and son of William and Maria Gorsline Hitchcock. He was born in the town of Chautauqua, January 24, 1854. His parents removed to the town of Ripley in 1855, and his education was obtained in the public schools of the town. He followed farming for a time and later purchased and operated a feed mill.

In 1897 Mr. Hitchcock was appointed by President McKinley as Postmaster of the Town of Ripley and he has since performed the duties of that position with satisfaction to all.

Mr. Hitchcock has been married twice. His first marriage occurred in 1876 when he wedded Miss Ida Perry. They had two children, Martha N. and Laura H. Hitchcock. His second marriage occurred in 1891 when he wedded Miss Mary A. Cochran.



GEORGE W. HITCHCOCK

Mr. Hitchcock is a member of the Westfield Masonic Lodge, Ripley Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Ripley Lodge, Royal Arcanum, No. 764. He is one of the best known citizens of the town and has a large circle of friends.

FRANK P. WHICHER.

Frank P. Whicher, who recently removed from Ripley to Westfield, and from there to Montana, where he continues practice as a lawyer, was born in Corry, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1875. His maternal grandfather was Hon. Charles G. Maples, who was born in Milo, Yates County, New York, in 1818 and came to this county in 1832, and settled in Ellery, with his parents. He married Ruth Barney in 1838. One child of this union is living, Florence Ruth, the mother of Frank P. Whicher. The grandfather was internal tax collector for the United States government during the war;

was Surrogate from 1870 to 1882. Ruth Barney came to this county about 1830 from Erie County.

Mr. Whicher attended DeVeaux Military School at Niagara Falls in September, 1889, and graduated there in June, 1893. He



FRANK P. WHICHER

served as corporal in a cadet battalion from March to June, 1892; was commissioned First Lieutenant in September, 1892, and served in such capacity until his graduation. The following September he went to Hobart College, Geneva, New York, where he took a four years' classical course, graduating in June, 1897. He studied law at Mayville from September, 1897 to September, 1898, and attended the Albany Law School from that time until June, 1899, when he passed the bar examination. He was admitted and took the oath for legal practice in August 1899. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Whicher is not married. In college he was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. He is a member of Summit Lodge No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, Westfield; of Ripley Lodge No. 758, Independent Order Odd Fellows; Columbine Chapter No. 219, Order Eastern Star and of the American Order United Workmen. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH A. MCGINNIES.

One of the active young business men closely identified with the interests of Chautauqua County is Joseph A. McGinnies of Ripley. Limited to a single page his biography must necessarily be brief but enough can be said to emphasize his worth and outline his achievements in the public, business and social life in the community in which he lives.

Although of Irish birth and parentage, he was born in County Down, Ireland, November 7, 1861, Mr. McGinnies can claim consideration as a native Chautauquan because he came to Ripley with his parents when but a lad, three and one-half years old, and he has lived in Ripley ever since and from the time he attained his majority down to the present date, he has taken an active and conspicuous part in the management of the public affairs of the township. The esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is attested by the fact that in 1896 he was made the candidate of both the Republican



JOSEPH A. MCGINNIES

and the Democratic parties for the office of Supervisor, the highest office which his townsmen had to bestow. He was elected. He served on the Board for one year and in 1897 was re-elected without opposition. This was a gratifying endorsement of his

record as a public official, and this endorsement was emphasized in 1898, when he was re-elected without opposition, again in 1899, when he carried the town by three hundred and seventy-two majority over his opponent on the Republican ticket, and again in 1901 when both political parties once more united in his support.

His majority in 1899, when he was candidate against a popular Republican is the largest majority ever received by a candidate in a political contest in the town and he has now held the office of Supervisor eight consecutive years, the longest continuous service of any Supervisor ever elected in Ripley.

Mr. McGinnies, however, began his public career as a Postmaster during Cleveland's first administration. He served four years, and when in 1892 Cleveland was again elected to the Presidency, he was re-appointed and served a second term, making eight years in all. And it is not too much to say that the capable and conscientious manner in which he discharged the duties of this important position had much to do with his subsequent success as a candidate for an elective office.

Mr. McGinnies was educated in the public schools of his town. In 1877 he graduated from the Ripley High School.

In business he has been successful. Beginning as a clerk in the drug store of Dr.

E. G. Simons, April 1, 1877, he worked diligently and on January 1, 1883, he purchased the store and embarked in business for himself, which business he has since conducted, forming a partnership with his younger brother, Samuel E. McGinnies, February 1, 1898. The firm deals in drugs, groceries, fancy goods and druggists' sundries, and is a prosperous and progressive concern.

Apart from his business and political activities Mr. McGinnies has found time to devote to fraternal and religious work. He is a trustee in the Presbyterian Church of Ripley; an officer in Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; Past Grand and charter member of Ripley Lodge No. 758, Independent Order Odd Fellows; District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Chautauqua District Independent Order Odd Fellows; Worthy Patron and charter member of Columbian Chapter No. 260, Order of the Eastern Star; a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges; President of the Ripley Hese Company, a member of Ripley Grange No. 65, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Company.

Mr. McGinnies was married May 3rd, 1886, to Anna B. Bröckway of Ripley. They have one daughter, Clara E., who was born December 2, 1894.



SHERIDAN.

COMPILED AND ENLARGED BY GEO. E. McLAURY FROM AN ARTICLE
FORMERLY WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

The first visible evidence that civilization was to come to Chautauqua County was the opening of a wagon road from Buffalo to Chautauqua Creek by General Paine in 1802. This road passed through Sheridan on a well defined gravel ridge, following almost the same route of the Erie, or Main Road which divides the town into two nearly



NATHANIEL GRAY

The man who gave the Town of Sheridan its name.

equal parts. On either side of this highway the pioneer home builders made their little clearings, built their rude log cabins and laid the foundation for the future prosperity of their descendants. Sheridan is finely situated, having a front on Lake Erie of about seven miles, and a view of the lake can be had from almost any point in the town. The surface is nearly level, except in the

southeast portion, which rises in places about five hundred feet above the lake. It is well watered with springs and small streams, and was once heavily timbered with whitewood, basswood, hemlock, beech and maple, with some inferior pine along the gravel ridges. There were plain evidences of former Indian occupation at the time of the first settlement, and some are discernable now. On the farm now owned by J. G. Gould, lot thirty-five, was a fort in the form of a horseshoe, and a burying ground, from which in 1875, Hon. Daniel Sherman, at that time Indian Agent, exhumed a quantity of bones and sent them to the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose, if possible, of throwing some light on the history of the mound builders. On the farm of George I. Button, lot sixty-seven, was a circular embankment inclosing a space about twenty rods across, with an eastern elongation extending to a small creek. The Main Road ran through this enclosure, and the embankment could be readily traced as late as 1860. Mr. Button has a quantity of arrow heads, stone axes, stone hammers, and other implements evidently for skinning deer and dressing their skins. There are other stones nicely dressed into shape, but for what use cannot even be conjectured.

The first purchases of land by settlers were made in 1804. Francis Webber and Hazadiah Stebbins on lot seventeen, William Webber on lot twenty-seven, Abner Holmes on lot forty-three, and Alanson Holmes on lot fifty-three,

In 1805 Gerald Griswold located on lot thirty-five, Orsamus Holmes on lots forty-four and sixty, Joel Lee on lot fifty-two, John Walker on lot sixty-seven, John Hollister on lot sixty-six, Thomas Stebbins on lot eighteen, and Simeon Austin on lot fifty-two. Purchases continued until in 1830, it is estimated that there were about one hundred homes on which were centered the hopes and affections of nearly one thousand people. With increasing emigration came the necessity for places of entertainment for travelers.

The first inn or tavern was kept by Orsamus Holmes on lot sixty, on the

age of seventy-six removed to Killbuck, Holmer County, Ohio, and died there in 1835.

William Griswold kept the first tavern at the Center, where he located in 1805. It was discontinued in 1837. At what was afterward known as Robert's Corners, one Pryor kept an inn as early as 1811 or 1812. This was burned, and in 1815 he had a house containing only two small rooms, which with the farm, he traded with Benjamin Roberts for the Haskin farm on lot fifty-three. Benjamin Roberts came from Madison County in 1811, settled on lot thirty-four, afterwards on the Haskin farm, lot fifty-



MARK RORK



MRS. MARK RORK

Usher property, now owned by William Wollert. Mr. Holmes was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, October 11, 1757; was a soldier in the Revolution; was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, escaped and succeeded in reaching the frontier settlements of Vermont. In 1804 he made a selection of land in Sheridan, and in the summer of 1805 his family took possession of their new home. He was a respected citizen, Postmaster for many years and at the

four, north of the Main Road, and in 1815 moved to the location yet known by his name, and into the small dwelling erected by Pryor. This was added to by him until it became quite a spacious hostelry. It was kept by him until his death in 1836, then by his son Abner until 1848, and by other parties until 1852. After his trade with Roberts, Pryor built another tavern on lot fifty-three, south of the Main Road. This he sold to one Taylor and in 1824 Tay-

lor sold to Enoch Haskin; Mr. Haskin came to Fredonia from Pittstown, Rennsselaer County in 1818. He had a fine span of horses and was employed by Colonel Abell to plow for the first time the grounds now known as "The Barker Common" in the Village of Fredonia. In 1819 he moved to Sheridan, onto what is now known as the Harner farm, and in 1824 to the Taylor inn. This building was burned in 1833, was rebuilt by him and kept until 1850. Mr. Haskin also kept the Orrington post office from 1824 until 1839. He moved to Winona, Minnesota, and died there in 1866. The Kensington tavern was probably established as early as 1812, as there was a store and post office there in 1816. It changed landlords more times than any other tavern in town. It was kept at different times by Joseph Edwards, William Holbrook, Asa Pierce, Sam Davis, Alexander Williams, and Daniel Lee was discontinued about 1850, and torn down about 1865. Huyck's Tavern was first established on the south side of the Main Road by one Goodwin between 1815 and 1820. Afterward he built on the north side of the road. Richard Huyck came from Sidney, Delaware County, in 1831, and bought of Mr. Goodwin on the south side of the road, and in 1834 the tavern also, he kept it until 1851, and died in 1869. The Kensington and Huyck taverns were about one mile apart, with a fine stretch of gravel road between them. This was often used as a race course, and many horses famous for their fleetness were brought here to make an exhibition of their speed and endurance. At such times the people assembled in large numbers to witness this exciting pastime.

John I. Eacker came from Herkimer County in 1835, and bought Edmund Mead's store building at the Center in 1837. This he moved to the northeast corner, and kept it and the post office,

and also a tavern until the stages stopped running in 1852. He died in Carroll County, Illinois, in 1877. William Ensign came from Delaware County in 1814, bought a farm one mile east of the Center in 1815, and commenced keeping a tavern in 1825. The house, which was of brick, was burned in 1847. It was rebuilt but the tavern was discontinued. Kensington post office, with Dr. Terry as Postmaster, was kept here for a few years. A tavern was kept at an early day in a log house on the hill in the south part of the town by Nathaniel Loomis, it was replaced by a frame building which is still standing. There were for many years seven taverns within the limits of the town, but the tide of emigration attained to



KENDALL HOMESTEAD—BUILT ABOUT 1830.

such proportions, that it was often impossible to furnish accommodations for all who wished.

Elisha Grey is said to have kept the first store, which was located a little east of the Haskin tavern, on the Main Road. Allen Denny kept a few groceries for sale at his residence on the John Spencer farm near Newell's Corners. William Holbrook kept a store at Kensington in 1816. Edmund Mead kept the first store at the Center. He was born in New York City in 1809, and came to Sheridan in 1830. His father, who was a merchant in New York, sent on a stock of merchandise which Mr. Mead put into a store built on land owned by Israel C. Holmes on lot forty-four, about half a mile south

of the Center. One year later he moved the building with oxen, grubbing the stumps from the highway to give room, and placed it on the northwest corner at the Center where he built for those days quite a commodious residence. The store building proving too small, was sold and moved away for a dwelling house. It stands on the north side of Main Street, a little east from the church and is owned by A. H. Munson. A new building succeeded it and was used by Mr. Mead until 1834, when he sold the goods to Leroy Farnham, who kept the store until 1837, when the building was sold to John I. Eacker,

and Hazadiah Stebbins, in 1807 or 1808. They settled in Hanover where some of their descendants now reside. The first death was that of Origen, son of Orsamus Holmes, January 1, 1806, aged eighteen years. It is stated in Young's History that Joel Lee built the first frame house. The first frame barn was built on the farm of Otis Ensign, lot sixty-five, about 1809, and is still standing on the farm of John S. Christy, in a good state of preservation. The last log house used as a dwelling was occupied by Hiram Fessenden, Sr., until his death in 1886, after which it was torn down.



FIRST FRAME BARN ERECTED IN SHERIDAN.
Built by John Fowler in 1809.

who moved it to the northeast corner and used it for a tavern, store and post office. It burned in 1871 while occupied by Arthur Gifford, was rebuilt in 1872, and is now the store and dwelling of Adelbert Roberts.

P. H. Shelley bought the old Presbyterian Church at the Center in 1874, remodeled it, added a public hall, and is still keeping a grocery and the Sheridan post office. Charles Roberts has a small store in his residence on the Main Road near the old Haskin tavern.

The first marriage was Thomas Baris to Betsy Stebbins, a sister of Thomas

This Town of Sheridan was formed in April, 1827, by taking thirty-two lots from the Town of Pomfret, and thirty-five from Hanover. Nathaniel Grey, John E. Griswold and Haven Brigham made the journey to Albany, then a laborious one, in the winter of that year, and lobbied the Legislature until they succeeded in their mission. William E. Griswold, an elder brother of John E., contributed fifty dollars toward the expenses of the undertaking. Mr. Grey was a great admirer of the poet Sheridan, and proposed that his name be given to the newly formed town. His

proposition was adopted, and so it stands in the list of the towns in Chautauqua County today. The first town meeting was held at the house of William Griswold, Tuesday, May 8, 1827,



JOHN E. GRISWOLD

at which time the following town officers were elected: Supervisor, Lyscom Mixer; Town Clerk, Enoch Haskin; Assessors, Haven Brigham, Otis Ensign, Sheldon Stanley; Collector, Rodolphus Simons; Commissioners of Highway; Nathaniel Loomis, William Ensign, John N. Gregg; Overseers of the Poor, Otis Ensign, Jonathan S. Pattison; Constables, Rodolphus Simons, Orlow Hart; Commissioners of Schools, Benjamin Brownell, Royal Teft, Lyscom Mixer; Inspectors of Schools, Elisha Mason, Nathaniel Grey, Samuel Davis.

The names of those who have served the town as Supervisors since that time are as follows: 1827-8-9-30, Lyscom Mixer; 1831, Nathaniel Grey; 1832, Lyscom Mixer; 1833, Nicholas Mallet; 1834, Leroy Farnham; 1835, Nathaniel Grey; 1836-7, Jonathan S. Pattison; 1838, Nathaniel Grey; 1839-40-1-2, Wil-

lard W. Brigham; 1843, John I. Eacker; 1844, John N. Gregg; 1845-6-7-8-9, Harry Hall; 1850-1-2, Edmund Mead; 1853, John I. Eacker; 1854, Edmund Mead; 1855, Newton P. Smith; 1856, Edmund Mead; 1857, Newell Gould; 1858-9, William O. Strong; 1860-1-2, John C. Cranston; 1863-4-5-6-7, Buell Tolles; 1868, Joseph C. Doty; 1869-70, Buell Tolles; 1871-2, Joseph Doty; 1873, George W. Eacker; 1874, Stewart T. Christy; 1875, Henry J. Cranston; 1876, George Cranston; 1877-8, George W. Eacker; 1879, Asahel C. Brace; 1880-1, George W. Eacker; 1882, Asahel C. Brace; 1883, George Cranston; 1884, Harvey M. Bailey; 1885-6-7-8-9-90, William R. Miner; 1891-2-3-4-5-6, Edgar J. Griswold; 1897-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5, George E. McLaury.

The first post office, and also being the second one in the county, was established June, 1806, at the Holmes Tavern, with Orsamus Holmes, Postmaster, and was named Canadaway. This is not to be confounded with Canadaway, the name given later on to the settlement where Fredonia now is. The



LOCATION OF FIRST TAVERN IN SHERIDAN.

Established by Orsamus Homes in 1806, and also where the First Postoffice was established in Sheridan and the second in Chautauqua County, June 1809.

next was Hanover; afterward Kensington, established December 7, 1816, William Holbrook, Postmaster. In 1829,

South Sheridan post office was established at the residence of John E. Griswold, who was appointed Postmaster. In 1824, Canadaway post office was moved to the Haskin Tavern and the name changed to Orrington, Enoch Haskin, Postmaster. The chest in which the mail was kept is now the property of Fernando C. Haskin of Fredonia. In 1839, mainly through the efforts of Edmund Mead, Esquire, Sheridan post office was established at the Center, with John I. Eacker Post Master, and Kensington, Orrington and South Sheridan offices were discontinued.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes in 1807. It was conducted by Rev. John Spencer, who afterward located near Newells Corners. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and held a commission as Lieutenant in Captain Peter Van Rensselaer's company, Colonel Marinus Willets' regiment, New York Levies, which was organized at Fort Herkimer October 7, 1781. He died in 1826 and was buried in a plot of ground contributed by him from his farm to the town for burial purposes. A frame for a church was erected by the Presbyterians at the Center in 1828, but was never enclosed, and was soon torn down. Worthy Allen, Joel Spencer, Haven Brigham and others, built a commodious house of worship at Newell's Corners in 1822. In 1849 it was sold to Newell Usher who moved it onto his farm and used it for a barn. In 1832, Jonah Howe and others erected a church at the Center. Mr. Howe also built a pipe organ for the church and taught his daughter to play it. This church was used for a preaching place until about 1870. Later on it was converted into a store, for which purpose it is now used by its owner, P. H. Shelley. A Methodist Episcopal Society was formed at the residence of Steph-

en Bush, one-half mile east of the Center in 1809. This is said to have been the first Methodist preaching place, and the first class formed in the county. This society built a church at the Center in 1834, it was remodeled in 1854, at which time Mrs. Eliza Mead of New York City presented the society with a bell. The church is still used as a meeting house, and although built so long ago, still presents a very neat and attractive appearance.

A Baptist society was organized in the south part of the town in 1844. Martin Cary, Hiram Ranney and Ira Fuller were among its first members. A church was erected in 1845, and services were held somewhat irregularly until 1860 or 1861, when the society was disbanded and the church building is now used for a barn on the Week's



SILVER CASCADE—TOWN OF SHERIDAN.

place. Rev. Levi Wright, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, was instrumental in building a small church on the farm of Baxter Dodge about 1855. After about five years, services were discontinued and the church turned into a dwelling.

The first school was kept by William Griswold in his house at the Center

in the winter of 1807-1808. There are now ten schoolhouses in town, with a well attended school in each. The first tannery was built by Haven Brigham on Beaver Creek where D. U. Herrick now resides, in 1811. The next was established where Beaver Creek crosses the Main Road, by Enoch Haskin and Nathaniel Grey, in 1820. It was sold to Perry Gifford who continued the business, and also a shoe shop, until his death in 1850. William Doty, who came from Delaware County in 1820, built a tannery near the Ensign Tavern in 1836. The bark was ground with a circular stone eight inches thick and about seven feet across. This was set on edge, with a horizontal shaft attached to a revolving center post. A



HERRICK'S FALLS.

Location of First Grist Mill and First Saw Mill in Sheridan—Erected by Haven Brigham in 1809.

horse was hitched to the out end of this shaft and the stone was rolled in a circle on the bark placed on the floor. A shoe shop was added to the business, but both were discontinued in 1847. The first and only gristmill in the town was built by Haven Brigham on Beaver Creek in 1811, where he also built a sawmill and tannery. There have been

at least ten water and three steam saw-mills erected in the town. But one only remains, the portable steam mill owned by Wallace Newell, situated on the Main Road on the site of the last water mill which was built by Orlo Hart in 1820.

A lime kiln was built about 1845 by George Robinson and Alanson Denny, near the beach of the lake on Denny's farm. It had a capacity of about five cords of stone, from which could be made four hundred bushels of lime. The stone was brought in schooners from Kelley's Island and Canada. In 1854 Orlando Elmore was the owner and it was discontinued in 1864.

A rope walk, fourteen by one hundred sixty-five feet, was built in 1833, by Thomas Chapman who emigrated from Jefferson County in 1810, and settled on lot fifteen in 1811. Rope was made from flax and hemp. Previous to the erection of the rope walk some rope had been made by spinning it in the house and twisting it out of doors. Mr. Chapman was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was at the burning of Buffalo. He died in 1846. He had eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to an adult age.

A brick kiln was established at a very early day by William Ensign and Jonathan S. Pattison on the farm of the latter, on lot sixteen, and was operated periodically until about 1855, when it was discontinued. The house on the Pattison homestead, and the Baptist Church at Forestville, were built of brick from this kiln. The main thoroughfare between the east and the great west passing through this town made a large amount of business for taverns and stages, but upon the completion of the Buffalo & State Line Railroad in 1852 the stages ceased to run, the crack of the driver's whip was heard no more, and the taverns were objects of interest only as they brought

to mind the toil and the struggles of the emigrant seeking to better his condition in the comparatively unknown western territory. The facilities for travel increased rapidly from the completion of the New York & Erie Railroad in 1851 down to 1892, when the Dunkirk & Silver Creek Railroad was built, a double track line, afterwards incorporated into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, to become later on a part of one of the most extensive and best equipped railroad systems in the world. The Nickel Plate and the Pennsylvania were com-

to run a line along the Main Road entirely through the town, and it may not be long after the publication of this, when they will be making hourly trips along the line from Buffalo to Cleveland. A telegraph line was built along the south side of the Main Road in 1847. It was composed of two wires twisted together like fence wire. Another line was built along the north side of the same road in 1848. There are now over five hundred miles of telegraph wire in the Town of Sheridan alone. The New York & Pennsylvania Telephone was



MAIN STREET—SHERIDAN.

First Road laid out in Chautauqua County—Located by Col. Payne in 1802

pleted in 1882 and the old Lake Shore double tracked in 1872. There are over thirty miles of track in the town, and there is but little of the time in the twenty-four hours of each day but that the rumble of heavily laden trains cannot be heard, bearing the burdens of commerce to their destination. Trolley cars are in contemplation, a franchise having been granted to the Buffalo, Dunkirk & Western Traction Company on the eighth day of January last

built along the Lake Road in 1889, and in 1892, a loop was built by public subscription to the Center. The Hanover line comes from Silver Creek and the Home line from Fredonia, thus practically making the people of the whole county, and even those of other states, near neighbors to each other.

During the great oil excitement in Western Pennsylvania in 1864, a good many farmers sold their land for fabulous prices and came to Chautauqua

County, and invested their money in some of the best farms along the lake shore. Among those who came to Sheridan, was Samuel A. Patterson from near Titusville, who purchased about one thousand acres for which he paid one hundred nine thousand dollars. Nearly one million dollars worth of oil has been taken from the wells on his old farm in Pennsylvania.

Sheridan, although not having a lake port, has been very prolific of sailors, and they have been, and are now, among our most worthy citizens. More than twenty have been masters of some of the finest and largest vessels on the lakes. Probably the first was Captain Zephaniah Perkins, who was attached to the lake marine in the War of 1812. He was Captain of the schooner Kingbird, running between Buffalo and Dunkirk in 1815. In 1831, George Reed, at the age of twenty-five, was Captain of the schooner Beaver. In 1836, Almon Robinson, when twenty-six, was master of the schooner Luther Wright; Hiram Chapman at thirty, was master of the schooner Atalantic; in 1837, Joseph Ferry, at thirty, was master of the schooner Juliaette; in 1842, John Reed at thirty-five, was master of the schooner John Grant; in 1844, Reuben Rork, at twenty-eight, was master of the schooner Alps; in 1844, Theron Chapman was at twenty-eight master of the schooner Aetna; in 1851, Joseph C. Doty at thirty-one, was master of the schooner William Buckley, running between Buffalo and Conneaut; in 1840 David Fisk, at thirty-five, was master of the schooner Henry Roop, and A. W. Reed in 1859 at twenty-four, was master of the schooner Richard Mott, running between Buffalo and Chicago. In 1861 M. M. Drake at twenty-five was master of the propellor Genessee Chief between Buffalo and Erie, and Henry H. Reed at twenty-six master of the bark Levi Rawson between Buffalo and

Chicago; also A. B. Drake at twenty-six of the propellor Owego between Buffalo and Toledo. In 1872, Walter Robinson at twenty-eight was master of the propellor Olean between Buffalo and Detroit, and B. F. Borthwick at twenty-six master of the schooner F. A. Georger, between Buffalo and Chicago; also Delos Waite in 1881, was master of the steamer Empire State between Buffalo and Duluth. In 1883, Will Borthwick, at twenty-eight, was master of the propellor George S. Hazard between Buffalo and Chicago, and Nelson Robinson, at thirty-four, was master of the steamer M. M. Drake, between Buffalo and Chicago; also Frank B. Huyck in 1895, at thirty-six was master of the steamer New York.

It is now not quite one hundred years since the first settler laid his axe at the roots of the mighty monarchs of which the primeval forest was composed to subdue it. Now, instead of the wilderness, there are meadows and vineyards, and the log cabins have been replaced with capacious barns and beautiful mansions. Instead of the cumbersome wagon and the side saddle, we have fine carriages cushioned with broad cloth, and long trains of luxurious steam cars stop at our doors almost every hour in the day, and in them we may go to the ends of the earth with comfort and ease. The cranes and the andirons have gone to the junk dealer, while the flax brake and the loom have been reduced to ashes. The spinning wheel and the reel have been consigned to the garret, leaving the little flax wheel to pose as a curiosity. The grain cradle and the sickle hang idle in the barn loft, while the once vigorous arms that wielded them have mouldered into dust. Little do we realize the toil, privation and suffering it cost those pioneers, that we might have Sheridan as it now is, beautiful for situation and the joy of all who live within its bounds.

**Historical Sketch of the Wesleyan Society of
the Methodist Episcopal Society
at Sheridan.**

In 1808 the Philadelphia Conference formed a circuit called the Holland Purchase, which included all the State of New York west of the Genesee River, of which circuit Rev. George Lane was appointed preacher in charge. In the winter of 1808 and 1809, learning that a few members of the Methodist Episcopal Church had settled in the town of Sheridan, near Fredonia, Mr. Lane started in a sleigh from Buffalo to visit them. On his way thither he overtook William Gould, who was a member of the Baptist Church, but who resided in the vicinity of his destination. The snow was deep, and as night came on, their sleighs became so embedded in the snow that they were obliged to abandon them, and they rode their horses to Mack's Tavern, at Cattaraugus Creek, where they spent the remainder of the night. The next morning they proceeded on their journey, and reached Daniel Gould's that evening. The journey from Buffalo to Cattaraugus was made across the lake on the ice, and their sleighs remained in the drifted snow until in the spring. Mr. Lane remained in the vicinity of Sheridan a few days, preached a number of times, and formed a class consisting of Stephen Bush, Daniel Gould and wife, and Elijah Risley. This was undoubtedly the first class formed in Chautauqua County. The first place where the society was formed was at the log-house of Stephen Bush, about one-half mile east of the Center. Mr. Gould was the first class leader and he and his wife were consistent members while they lived. This society was left without ministerial care for two years. In the summer of 1810, the Genesee Conference held its first session at Lyons, New York, at which time Justus Hinman and John P. Kent, representing the societies of Sheridan and Villanova, attended and asked for a preacher. Three men were sent to the Holland Purchase and since that time the society has had an unbroken succession of preachers. The list is as follows: 1810, William Brown; 1811, Elijah Metcalf; 1812, Benjamin Paddock; 1813, Lemuel Lane, (supply July to September), John McMahon; 1814, Burrows Westlake; 1815, Lemuel Lane; 1816, D. D. Davidson; 1817, Curtis Goddard, (to mid-winter), S. R. Brockunier, (supply balance of the year); 1818, John Summerville; 1819, Robert C. Hatton; 1820, John Summerville; 1821, Na-

thaniel Reeder, Ira Bronson; 1822, Richard Wright, Sylvester Cary; 1823, Parker Buell, Richard Wright; 1824, Josiah Keyes; 1825, Henry Knapp, John Scott; 1826, Job Wilson, John P. Kent; 1827, Joseph S. Barris, S. Ayers, J. McLean, supply; 1829, James Gilmore, Allured Plympton; 1830, David Preston, S. E. Babcock; 1831, David Preston, J. Robinson, N. Henry; 1832, J. K. Hallock, D. M. Stearns; 1833, J. K. Hallock, I. M. Tackett, B. S. Hill, supply; 1834, H. Luse, S. Gregg; 1835, L. Rogers, I. H. Tackett, D. Smith; 1836, L. Rogers, J. O. Rich; 1837, G. C. Baker, B. S. Hill; 1838, B. S. Hill, Wm. H. Hunter; 1839, H. Ellicott, J. Flower; 1840, J. Flower, E. Hull; 1841, H. J. Moore, S. A. Henderson; 1843, T. Graham, S. A. Young; 1844, I. Scofield, A. Barris; 1845, S. Leach, A. Barris; 1846, T. H. Cummings; 1847, H. W. Beers; 1848, N. Norton, I. H. Tackett; 1849, J. Uncles; 1850, J. O. Rich, S. A. Henderson; 1851, J. O. Rich; 1852, J. Robinson; 1853, A. Norton; 1854-5, John Peate; 1856-7, W. P. Bignell; 1858, T. B. Blinn; 1859-60, John R. Lyon; 1861, I. O. Fisher, appointed Presiding Elder during the year, E. A. Ludwick, supply; 1862, E. A. Ludwick, entered the army as Captain, H. C. McBride, A. L. Kellogg, supplies, each a portion of the time; 1863-4, D. S. Steadman; 1865, R. W. Crane; 1866, C. M. Heard; 1867-8, W. W. Warner; 1869-71, J. M. Bray; 1872-3, E. D. McCreary; 1874, R. M. Baer; 1875, S. M. Clark; 1876-77-78, J. S. Albertson; 1879-80, G. W. Chesbro; 1881, J. R. Lyon; 1882-83-84, Miller Fording; 1885, A. S. Goodrich; 1886-87-88, R. W. Scott; 1889, A. B. Phillips; 1890-91, Frederick Fair; 1892-93, H. W. Kennedy; 1894-95-96-97-98, W. P. Bignell; 1899-1900, C. L. Pappenhagen; 1901-02, J. M. Farrell.

The first meetings were held in the various dwelling houses of the members, prominent among which was that of Seth Ensign who was married to Sally Gould in 1817. Meetings were also held at the first school house at Center until it was destroyed by fire, and afterward in the new one which stood near where the present school house now stands. About 1833 a plain church building about thirty-eight feet by forty-five feet in size and costing about two thousand dollars, was erected. The pulpit was located between the two front doors, and the floor rose gradually to the rear. In 1853 and 1854, an addition of sixteen feet, surmounted with belfry, was made to the front, the pulpit and seats were reversed and placed as they now are, and a bell donated by Mrs. Eliza Mead, of New

York City, was placed in position in the belfry. The most remarkable revivals in the history of the society occurred during the pastoral terms of Lorenzo Rogers, John Peat and W. W. Warner. The singing, which at an early day was done without the aid of an instrument, except tuning fork or violin to take the key, was led at different times by Havilla Osborn, Tyler Featherly Daniel Shelley, P. H. Shelley, William Bush, Eben Buel, Hartwell A. Shelley, George E. McLaury, H. M. Bailey, William Elliott, Julius G. Gould and O. W. Graves, who is the present leader. Hartwell A. Shelley and Julius G. Gould were leaders for nearly or quite twenty years each. An organ was procured about 1860 and Lorancy Featherly was the first organist. Since that time the following have acted in the same capacity: Susan Mead, Ella Mead, Mary Convis, Nina Congdon, Mary Huyck, Myrtie Aldrich and Alice Lyon Ensign who is now serving in her seventeenth year. Among those who have been class leaders are Daniel Gould and Seth Ensign, for more than fifty years, Enos Osborn, L. D. Mix, Havilla Osborn, Hartwell Shelley, Crosby Allen, Kellogg Allen, S. Morse, T. M. McLaury, D. Applebee, O. Ensign, G. Morse, S. O. Mead, D. Carpenter, P. Lamphier, W. R. Miner and W. H. Ensign. The stewards were these: J. M. Alden, M. Featherly, S. P. Ensign, Crosby Allen, A. Denny, S. O. Mead, E. Buel, O. Elmore, N. Gould, Marvin Morse, S. Allen, T. M. McLaury, O. Ensign, W. R. Miner, G. Morse, S. Edmunds, C. A. Scott, J. Cook, E. M. Spink, G. E. McLaury, H. M. Bailey, Fred Kruger and J. G. Gould. The first board of trustees was composed of J. M. Alden, Kellogg Allen, William Ensign, Mark Rork, Seth Ensign and Joline Winsor.

During the winter of 1901 and 1902 the interior of the church was papered, the wood work grained, and the audience room furnished with circular veneer seats. Although it has been used continuously since its erection in 1834 for church purposes it still presents a very neat and attractive appearance. The membership has numbered as high as one hundred fifty, but is now about one hundred thirty.

**Sheridan's Centennial Celebration—Compiled
From the Fredonia Censor of
August 31, 1904.**

Thursday, August 25, 1904, was a day long to be remembered in Sheridan, and also by the citizens of surrounding towns who joined

on that day in the celebration of the completion of one hundred years since Francis Webber erected the first white man's habitation within the territory which is now defined as the town of Sheridan, Chautauqua County, New York.

Carriages were provided for those who arrived by the Erie train about 9 A. M., and there was soon a long procession driving down to what used to be called Kensington, where on the farm now owned by James Collins had been erected the monument to mark the site of the first settlement. Across the street till a few years ago was a balsam tree under which Francis Webber had his hunter's lodge the year before he brought Hazadiah Stebbins with him and built the house on the lot where the monument stands.

The crowd before the monument was called to order by Supervisor George E. McLaury, who delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF GEO. E. McLAURY.

At the Monument, Before It Was Unveiled.

We meet today to glance over the course along which the past century has come to us. The fruitage of a full hundred years has been gathered into God's great storehouse. A hundred years nearer eternity, and yet how brief those years have been. We ask ourselves what lessons we may learn from these ever-rolling centuries of the past. We ring up Father Time on the telephone of the ages, and as we listen, this is what we seem to hear vibrating along the wires of God's plans and purposes.

Know thou, oh man, thy days on earth are but a hand breadth. Thy greatest achievements cause not a single vibration in the machinery set in motion by God's creative hand when time began.

Monuments have been erected to mark thy fleeting years. The marble crumbled into dust, and the children begotten by thee are as oblivious of their ancestry as the silent Sphinx enshrined in Egypt's shifting desert sands is, as to who carved his tempest beaten lineaments in the days when the world was young. Thou toilest in the chain gang of Mammon's most devoted followers and spendest long, wakeful night hours and brain racked days in frenzied thought as to how thou mayest coin shining ingots of gold and shekels of silver from dripping brow sweat bequeathed to thee by Adam's transgression. The gold tarnishes, the silver melts away, and in thy old age thy

fingers tremblingly clutch the pitiful dole of charity with which to purchase the morsel of bread to appease the terrible gnawing of famishing hunger.

We ring off and turn to the present and ask, what have these years just past done for us? And this is what we see:

We mark today a single footprint of one man's restless energy. Like Jacob at Beth-el, he tarried but for a night. The rose tinted morning light found the traveler with loins girded and staff in hand ready to follow the lead of destiny where, he knew not, and why, he could not conceive. Beyond the horizon he passed out of sight and we saw him no more. The hum of coming civilization drowned the moan of approaching dissolution, and his burial place is unknown to us; whether on the sea or on the land, God knows. But that single footprint has proved a heritage to us. Others came and seeing it, thanked God and took courage. As a result of their labor the once untrodden wilderness of forest has given place to fields of grain rivaling in luxuriance those of Egypt's Nile-washed shores, and a vintage never exceeded since the spies of Israel plucked the clusters which grew on Eschol's vine-clad hills.

And so today we gladly and with one accord say, Peace and blessings be upon the head of him who builded better than he knew, and made it possible for this day to be a benison to us.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLaury's address, Harvey Bailey came forward as chairman of the citizens' committee and formally presented the monument and the ground on which it stands, which site was donated by the Collins family for that purpose, to Mr. McLaury, as Supervisor of the town, to be guarded by him and his successors in office. Mr. Bailey declared that this spot would be held sacred by all true citizens of Sheridan, in marking the beginning of the settlement of their beloved town, a town of which all are and ever will be proud.

Supervisor McLaury then formally accepted the monument in behalf of the town and it was unveiled by two young ladies who represented very early and honored settlers.

The young ladies were:

Miss Clara Stebbins, daughter of Albert H. Stebbins of Hanover, and great granddaughter of Hazadiah Stebbins, who came with Webber and settled on the farm opposite the monument, where his grandson Marcus still resides, and Miss Florence Allen

Williams, who is great great grand-daughter of Rev. John Spencer, the first preacher in Sheridan, whose memory has ever been rev-

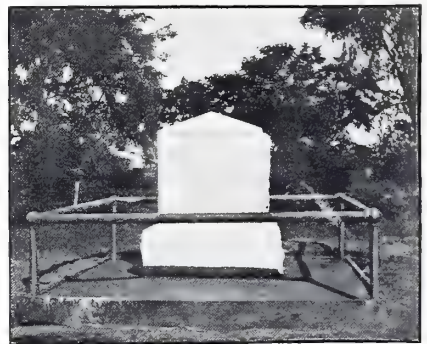


FLORENCE L. ALLEN

Rev. John Spencer's Great-great Grand-daughter and the only living representative of his family in Sheridan.

ered by all who knew of the great work he did for the early settlers.

As the young ladies drew the flag from the face of the monument this inscription was revealed:



SITE OF FIRST SETTLEMENT IN
TOWN OF SHERIDAN
BY FRANCIS WEBBER
AUG. 1804.
ERECTED AUG. 25, 1904.

The monument rests on a large base and is enclosed by an iron railing.

Rev. J. H. Farrell offered prayer, Sheridan Cornet Band gave a selection and then a picture was taken of the scene. The choir sang America. Among those present was Mrs. Welthea Borthwick, aged 85, the oldest native resident of the town.

This closed the ceremony at the monument and then the procession started back to J. G. Patterson's lawn where the remainder of the program was to follow. In this procession were three vehicles which created a lively interest.

First was E. B. Tolles and wife in ancient costume and riding in a two-wheeled cart or chaise which is over one hundred years old. It was brought by Mr. Whittaker from Vermont and is now owned by A. R. McManus of Forestville.

Next was H. J. Kendall in an ancient buggy with a body like a boat, and wooden springs under the two seats. That buggy was built for Hezekiah Kendall 65 years ago, by George F. Hurlbert's grandfather in Forestville. A water cask one hundred years old was in the buggy.

Asa Dye and wife, also in old costume, and with five children (all but four theirs) rode in an ox-cart, with a little hair covered trunk behind. Even a yoke of oxen is a novelty in these days. All these exhibits attracted close attention and made plenty of sport. Gradually all gathered in front of J. G. Patterson's house and the exercises began on the veranda, with an audience of at least a thousand.

After music by the band the choir gave a selection and prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Farrell. Supervisor McLaury then called on Julius G. Gould who gave an account of the great events of the century since Francis Webber built his home in that town. His father, Newell Gould, was the first white child born in Pomfret, and he had lived in Sheridan 52 years, and it would have been longer if he had been born sooner. He arrived in Sheridan as soon as he could.

Among his other services he has sung at a thousand funerals. He traced the progress of events since Webber arrived and had to get his letters from either Buffalo or Erie. The first mail route was established in 1806, and Sheridan was then supplied once in two weeks by a carrier who carried all the letters tied up in a bandana handkerchief. Postage was then from eight to twenty-five cents, according to distance the letter was carried. Mr. Gould's ancestor came into the country with more money

than most of the pioneers. He brought one thousand dollars and bought six hundred acres of land; built a house twelve by sixteen feet, and raised ten children in it. Mr. Gould concluded his interesting paper with an appropriate quotation from one of Whitcomb Riley's poems.

A quartette, Will Gould, Norman Taylor, Mrs. Harley Miner, Miss Lora Fuller sang a selection, Count the Blessings. The chairman then introduced William J. Doty, son of an early pioneer, who read the following historical sketch:

SKETCH OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF SHERIDAN.

By W. J. Doty.

There lived in 1804 in the state of Massachusetts, about six miles southeast of Springfield, in a little settlement called Monson, the families of Hazadiah Stebbins, Sr., and of his son-in-law, Francis Webber. The Stebbins' were of good old English stock, their ancestor, Roland Stebbins, having come from Ipswich, England, to the colonies in the brig Francis during the year 1634. The Stebbins' enjoy the distinction of being the first family in America of whom a history was written.

Francis Webber was of Dutch descent and possessed to a large degree, the nomadic instinct that has caused the Caucasian race to wander over and inhabit much of the earth's surface. He was of the hardy Leather Stocking type of frontiersman, always to be found a little in advance of the true settler.

In the summer of 1803 he went upon a hunting and exploring expedition into what was then the far west, and while journeying along Paine's road through the wilderness he came to a knoll by the side of a stream that met his ideal of a hunter's camp, and there under the sheltering branches of a balsam tree he built a rough hut in which he spent several weeks while hunting in the vicinity. Several Indians attracted by the novelty of a white man's camp paid him friendly calls.

So favorably impressed was he with this locality that he induced his own family, as well as that of his wife's people, to emigrate here the following summer. He and his brother-in-law, Hazadiah Stebbins, Jr., a young man of twenty-eight, came on in advance to

build a log cabin and make ready their future home. It is difficult as we stand amid our beautiful surroundings and enjoy the many comforts of life, for us to imagine the hardships and disadvantages that beset the first settler.

The old balsam tree which stood near the spot where James Collins' barn is now located was a conspicuous landmark for many years, until finally struck by lightning and destroyed.

He sold out to the Stebbins family shortly after coming to Sheridan and took up new locations in various parts of the town. He also made a trip to New Orleans during his residence here. His migratory instinct again taking possession of him, he raised a sum of money and started alone for the distant west to found a new home for his family, and was never heard of again. His end was thought to have been a tragic one, either at the hands of Indians or from some of his fellow adventurers. The wife left at home lived to see her family of four sons and two daughters grow up to be valued members of society, but they, too, finally pushed on to the western country until none of his name were left in town.

To Hazadiah Stebbins we should also award a share of the honor of making the first settlement, for, coming at the same time as did Francis Webber, he was nearer the type of settler we love to honor, the kind that remained upon the soil and by untiring efforts and industry helped to carve from the wilderness the homes and farms that help to make up our fair town—a town whose past record gives us no cause for apologies or regrets; and as we face the new century, full as it is of promise of new comforts and advancement, we do well to meet in honor of the memory of the pioneers whose hardships and struggles have made easy the pathway of those who follow them.

After Mr. Doty's address came a selection by the Sheridan male quartet—Will Gould, G. E. McLaury, O. W. Graves, George Wilder. Mr. Wilder sang in a quartet at the celebration of the opening of the Erie railroad in 1851.

HON. OBED EDSON

was next introduced and gave an interesting talk on the history of that region before it was settled by white men. Mr. Edson has dug out records showing that from time immemorial there was an old Indian trail from Buffalo westward, following about the route

of the Main road through Sheridan, and the first road laid out by General Paine, the founder of Painesville, Ohio, was along this trail. So Sheridan was on a great national highway back in the dim and distant past, when the great Six Nations of Indians conquered this territory.

Mr. Edson read extracts from the diary of one Chamberlain, who passed over the old trail in 1792 and mentioned stopping with a man named Joseph Skinner at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. Mr. Edson thinks Skinner was really the first settler of the county, but he did not stay as long as did Amos Sottle at the same place, and neither established permanent homes as did James McMahon at Westfield in 1802.

Mr. Edson assisted in surveying the route of the Erie railroad through Sheridan about 1850.

The band played a selection and Chairman McLaury said he took special pleasure in introducing the next speaker because he had done so much for all of them and had conferred great honor upon the county. At Albany he was known as Speaker Nixon, at Mayville on the Board of Supervisors, he was addressed as Mr. Chairman, but here among his friends he is considered "Our Fred," and is affectionately greeted by his first name.

HON. S. FREDERICK NIXON

was greeted with hearty applause and was listened to closely during the longest speech of the occasion. His resonant voice is well adapted to outdoor speaking and all the thousand or more people before him heard with ease and pleasure.

Mr. Nixon began with a warm tribute to the pioneers, and congratulated those present that a kind Providence has spared them to be present on this occasion. The century preceding this celebration has been fraught with more wonderful progress, not only in the arts and sciences, but in self government and the protection of human rights, than any preceding century in the world's history.

In conclusion the Speaker congratulated the people of Sheridan on the grand success of this, their first town picnic. These town gatherings are becoming more and more popular, especially since the county centennial celebration at Westfield in 1902, which will ever be a proud recollection for all who were present. He hoped the book giving the account of the proceedings of that occasion

will be printed before another century elapses. In fact, one volume is printed and the other will be out this year. He praised the work of Hon. Obed Edson in this county history, and also in many other writings he has given the public from time to time. The obligation of the county to Mr. Edson for preserving our early history, also to the County Historical Society, is very great.

All these holidays Mr. Nixon regarded as valuable in cementing closer the relations of all the people of the towns and of our glorious county. We pass away so soon that we should devote as much time as possible to serving each other and doing our part toward the happiness of all.

Mr. Nixon concluded with an eloquent tribute to the natural beauty of the Town of Sheridan and the grand conditions which bless the inhabitants of Chautauqua County. He left with them the time-honored toast:

May you all live a hundred years
May my life be a hundred less one day.
For life would cease to be a joy
When you are no longer here.

After the conclusion of Mr. Nixon's speech adjournment was taken for dinner. It was a charming sight as the various families and neighborhoods gathered in groups under the great trees and enjoyed delicious food which the good housewives had prepared with so much care. Nobody ever starved in Sheridan for want of first-class cookery. It is a land of plenty and glorious women who in their intellectual progress have not neglected any of the domestic arts. As one lady remarked, their ancestors did not take away any of their choice recipes.

One table was set for the speakers and invited guests from out of town, and those who sat at that table will not forget that delicious dinner, for which they were so well prepared by the previous hours in the open air.

Another table was set for the venerable pioneers who were aged seventy or over, and had lived in the town fifty years. It was an impressive sight to see gathered together these venerable and respected residents:

C. E. Griswold,	Mrs. Fanny Alden,
R. A. Shelley,	Sanford Morse,
Mrs. Martha Doty,	Elijah Deland,
Miss Eliza Drake,	Moulton Trask,
Miss Eliza Durfee,	Mrs. Jane L. Head,
Levi Doolittle.	George W. Eacker,
Mrs. Electa Morse,	Mrs. Elizabeth Eacker,
	Mrs. Welthea Borthwick.

Other venerable guests were: Fernando C. Haskin of Fredonia, aged eighty-seven, who lived in Sheridan seventy-nine years; F. H. Perkins, seventy-eight; A. Morian, eighty-eight; E. I. Wilcox, eighty; B. F. Baldwin, seventy-four; Mrs. Baldwin, seventy-three; J. J. Dalrymple, seventy; E. Head, seventy-three; A. Williams, sixty-five; Mrs. Williams, sixty-two.

After dinner speaking was resumed by calling on Hon. A. B. Sheldon of Sherman.

Mr. Sheldon said he felt privileged to speak, for some of the happiest days of his life were those when he was a young man and taught school in Sheridan. He was related to Haven Brigham who built the first sawmill and distillery in Sheridan. Mr. Brigham was converted during a religious revival and immediately closed his distillery and never made another drop of whiskey. Mr. Sheldon felt proud of his Sheridan relatives and Sheridan friends and had enjoyed the occasion. He closed with a few lines of patriotic poetry.

By this time rain began to fall, lightning flashed and thunder pealed, and all gathered in the house and on the veranda who had not gone home before the storm. Finally quiet was restored in the Heavens and Dr. J. T. Williams was introduced. He is always interesting and told many anecdotes of the early days. As a boy he used to come out to his father's farm in Sheridan and salt the sheep and cattle, and he sympathized with Sheridan during her long sixteen years of hopes and fears concerning the Erie railroad.

Couples that were engaged to be married with a view of taking a wedding trip on that railroad had a long wait and some of them gave it up entirely.

Dr. Williams said the town of Dunkirk feels related to Sheridan, for both towns were formerly part of the town of Pomfret. Having the same mother, they are related.

Manley J. Tooke gave a history of manufacturers in Sheridan and all were surprised at the list. George W. Holt made fine organs on the Forestville road, and he is still living in Meadville, aged eighty-two. One, Chapman, made manila rope. Joel Spencer had a turning lathe; Dinsmore made fanning mills; Stetson made gravestones, and there were other factories that have disappeared. He spoke highly of Nathaniel Gray, Liscum Mixer, Otis Ensign, Timothy Goulding and others whom he remembered.

Professor Weeks of Missouri University said he was glad to summer in Sheridan for



G. EVERELL McLAURY

it was the home of his ancestors. From his present place on the Christy farm he saw a more beautiful region than the famed valleys of France, and more beautiful sunsets in Lake Erie than those which have made Italy and the Mediterranean sea famous.

Louis McKinstry being called upon, related what he heard Hon. Alvah H. Walker of St. John's, Michigan, say at the Old Settlers' Reunion in Fredonia in 1873. Mr. Walker was reared in Sheridan and said he had lived in the Counties of Genesee, Niagara and Chautauqua, and in the towns of Chautauqua, Pomfret and Sheridan, and all the time in the same house, which stood near the Roberts Corners. Mr. Walker also related that when his father settled in Sheridan they had a call from a couple of young ladies named Lee who expressed a neighborly interest and offered any assistance they could render. They had come eight miles through the woods from near Silver Creek. "Heard we had some new neighbors, and thought we ought to call," they said. Mr. McKinstry questioned if with all our boasted progress there had not been some loss of neighborly interest and kindness since the olden days. He congratulated them on the grand success of their centennial celebration.

Alexander Williams of Dunkirk was called on and told of his father keeping the tavern at Kensington from 1843 to 1853, when it was closed. Mr. Williams gave interesting reminiscences.

The band then played America and the meeting was closed, everybody congratulating everybody on the grand good time they had enjoyed. The Sheridan Centennial was voted a magnificent success, a lasting honor to the men and women who planned it, and to the enterprising, intelligent, patriotic population that made it possible.

G. EVERELL McLAURY.

G. Everell McLaury was born in Eden, Erie County, New York, August 27, 1838. His great grandfather, Richard McClaughrey, emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Washington County, New York, about 1780, afterward in Delaware County and from there his grandfather came to Erie County in 1836. He is of Scotch descent, his paternal ancestors having emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland at the time of the persecution. His maternal ancestors were down east Yankees from Connecticut. His great grandfather was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and his grandfather Stephen Nickerson, in the War of 1812. His

parents were married November 16, 1837, in a single room loghouse in the town of Merideth, Delaware County, New York. A sheet pinned across a corner of the room made a screen for a place in which to dress, and after the wedding they mounted a two-horse wagon load of household goods and drove 300 miles to their new home in Erie County as their wedding trip.

He came with his father to Sheridan in 1858, where he has since resided with the exception of one year spent in Lamoille, Illinois. He received his education in the common schools of Eden Center and Forestville and the Old Fredonia Academy and the Evandale Academy at Angola. He has always worked on a farm except a few winters spent in teaching district school.

He is a Republican in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for the lamented Lincoln in 1860 and for every Republican candidate for president since that time. He has been Assessor in Sheridan twelve years, Justice of the Peace five years and Supervisor eight years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, first in Silver Creek and afterwards in Sheridan, since 1867, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married to Caroline Eliza Jackson, August 27, 1860, at Evans Center, New York. They have one daughter, Mrs. A. Louis Cook, of Dunkirk, New York.

CAPT. JOSEPH C. DOTY.

Capt. Joseph Crandall Doty was born in Sidney, Delaware County, New York, February 7, 1820, and was the son of William Doty and Lucinda Chapman, early pioneers who removed to Sheridan in the fall of the same year, taking up a tract of land in what was then the virgin forest, one and one-half miles east of Sheridan Center. He was the youngest son in a family of eleven children and was a direct descendant of Edward Doty who came to America in the first voyage of the Mayflower. He was first married to Cynthia Cook, daughter of Barnabus Cook and Lydia Brigham, on July 18, 1845, by whom he had five children, only one of whom, Antoinette who married J. Wesley Morse, reached maturity. His first wife died at Andover, Ohio, in 1852.

On March 13, 1856 he was married to Martha Chapman, daughter of William Chapman and Lydia Mark, six children being

born to them, five reaching maturity: Asa Chapman, Mrs. Adella Usher, Mrs. Persis Borthwick, Will Joseph and Fay Hamlet. At the age of sixteen he left home against the wishes of his parents, who feared for the dangers of the life, and started alone through the woods for Buffalo to follow the Lakes, all of his personal belonging being tied in a handkerchief. He followed the Lakes, with short intermissions, from 1836 to 1861, serving in all capacities and was master for ten years. During the years 1862-66 he was actively engaged in buying and selling oil and cooperage supplies in the newly discovered oil fields and in New York City.

He first removed from Sheridan to Emmett, Calhoun County, Michigan, in 1847; thence to Johnston, Barry County, in 1848, and to Rutland, same county, in 1850, clear-



CAPT. JOSEPH C. DOTY

ing up farms in all locations. He then returned to Sheridan and in the following year went to Conneaut, Ohio, and then to Andover, Ohio, returning for a final residence to Sheridan in 1852. He was a staunch Republican from the organization of the party, and was always an active member in the party's councils. He served as Supervisor in the years 1868-71-72, and later was Assessor for a continuous period of ten years. He was a charter member of Banner Council, Royal Templars of Temperance, and at the time of his death, which took place on June 27, 1904, he was the oldest living member

of Irondequoit Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dunkirk, New York. A man of the strictest integrity, of sound business judgment and of great public spirit he enjoyed the respect and esteem of the whole community where he had so long resided.

GEORGE W. EACKER.

George W. Eacker, one of the substantial agriculturalists of Silver Creek, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer County, and came to Sheridan Center with his parents in 1834. His father was John I. Eacker. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public or district schools and at the Old Fredonia Academy, where his education was completed after about two years' attendance. He engaged in the mercantile business at Sheridan Center with his father, in 1850, and continued until 1858, when he adopted farming as his pursuit. He held the office of Town Clerk several terms; was Assessor six years and served on the Board of Supervisors from Sheridan for five terms. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Forest Lodge No. 166 in Fredonia in 1854. He married Sarah E. Huyck in Sheridan, September 29, 1852. They have had five children, of whom Jennie L. and Kate E. Eacker are dead, and Lyman B., Nellie S. and Grace E. Eacker are living.

JOHN I. EACKER.

John I. Eacker (deceased) was born at Schenectady, July 24, 1800, and removed to Sheridan, as noted above, in 1834. He had few advantages of education, but was ambitious and eager to learn, and after he had ceased attending the common schools he continued to improve every opportunity for study at home and in his business. He began mercantile business in 1821 at Litchfield, Herkimer County, which he followed while he remained in Sheridan. In 1839, when a postoffice was established at Sheridan Center, he was made Postmaster. He held the office of Town Clerk of Sheridan, and was twice elected Supervisor of the town. He removed to Woodland, Carroll County, Illinois, in 1858, and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of that county for seventeen years. While Mr. Eacker was a Democrat, he defended the course of President Abraham Lincoln during the Rebellion, and his influence was considerable in the community. He married Salome Nichols

of Hoosick Falls in 1821. They had five sons, John, Gilbert, George, Byron and Le-Fevre. He was a Universalist in his religious belief.

RICHARD HUYCK.

Richard Huyck was born at Johnstown, New York, in 1789. He came to Sheridan in 1831, and settled on lands deeded to him by the Holland Land Company on which he lived at the time of his death in 1869. He obtained his education in the common schools and in early life engaged in lumbering, rafting lumber down the Susquehanna river. He married Nancy Chapman in 1814 at Sidney Plains, New York. They raised a family of nine children. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He left quite a large competence at his death.

BUELL TOLLES.

Buell Tolles, born at Skaneateles, New York, November 27, 1810, was the son of Chester and Electa Downes Tolles who came from Connecticut in an early day and settled in Skaneateles near the lake of that name in Onondaga County, New York. Chester Tolles was a blacksmith and while his companions were clearing away the forest and subduing the soil, he was making and repairing their crude tools and utensils both of household and outdoor use. He spent a number of years in that vicinity where he met an untimely death. While on the lake in a small boat, a sudden storm arose, the frail craft was capsized and he was drowned. He left a wife and six children to mourn his loss, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third son, being at that time about eleven years of age. The widow being left with a large family and with limited means, this son Buell, was apprenticed to a cabinet maker until twenty-one. Compensation to be his board, clothing and schooling. By working overtime at piece work, he gained a year and became a journey-man cabinet maker at the age of twenty. He afterwards continued with his former employer at Skaneateles for some time and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he also worked at his trade. Subsequently his mother was married to Capt. Nathan Thompson, a Revolutionary soldier. The family came to Sheridan in 1828, and Mr. Thompson purchased of the Holland Land



JOHN L. EACKER



GEORGE W. EACKER



RICHARD HUYCK

Company the farm on which he died in 1839. Mrs. Thompson died the same year. In compliance with the wishes of Mr. Thompson, whose health was failing, Mr. Tolles came from Detroit to Sheridan a few years before his step-father's death. In 1839 he was married to Sarah Curtis, daughter of Capt. Zerubbabel and Esther Curtis, who were natives of Vermont, but emigrated to Malone, Franklin County, New York, where Mr. Curtis died in 1839. Mrs. Curtis died at the home of her daughter in Sheridan in 1873. Mrs. Tolles was the seventh daughter in a family of twelve children. She received her education at Malone Academy and spent a few years teaching. She taught the village



BUELL TOLLES

school at Silver Creek and also a select school at Forestville. After their marriage they settled on the Thompson homestead and spent the remainder of their lives there. When after a few years spent at this place, and machine made work had taken the place of the hand made, he turned his attention to farming, which he followed the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Forestville Lodge No. 227, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he was a Democrat. He held various positions of trust in the town, and was its Supervisor

during the years 1863-64-65-66-67 and 1871-72. Four children were born to them, Almira D., who died in 1863. Euphemia A., Eliza S., who married Alfred Hall, and Edgar B., who married Mary E. Bentley, all of whom are living in Sheridan. Edgar resides on the old homestead which Captain Thompson purchased in 1828, and which has never been transferred either by deed or mortgage since that time, and he has in his possession the original deed given by the Holland Land Company. Buell Tolles died June 9, 1877, and his wife April 24, 1889.

EDGAR JOHN GRISWOLD.

The Griswolds were of old English gentry, but the length of time they are known to have been in this country runs into the hundreds of years. Edgar John Griswold was born in Sheridan, February 18, 1857. Jonathan Griswold, his great grandfather, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, about 1748. He married Sarah Osborn of New Haven, and in 1811 settled in Sheridan, with a large family. Two of his sons, Gerard and William, were among the very early settlers in the town. John E., the youngest son, grandfather of Edgar John, was about fifteen years old when the family arrived. He was a worthy citizen and served for years as Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. He married Lucy Ann Meacham, and they had six children. One of them, Canning E., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1827. He married Mary Ann Rork, who died in 1868. Mathew Griswold was a descendant of Sir Humphrey Griswold, whose seat was at Malvern Hill. He was a magistrate in the Connecticut colony, and his descendants in the direct line were Magistrates, Judges, and one a Governor, for a period of over one hundred eighty years.

Edgar J. Griswold was educated in the common schools and Forestville Academy. In 1880 he went to Nebraska, where he conducted a ranch and cheese factory for three years. Then he went to California, and engaged in fruit raising for two years, returning to Sheridan in 1885. He has resided in Mayville since 1897. His prominence and the esteem in which he is held are attested by his selection for various offices in the service of the people, in each of which he has made an enviable history. He was elected Supervisor of Sheridan and served seven years, until he was nominated for Sheriff in 1896. He was elected Sheriff, and after the



EDGAR JOHN GRISWOLD

expiration of his term was appointed as a special agent of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. He served as a member of the Board of Education of Mayville for three years. He is Vice President of the Mayville Telephone Company. He is a member of the Foresters, the Sheridan Grange, the Masonic Fraternity and of the Jamestown Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Griswold married Mary J. Patterson of Colorado Springs, Colorado, a granddaughter of Robert Ensign, March 26, 1884. Their children are Edna D., born June 9, 1887, and Rachel A., born July 2, 1892.

DANIEL GOULD.

Daniel Gould was the son of Daniel G. and Mary Gould, and was born in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, July 22, 1770. He was the eldest son in a family of ten children. In his childhood his parents moved to Chesterfield, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, where, on January 1, 1791, he was married to Anna Robinson.

In 1797 he removed to Livingston County, New York, and from there, in 1806, to the Town of Pomfret, and bought a farm on Lot Number one, which is now owned by George R. Moore.

In 1835 he sold this farm and moved to Forestville, where he died February 11, 1851, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1845, aged seventy-two years. To them were born fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, all but one of whom lived to middle life, or beyond. All are now dead but one daughter, Mrs. Lois Lewis, who, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, is now living in Detroit, Michigan.

All the sons were Republican in politics, and all farmers. All the daughters were farmers' wives.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould were among the first Methodists in Chautauqua County, having joined the first class formed in the county, which was organized at the home of Stephen Bush in Sheridan in 1808. Mr. Gould was the first class leader and although there was no preaching service for a number of years, the class was kept alive and some were added to its numbers. They were devoted Christians and lived consistent lives, so much so that all their children, imitating their Godly example, were firm believers in the doctrines of, and members of the Methodist Church.

NEWELL GOULD.

Newell Gould was the son of Daniel and Anna Robinson Gould, and was born in the town of Pomfret, March 16, 1807. He was distinguished as the first white child born in that town.

He spent his early years in Pomfret and was educated in the common schools and the Old Fredonia Academy, then under its first principal, Hon. Austin Smith, for a long time a resident of Westfield, who died recently at the advanced age of 100 years. The family is in possession of a receipt for tuition for the first year's attendance at the Academy, signed by Austin Smith, principal.

He was a farmer by occupation, but taught district schools in the winter season for twenty years or more.

In 1835 he purchased the farm on Lot No. 35 in Sheridan on which he spent the remainder of his life.

In March, 1836, he was married to Lydia Barker, daughter of William Barker, one of the earliest settlers of Sheridan. She died in April, 1837, leaving one son, Milton B., who lived to manhood, married Almada Corbin, and died November 2, 1862.

In October, 1839, Mr. Gould was married to Mary White, daughter of Benjamin White of Pomfret. To them were born three sons, Frank G., Edwin W., and Julius G. Only the latter is living, Frank having died in 1900 and Edwin, who enlisted in the army of the Civil War, and died in Arlington hospital June 19, 1864.

He was Republican in politics and was Supervisor of Sheridan in 1857.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sheridan in 1855, during a revival conducted by the late Rev. John Peate and remained true to the religion of his honored parents until his death, which occurred February 2, 1883. His wife died April 9, 1899.

JULIUS G. GOULD.

Julius G. Gould was born in Sheridan, March 21, 1852 and was the youngest son of Newell and Mary (White) Gould.

He obtained his education in the common schools of his native town and at the Fredonia State Normal School, supplemented by a course at Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York.

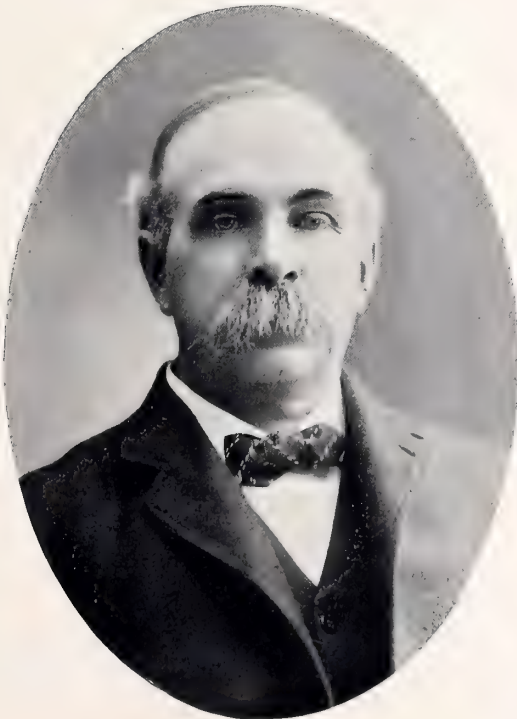
His brother, Frank, having left home to engage in business connected with the Erie



DANIEL GOULD



NEWELL GOULD



JULIUS G. GOULD



WILLIAM C. GOULD

Railway, he was left of necessity to assist his father in the care of the farm and, after his father's death, to care for an invalid mother, so that more than half a century of his life was spent on the Gould homestead, where he was born and from which he recently removed to his present home in Sheridan village.

Mr. Gould was married May 23, 1877, at Erie, Pennsylvania, to Mattie E. Bear, daughter of Rev. R. M. Bear, who for more than 40 years was an honored member of the Erie Methodist Episcopal Conference.

To them were born four children, two daughters and two sons. Mary, the eldest, is the wife of H. G. Miner; William C. and Benjamin B. have been engaged in teaching and, at present, are students in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. M. Elizabeth, the youngest, is still at home. All are graduates of Forestville High School.

Mr. Gould has always been an ardent Republican in politics and has held a number of town offices, among which is that of Highway Commissioner for five years.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also one of the most active and prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are all his family.

WILLIAM C. GOULD.

William C. Gould is the great grandson of Daniel Gould and son of Julius G. and Mattie (Bear) Gould. He was born at the Gould homestead in Sheridan, September 1, 1880.

He is a graduate of Forestville High School, has been engaged in teaching and is now a student at Michigan State University at Ann Arbor.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and, as were his ancestors for generations, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in which he is an active member.

JAMES G. PATTERSON.

James G. Patterson, a very successful farmer of the Town of Sheridan, was born May 31, 1849, near Harlansburg, Lawrence

County, Pennsylvania. He came to Sheridan in 1865, where he now resides upon one of the most productive of farms, on which is erected a substantial residence, good barns and first-class outbuildings. He takes great interest in all agricultural pursuits and is a very successful farmer. Mr. Patterson was the Assistant Superintendent of Horticulture for the state at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901, and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904, holding both of these positions with credit to himself and those whom he represented.

Mr. Patterson was made a Mason in 1870; admitted to Dunkirk Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 40, in 1872, and became an Odd Fellow in April, 1903.

On March 23, 1873, he was united in marriage to Flora E. Barnes of Sheridan. They have one daughter, Miss Edith C. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson is a genial gentleman, and one of the most enterprising and substantial residents of the Town of Sheridan.

SHELDON BUTLER.

Sheldon Butler, a highly respected citizen of the Town of Sheridan, was born at Litchfield, Herkimer County, New York, December 29, 1827, and died June 16, 1903. He came to Chautauqua County with his father, Reuben Butler, and his family in 1839. Mr. Butler attended the district school in Litchfield and later was a student in the common schools of Sheridan.

On March 14, 1855, he was married in Sheridan to Miss Lucinda L. Rork and in 1856 settled on the farm, in that town, now owned by Herbert Miner. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler were born three children, Wallace, Reuben and Mary. Wallace and Mary died in childhood and Reuben died in 1882, aged twenty-one years. Mrs. Butler passed away after twenty-five years of happy married life.

On February 9, 1882, at Fredonia, Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda L. Knox. One daughter, Bessie L. Butler, has come to brighten their home.

Mr. Butler devoted his life to farming and was not an officer seeker, but was at one time clerk of the town of Sheridan.



JAMES G. PATTERSON



SHELDON BUTLER

SHERMAN.

It is well known, especially to one who seeks to trace the early history of a time when few authentic records were kept, that we must gather history and incidents much from what has been handed down from father to son. Sherman was formed from Mina April 7, 1832. It comprises the second township and fourteenth range as described by the Holland Land Company's survey, and contains thirty-six square

1823, there was born in that house the first white child born in the town, Archibald Dorman, now living in the Village of Sherman. Mr. Dorman, in company with Elisha Eades, came and built their log houses, Eades' house being across the road in the Town of Chautauqua. They returned to Batavia, one hundred eighteen miles distant, by the route they had to travel, and in due time were moved with an ox team by a Mr.



DEARING DORMAN



HULDAH (PERKINS) DORMAN

SHERMAN'S FIRST SETTLERS.

miles. The settlement of this region, once begun, was rapid.

From the best traditionary history we find that the first settler was Dearing Dorman, with his wife Huldah (Perkins) Dorman, and little son Amosa. In 1823, and we have good reasons to say prior to 1823, Mr. Dorman built a log house twelve by sixteen feet in extent, with a single roof of elm bark, on the town line road, on land now owned by Theodore Skinner. November 28,

Fargo. Bears, wolves and all the early game were plenty. Mr. Dorman raised the first acre of wheat in the town, which yielded thirty bushels to the acre. He planted his corn by cutting into the earth and pressing the soil down upon the kernels, as the Indians did. This process was called "Intian tucket."

Alonzo Weed built the first sawmill on land owned by Lester R. Dewey. The first marriage was Lester R. Dewey, Sr., and Fanny Patterson, Otis

Skinner, the first Justice of the town, officiating, March 23, 1825.

There is a question regarding the first death. It is said a Mrs. Arnold was the first to die and was buried on the farm now owned by James Upton. The



ARCHIBALD DORMAN

First white child born in the Town of Sherman.

general impression is that the first death was that of an Englishman who died at Elliott Smith's. On Smith's lot in the Sherman Cemetery is a grave, and on the head stone these words, "John Walling, a native of England, died July, 1832, supposed to be about thirty years of age." The first doctor was Thomas Green.

In the winters of 1828 and 1829 Otis Skinner taught school in his house. There is no record of any school prior to this. About this time Lydia Tanner taught summer school in a log cabin near where Frank Cornish now lives, on Willard Street in Sherman Village. The records show that the first church organized was the Congregational Church, (now Presbyterian), June 23, 1827, and was called the "First Congregational Church of Mina." Meetings were held at the homes of William Williams, Dennis Hart, Elish Woodruff,

and other convenient places. The church was built on what is known as Presbyterian Hill, on land given by Charles Hawley, Sr. John R. Keeler was the pioneer business man of that immediate locality. Seven brothers and others soon followed him from Connecticut. It was dedicated March 7, 1833; sermon by Rev. D. D. Gregory. The first pastor, Justin Marsh, came from Connecticut and was installed in October, 1828. In the fall of 1845 the church was moved to its present location in Sherman Village. Rev. F. E. VanWie is the present pastor.

The first Baptist Church was formed August 29, 1827, two and one-half miles south of the village, Rev. Orange Spicer officiating. Meetings were held in dwellings and schoolhouses until about 1842, from which time they were held in the unfinished church, in the village, which was completed in 1844. Rev. Orange Spicer was the first pastor. (No pastor at present.)

The Free Baptist Church of Waits Corners, in the southeast part of the town, was organized about 1835. First pastor was Rev. Levi Rexford, first clerk Dexter Stebbins, and first deacon Loren Stebbins. The present pastor is Rev. Z. B. Dally.

The Methodists had a class organized in 1832, and the first sermon was delivered in the home of Otis Miller, by Rev. Darius Williams. The Miller home was their meeting place till 1836, when they occupied a room in Kipp & Miller's carding mill. Their church was built in 1848. (Present pastor Rev. E. E. Higley.)

As the early records of the Universalist Church were burned the following facts were obtained from reliable sources. The first Universalist Church of Sherman was organized in 1842. The first pastor was Rev. Linus Paine. Selling their church, which was moved away, the members built their present

church in 1868. (Present pastor Rev. O. R. Beadesley.)

The first gristmills were known as Aldrich's and Treat's. Aldrich's was on French Creek, two miles below Sherman Village. Treat's was on Chaufauqua Creek, about one-half mile from where Murray Harrington now lives. This one had one run of stone. About 1838 Benjamin H. Kipp, Otis and Elijah Miller built the gristmill now owned by Bates and Hillburg in the village. Josiah R. Keeler had, it is thought, the first store. It was about three miles south of the village, on his farm now owned by Susan Hemstreet. James Barker had at an early date a store in a small wooden building where the Hotel Sherman now stands, A. J. Graham, proprietor. Jeremiah Fields kept, it is thought, the first tavern in the village, in the house now owned and occupied by James Wood.

The first town meeting was held in 1833, Otis Skinner was the first Supervisor, and he held the office in the years 1833, '35 and '38.

The selling of black salts was about the only way of getting money, for which two dollars per hundred pounds was the price in Buffalo. Later J. B. Burrows at Mayville, purchased it and after refining it, sent it to New York City, where saleratus was made. Barcelona was another place where much of the article was taken and sold.

Of the early settlers, Dearing Dorman was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 20, 1797, came to Batavia in 1804, and to Sherman in 1823, or a year or so earlier; married Huldah Perkins in 1818; had twelve children. Mrs. Dorman died in 1866, and he married the widow of Addison Elderkin, maiden name Mary Hunter.

Lester R. Dewey, Sr., was born in Herkimer County July, 1802, married Fanny Patterson March 23, 1825, settled in Sherman in 1824; had eight chil-

dren. His wife died and he married again. He was Supervisor in 1850.

Hiram N. Gleason, born in Farmington, Connecticut, April 17, 1800; married Sarah Root; settled in Sherman in 1824. His wife died and he married Abigail Hill of Mina. Had seven children by first wife, two by second.

Richard Buss, born in England, settled in Sherman in 1826, died in 1861; had seven children.

Charles Hawley, Sr., born in Connecticut April 10, 1778; married Clara Allen October 8, 1812; settled in Sherman in 1825; died December 11, 1844; had three children.

Benjamin H. Kip, born in Johnstown, New York, April 27, 1797; married Esther Miller at Newark, New York, February 23, 1823; settled in Sherman in 1832; four children.

William Mayborn, born in England May 19, 1786; settled in Sherman in 1825. His wife died April 24, 1827, leaving six children. In 1828 he married Harriet Palmer of New York City. He died in 1874, leaving in all twelve children.

Loren Park, born in Wells, Vermont, 1804; settled in Sherman in 1825. His first wife, Adaline Heath, died, leaving him nine children. His second marriage was to the widow of Benjamin Ross, maiden name Samantha Heath.

Ruel Pelton, born in Oneida County, New York; settled in Sherman in May, 1827. Both he and his wife, of the same age, died in 1851. They had fourteen children.

Otis Skinner, born in Norwich, New York, October 20, 1799; married Syllance Randall June 9, 1822; settled in Sherman in 1823. They had ten children.

Loren Stebbins, born in Conway, Massachusetts, October 27, 1804; settled in Sherman 1828; married Eunice Willard in Livingston County; six children.

Joel D. Cornish, born in Otsego County; married Catherine Van Allen; settled in Sherman January, 1826; seven children.

Samuel T. Hawley, who had a business career of 60 years in Sherman, sold out his mercantile establishment to Henry Taggart a few years ago. He survived two fires and was conducting business in the principal block in the village. He was handicapped all his life with the infirmity of deafness, but his store will long be remembered as the oldest business place in town. His family of two boys and two girls were reared and educated, his sons engaging in mercantile business in Kansas. "Uncle Sam," as he has been affectionately called by the townspeople, was eighty-one years old when he retired.

"The Union Sepulchral Society of Sherman and Chautauqua" was organized in 1836. Later in the same year Alanson and Polly Weed deeded to the trustees of the society ninety-eight square rods of land, being the northeast corner of the present cemetery. A few burials were made there before the purchase. In 1848 Lester R. and Fannie Dewey conveyed one hundred twenty-three and six-tenths rods to the society, and again in 1860 and in 1861 additions were made through conveyance by Mr. Dewey and Joseph Skinner. Additions

and improvements have been made since as required.

In August, 1865, a great flood damaged the town. Two dams above and one at the end of the village went out, and nearly every bridge in the town. A more destructive flood, the worst in its history, swept the town in the evening of August 24, 1892. This flood took the iron railroad bridge and all the bridges from the head of French Creek to the Mina line, except an iron one at Sherman Center. Much damage was done to business and private property.

In May, 1832, Benjamin H. Kip and Otis and Elijah Miller bought the land where Sherman Village now stands. They built a sawmill, and in 1833 a carding and cloth-dressing mill. Otis Miller built a blacksmith shop and a tannery. These three men were the founders of the village, which was at first called "Millerville" and afterwards Kipville. Later the name was changed to Sherman. The names of the heads of the first twelve families of this village are as follows: Benjamin H. Kip, Elijah Miller, Otis Miller, James Barker, George Vaness, Lucius Cook, George Hart, Kiler Dean, Alanson Patterson, Pitts Simmons, Hiram A. Case and Dr. Thomas Green.

Sherman is a prosperous village. Its State Bank is a sound and reliable in-



PARTIAL VIEW OF MAIN STREET—VILLAGE OF SHERMAN.

stitution. The village has been noted for some time for the number of its brick blocks. Sherman has had a number of newspapers, the first of which was the Western New Yorker, started in 1853. The Advance started in 1889, had for its manager and editor F. A. Ellis.

The Edmunds' Creamery, started in 1886, has done an immense business.

E. W. Sperry & Son, John T. Green, W. H. Hart, S. B. Adams and others made records of a long term of years in business.

After two attempts that were not successful, the village was incorporated by vote of the people September 8, 1890. The territory included in the corporate limits included about one square mile and included seven hundred thirty-three inhabitants. The first municipal election was held October 3, 1890, with this result: Trustees, J. L. Thayer, Francis A. Ellis, Charles E. Cobb; Treasurer, Henry F. Young; Collector, John McKean. Thomas J. Newell 2d was appointed Village Clerk.

Especially destructive fires occurred in Sherman in 1865, when the post office, Town Clerk's office and all the town records were burned, and in 1869, when many business buildings on Main and Miller Streets were swept away. Brick blocks were afterwards reared where the wooden ones had stood.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned in 1853-4, through the prevalence of smallpox and a number of deaths that occurred from the disease. Chester Bullock, a merchant, contracted varioloid in New York, and from him came the more serious cases. A Board of Health was organized, which established a pesthouse for the reception of all smallpox patients. Bitter strife arose between the Board and persons who refused to obey its orders. The Odd Fellows' Lodge was driven from its hall by the disease, and the order

was broken up locally as a result for years. The disease caused many bills for services to be presented to the Town Auditors by residents and these were in 1854 appealed to the Board of Supervisors.

Consider the conditions in 1823, when Sherman had but one log cabin, not a rod of wagon road, all a wilderness, with one family in the town. Then let the mind sweep over the past eighty-one years and come to Sherman of the present day. Three-fourths of the land is under cultivation, with over sixty-five miles of wagon road and a population of about eighteen hundred, with the village having eight hundred sixty-seven inhabitants. Some of the things to be seen today include five active churches, a high school with eight teachers, seven district schools and lodges as follows with membership: Masons, 80; Eastern Star, 91; Odd Fellows, 129; Rebekahs, 81; Workmen, 106; Maccabees, 57; Lady Maccabees, 40; Patrons of Husbandry, 140; Grand Army of the Republic, 18; Relief Corps, 32; Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 30; S. F. I., 3, and Home Mission, 40.

Business places, professional men, etc.: Three jewelry stores, two drug stores, four dry goods and shoe stores, eight groceries, one shoe store, four doctors, two lawyers, one harness shop, two shoe shops, four blacksmiths, three creameries with milk stations, three gristmills, two sawmills, two printing offices, two hardware stores, one temperance hotel, one cabinet store, one undertaker, two clothing stores, one meat market, one basket factory, fire company with sixty members, three liv-eries, a bank (capital and surplus thirty thousand dollars), three milliners, a restaurant, a news stand, four painters and paperhangers, a carriage painter, a cider mill, two planing mills, railroad and depot with stock yards and evaporator, a carriage repository and agricultural

implements store, two fire insurance agents, one life insurance, and one life insurance company, the Western New York Relief Association, a laundry, three drays, post office, six dressmakers, a veterinary surgeon, a caterer, an electric light company (capital, ten thousand dollars), telephone company (capital, twenty-five thousand dollars), one hundred seventy-five phones, water works company (capital ten thousand dollars), a photograph gallery, two lumber yards, three salesmen on the road, two barbers, an auctioneer, a taxidermist and a real estate agent.

With the large number of farmers, business, retired and professional men, with excellent present conditions, the future looks bright, for better facilities must produce correspondingly. May the survivors of the next four score years look back as do we and rejoice in the advancement of that time.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES.

1823. March, Jonathan R. Reynolds, 32. April, David Fuller, 24. June, Joel D. Cornish, 47. October, Otis Skinner, 24.

1824. February, Alanson Weed, 31. April, Lester R. Dewey, 39. May, Ransom Felton, 63. September, Hiram N. Gleason, 24.

1825. January, Joshua LaDue, 34. February, Osmond Hall, 36. April, Hazard Wilcox, 64. May, Loren Park, 59, Cyrus Pitts, 59, Elisha A. Eades, 53, Dearing Dorman, 22. June, Larry Wilcox, 48, James Ottaway, 62, Sampson Vincent, 20, Charles Hawley, 29, 37, William Williams, 29. September, Jedediah and Elliot B. Smith, 37. George Sampson and Phineas Bailey, 60. Major D. Reynolds, 16. November, John C. Wilcox, 56.

1826. September, Barney Bratt, 29, Eliab Skeels, 61, William Buss, 61. October, Lansing Buck, 25. November, Julius Willard, Jr., 13, William Mayborn, 61, Rufus Ransom, 51.

1827. March, Isaac Willard, 10, Josiah Wait, 11, Warren Hannum, 26, Harvey W. Goff, 22. October, James Bates, 5, John Miller, 7. November, Jesse Newell, 25.

1828. March, Gershom Wait, 11. September, Thaddeus Tibbals, 5. December, Loren Stebbins, —, Josiah Wait, 11.

The Holland Land Company's books in the land office contain no records of later sales in this town. The unsold lands, of considerable extent, passed, in 1836, to the new proprietors, W. H. Seward and others.

SUPERVISORS.

Otis Skinner, 1833; B. H. Kip, 1834; Otis Skinner, 1835; Loren Peck, 1836-7; Otis Skinner, 1838; Platt S. Osborn, 1839; Lucius Cook, 1840-1-2; George Hart, 1843; Platt S. Osborn, 1844-5; John P. Hall, 1846-7; B. H. Kip, 1848-9; Lester R. Dewey, 1850; Loren Park, 1851; Lewis Sperry, 1852-3; B. J. Coffin, 1854; Loren Park, 1855; William Green, 1856-7; Miles J. Clark, 1858-9; Henry Bliss, 1860-1; Henry W. Sperry, 1862-3-4-5; Sylvanus H. Myrick, 1866; Henry Sheldon, 1867; Henry W. Sperry, 1868; Alfred W. Benson, 1869; John T. Green, 1870-1-2; Virgil A. Fenner, 1873; John T. Green, 1874; Jerome J. Dean, 1875-6; Enoch Sperry, 1877-8; Albert B. Sheldon, 1879-80-1; Chas. H. Corbett, 1882-3; Enoch Sperry, 1884; Benjamin J. Coffin, 1885-6-7-8-9-90-1; Edgar O. Buss, 1892; Morris L. Edmunds, 1893-4-5-6-7; Frank E. Miller, 1898-9; Warren B. Whitney, 1900-1; Albert B. Sheldon, 1902-3-4-5.

THE DARKEY ON THE DEMOCRATIC POLE.

By Charles E. Sheldon.

PRELUDE.

During the era preceding the Civil War, which for four years filled the South with desolation and the homes of the whole country with empty chairs and broken hearts the negro question was growing in importance until it became the great issue of the day. It is now learned (nearly or quite fifty years after the events happened) that Sherman was a station of the "Underground Railroad" by which the slaves were passed from their servitude in the South to freedom in Canada. Among the few Abolitionists in the place at that time were Nehemiah Myrick, father of C. W. Myrick, and Nehemiah Sperry, grandfather of Enoch and Walter Sperry. Both were prominently connected with the Presbyterian Church of Sherman, and the latter was for many years its janitor.

It is now made public for the first time, that run-a-way slaves frequently came through Sherman, where they were cared

for and secreted in the belfry of the church until they could be sent along on their journey towards Canada. As helping slaves to freedom was against the law of the land, those who were interested in the work were compelled to observe great caution and secrecy. But all the actors in this drama have long since passed away, so these facts are given as an interesting item in the early history of the Town of Sherman.

It was in the Fall of 1856, and the Presidential campaign was in full sway — a campaign fraught with the most important questions which had arisen since the foundation of the government. The Democratic Convention had turned down Franklin Pierce, the President and a candidate for a second term, and nominated James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; while the first National Republican Convention had selected as its standard-bearer, the gallant "Pathfinder of the Rockies," John C. Fremont. The question of slavery was the most important one which was at issue in the campaign. Seward's "Irrepressible Conflict" had not yet been delivered, but Uncle Tom's Cabin had stirred the North against the evils of slavery, and the South with a feeling that their constitutional rights were being attacked; while Phillips, Garrison and Lovejoy were hurling anathemas against the institution which the Republican Convention had declared to be one of the "Twin Relics of Barbarism." The Missouri Compromise had just been repealed and Kansas was shaken by the fierce contest between the Slave Holders of Missouri and the Free Soilers of the North and East in their bloody struggle for supremacy.

This in brief was the political situation in the Nation when the incident occurred which has given title to this sketch.

The Republicans of Sherman, under the leadership of B. J. Coffin and other loyal Republicans, had erected a fine Fremont & Dayton pole on the corner of Main and Miller streets, near where A. H. Fraser's house now stands. The Democrats, not to be outdone, had put up one on the opposite vacant corner, now occupied by Skinner & Ottaway's hardware store, a tall hickory pole, bearing a streamer with the names of Buchanan & Breckenridge. The pole was one hundred five feet above ground and was in two pieces, spliced and held together by iron rings made by M. L. Plato, the only Democratic blacksmith of the place. At the top of the pole was a pair of

fine buck horns, in honor of the head of the ticket. These horns were the property of J. G. Coffin, and were loaned for the purpose.

On Sunday morning, during this campaign in which the negro was being discussed with much fervor and some bitterness, the early visitors of Main Street were astonished to see upon the top of the Democratic pole, a large darkey securely resting between the extended branches of the buck horns. He was dressed in a linen coat, wore a white hat and looked as though he might have just arrived by underground railway, though he was now over a hundred feet above the surface. He was apparently looking down into the postoffice, which was located in LaDue & Leet's store, on the site now occupied by H. A. Thayer's drug store. Jay LaDue, now a resident of Lucerne, Minnesota, who was Postmaster at the time, was probably the first Democrat who discovered the intruder, and it is unfortunate that his remarks were not preserved for this article. He rushed across to the pole to pull down the "disgraceful thing," but the halliards had been cut and the darkey refused to come down.

Soon the whole village was out to see the strange sight—the Republicans highly pleased and wondering at the daring that had placed the figure on the slender pole, and the Democrats, amazed and disgusted at the indignity placed upon them and their party by the joke. The news spread rapidly to surrounding towns and people came from every direction to see and to wonder. The writer, then a boy of twelve years, well remembers coming from the farm near Nettle Hill to "Kippville," as the village was then called by some of the older people, to see the "Darkey on the Democratic pole." It was years afterward before the facts were known, but it may be interesting to give at this point a history of the darkey and his ascent to his then elevated position.

The figure was manufactured in the machine shop of Coffin, Putnam & Myrick, formerly used as a carding mill. John Putnam, John Myrick, F. L. Dutton and a Mr. Young did the work. Miles J. Clark and perhaps one or two others knew of the scheme. Mr. Young (his first name cannot now be recalled) was a half brother of Orvis Hart. He was a sailor and spent two or three winters with his brother here. When everything was complete, about twelve o'clock one Saturday night, the darkey and a number of signs were strapped to Young's

back, and with a pair of climbers, made expressly for the occasion by F. L. Dutton, blacksmith, he reached the top of the pole, wired the effigy to the buck horns and descended, nailing the signs to the pole. He was a large man, weighing nearly two hundred pounds, but his experience as a sailor enabled him to accomplish the task without accident. (The climbers with which he made the ascent were on exhibition at the Centennial celebration in Westfield.)

The burning question which now agitated the Democratic mind was how to dispose of the darkey. (Republicans have experienced similar trouble since that time.) To go through the campaign with the disgrace of a Democratic pole with a "nigger" at the masthead was not to be thought of. Efforts were made to shoot off the cords which held the figure in position, but after many trials this was abandoned. Finally, a son of Dennis Heath, (the latter a prominent Democrat who lived down the creek) offered to climb the pole and remove the trouble. It is stated that he received for his dangerous task, ten dollars in cash and a suit of clothes, the latter donated by Postmaster LaDue. Although the tall pole swayed dangerously during his ascent, Heath reached the top, loosened the darkey and descended in safety. Probably the Democrats of Sherman were not nearly so pleased over the election of Mr. Buchanan in November as they were when the odious figure was taken down and a streamer bearing the names of their candidates raised in its place. The next day, the darkey was placed in a wagon with young Heath, the hero of the occasion, and several leading Democrats, headed by a martial band, paraded the streets, stopping in front of the houses of prominent Republicans, showing their delight by shouting for their candidates and taunting their opponents. There is a tradition that the late Thomas Morris, then in business in the place, kept the darkey in his room as a trophy for several months.

It was many years afterwards before the prominent actors in the affair were known. But by the Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln, slavery ceased to exist, and as the bitter feelings engendered by former struggles have passed away, this story is regarded by Democrats and Republicans alike as one of the best political jokes of the past century, and the only regret is that a picture of the famous darkey in his elevated position could not have been secured to accompany this sketch.

WARREN B. WHITNEY.

Warren B. Whitney is one of the prominent men of Sherman, having been identified with business enterprises in that village since 1882, and being recognized as an enterprising and progressive and public-spirited citizen.

At present Mr. Whitney is actively engaged in the creamery business. He built the creamery at Hatch Hollow, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1893, run it two seasons and then sold out. He then built the Whitney creamery at Sherman and still has charge of its operation.

Besides looking after the interests of the Sherman creamery Mr. Whitney is secretary, treasurer and salesman of the Mina cream station; secretary, treasurer and salesman of the Whitney creamery at Hatch Hollow, and also owns a creamery at Open Meadows. Thus it will be seen that his time is pretty well taken up in attending to the details of management of these various enterprises, and he may be fairly classified as one of the leading creamery men of Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Whitney's popularity with his fellow townsmen is attested by the fact that in 1899, without solicitation or desire on his part, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for Supervisor, and much to the gratification of his friends, overcame the normal Republican plurality of the town and was triumphantly elected to this important office, notwithstanding the fact that his opponent was Hon. A. B. Sheldon, one of the leading Republicans of the town.

Mr. Whitney served on the board in the years 1900-01. This was the first and only time he ever consented to allow his name to be used as a candidate for a town office, and as previously stated on this occasion, the office sought the man, and not the man the office.

Mr. Whitney attends the Universalist Church. He also takes an interest in the work of fraternal societies, as may be inferred from the fact that May 20, 1876, at Harford, Pennsylvania, he joined Live Oak Lodge No. 635, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and has retained his membership in the order ever since. He is a past District Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Chautauqua County; a member of Sherman Grange No. 36; Jamestown Lodge of Elks, No. 263. At the present time he is a member of Sherman



WARREN B. WHITNEY

Lodge No. 645, and Floral Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, of Sherman. His wife is a prominent member of the latter fraternity and has served a term as District Deputy President of Chautauqua County.

Mr. Whitney is the son of George S. and Rhoda M. Whitney. He was born at Hartford, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1855. He was educated in the district schools and finished with a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo. He commenced the trade of buttermaker in the employ of M. L. Tiffany at Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania, in 1880, at seventeen dollars per month. In 1892 his wages were seventy-five dollars per month and he was offered seventy-six dollars per month when he ceased working at this trade in 1893.

On February 26, 1884, Mr. Whitney wedded Miss Mary E. Dewey, daughter of Lester R. and Laura E. Dewey, of Sherman.

C. J. LOSEE.

Clement John Losee was born in West Randolph, Cattaraugus County, July 11, 1853. When he was only a few months old his par-

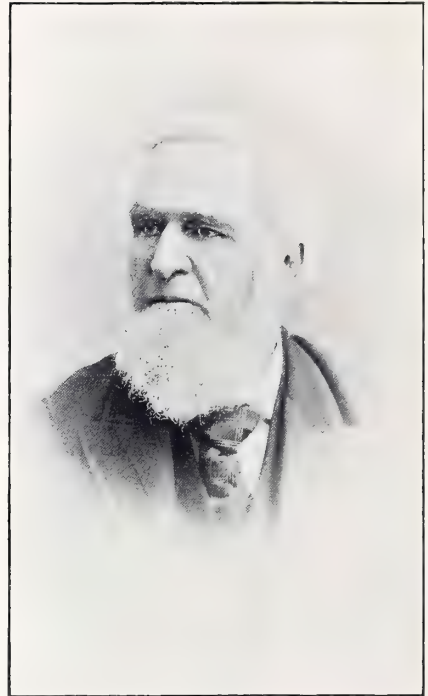


C. J. LOSEE

ents, Arad and Myraette Losee, removed to Sherman, where C. J. Losee resided most of the time until his death, which occurred July 18, 1904. He engaged in the mercan-

tile business in 1889, and conducted successfully a trade in general merchandise up to the time of his death. He married Miss Hattie S. Sperry, daughter of the late Henry W. Sperry and wife, of Sherman, January 23, 1884. A daughter was born to them, who died in infancy.

Mr. Losee was held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens, as an upright man in all his dealings. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and had served in town and county offices to which he had been elected, in a thoroughly creditable manner.



REV. ARAD LOSEE

Rev. Arad Losee was born in Deerfield, New York, June 11, 1821. His parents, John and Lucy Losee, were born in Dutchess County, New York. Arad came to Cherry Creek when about eleven years of age. On November 27, 1845, he married Myraette Abigail Strang. About this time he began studying for the ministry, and soon after began preaching. For more than fifty years the good man exhorted his fellow beings in the way of righteousness, and about twenty years of his labors were with the Free Baptist Church of Sherman. He was also instrumental in building nearly all of the First Baptist Churches in Chautauqua County. Having spent the greater part of his life in Sherman, he passed away March 21, 1897.



JOSHUA L. THAYER

His remains repose in the village cemetery, by the side of those of his wife, who was his true and loving helpmeet and co-laborer in good works, whose death preceded his by about seven years. Mrs. Losee's parents Clement and Abigail Strang, were among the first settlers in Hanover, where they settled in the spring of 1814.

The children born to Arad and Myraette Losee, were: Emory Albert, Nettie Abigail and Clement John, all of whom, (with the exception of the last named, who is dead), are now living in this county.

JOSHUA L. THAYER.

Joshua L. Thayer of Sherman, who holds a position of much prominence in the business and social life of the community, is a native of Mina, where he was born February 9, 1851. His father, Ichabod Thayer, first came to Mina in 1825, and married and settled there on lot ten, in 1835. He lived there many years and afterward removed to Westfield. He had three sons, Frank, Amos and Joshua. Joshua LaDue, grandfather of J. L. Thayer, settled in Sherman in 1825. Mr. Thayer's education was obtained in district school at Mina and in Westfield Academy. He worked as a clerk in dry goods

stores in New York City and Dunkirk for about three years, until November, 1869, when he was engaged as clerk in B. Fenner's drug store in Sherman. In 1871 he bought the business, which he conducted until January, 1901, since when he has given his time to his duties as President of the State Bank of Sherman. Mr. Thayer was one of the organizers and a first director of this bank, as fine a financial institution as can be found in any village.

Mr. Thayer married Julia Horton, daughter of S. C. Horton, a leading citizen, at Mina, November 6, 1873. They have two children: Amos H. Thayer, born May 9, 1877, and Susa Thayer, born April 19, 1880. Mr. Thayer has been honored by his fellow citizens with the most important positions in their gift. He was one of the first trustees of the Village of Sherman upon its incorporation, and is now President of the village. He was Secretary of the Board of Education of the Sherman High School seventeen years, and is now President of the Board.

In his religious association he is a member of the First Universalist Church, Sherman. He is a member of Olive Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Sherman; Westfield Chapter, Mayville; Dunkirk Commandery, Knights Templar, Dunkirk; Ismailia



LEROY M. SMITH

Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine, Buffalo, and Acacia Chapter, Order of the Easter Star. In October, 1904, he was elected Most Worshipful Grand Patron of the Order East Star of the State of New York, the highest gift that can be given a Mason in that Order.

LEROY M. SMITH.

Leroy M. Smith of Sherman, was born in Arkwright, June 11, 1856. His parents were Almyron and Abial E. (Chase) Smith. The former settled in Arkwright, coming from Wayne County with his father when he was fifteen years old. His mother was born in Arkwright, and is a daughter of Stephen Chase. He was educated in the public schools and Forestville Academy, and started in the furniture business in Cassadaga in 1881, and from that into general merchandising. He also has given a good deal of attention to building. He built the opera house and two other business blocks at Cassadaga, as well as several dwelling houses. He built stores at Lily Dale, and has been a successful business man in the occupations named and in other ways.

Mr. Smith was appointed Postmaster at Cassadaga April 28, 1891, under President Harrison's administration, and reappointed



MRS. LEROY M. SMITH

February 17, 1898, under McKinley's administration. He held the office until he resigned June 11, 1904, when he went to Sherman, where he is engaged in the grocery business. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredonia, the Chapter and Commandery at Dunkirk, and has been identified with other fraternal organizations at different times. He married Alice L. Bennett at Arkwright, August 7, 1879. Of the eight children born to them, five are alive: Leigh E. Smith, L. Bennett Smith, Inza B. Smith, Irma L. Smith and Mason A. Smith.

Alice L. (Bennett) Smith was born in Franklin County, Kansas, May 29, 1859. When a small child she removed to Villenova, this county, where her grandfather was an early settler. Her parents were David S. Bennett and Martha A. (Smith) Bennett. Mr. Bennett represented Villenova several years on the Board of Supervisors. Mrs. Smith is a person of lofty character and considerable attainments. She taught school several terms. She has also taught music, her natural gifts having been aided by a course of musical instruction at Fort Wayne, Indiana. She has been of much assistance to her husband in the conduct of his business, and was Assistant Postmaster when he was Postmaster at Cassadaga. She is a member of the Baptist Church.



JAMES FENNER

JAMES FENNER.

Born in Madison County, New York, July 2, 1814; died at Sherman, November 16, 1886. His parents were from Rhode Island, whence they went to Madison County in 1800, presumably settling in a township of that county which now bears the name "Fenner." In 1819 they removed, with their family to South Stockton in this county where they engaged in farming. At that time the products of the farm were mostly bartered for the meagre necessities which they were obliged to have, the only available means of obtaining money being the burning of hard-wood timber, leaching the ashes and evaporating the lye to produce the crude potash which was known as "black salts." It was, therefore, in helping to till the soil and make this product that James Fenner, working with his father and brothers, passed his boyhood days in Chautauqua County; during the winter months acquiring such knowledge as might be obtained at the district school or by home study evenings around the log fireplace or by the light of the tallow candles which were then the only means of illumination. As he advanced in years he decided to engage in the practice of medicine and to that end obtained a few medical books, reading when he could get the time and teaching district school during the winter months. After a time he went to Jamestown where, in the office of Dr. Salisbury, he continued his studies, preparatory to a course at a medical school. After remaining in Dr. Salisbury's office for the required period he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to the American Medical College of that city. Completing his course in that college, he returned home, and in 1843 married Harriet Barrows of Stockton, very soon afterwards settling in Sherman to engage in the practice of his profession. At that time Sherman was but a hamlet, consisting of a few houses and a country store, the chief practice of a physician being in the surrounding sparsely settled country where he must drive for many miles, at some season of the year over nearly impassable roads, to visit patients who, like himself, were struggling for a meagre existence, and could only pay in the products of the soil. In this rural section he passed through all the common experience and vicissitudes of the life of a country physician and was identified with the progress of the village during forty-three years—almost from its beginning to the time of his death. In his profession he

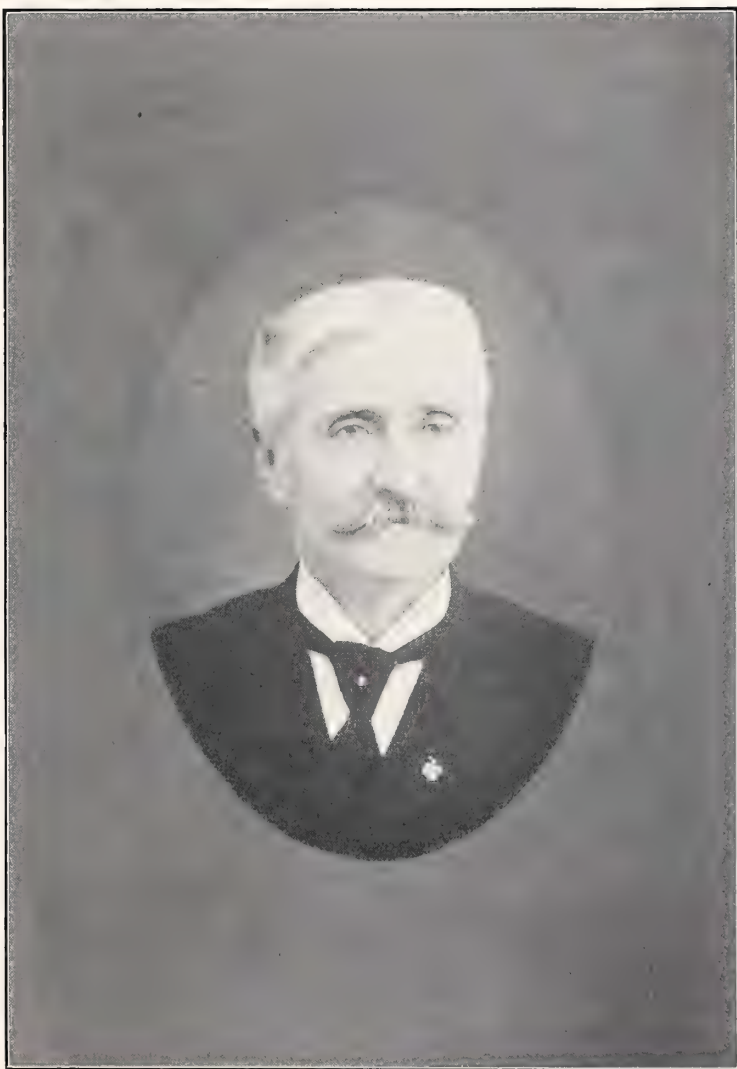
enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him and earned the enviable reputation of being a very successful physician and surgeon. He was foremost in all enterprises for the advancement and betterment of the community in which he lived and was liberal and generous beyond his means for the promotion of the welfare or the relief of those who appealed to him. He was decided in his opinions, but always ready to consider the arguments or claims of those who differed from him; he was fair and honorable in all his business dealings and frequently failed to collect his just due because he would not oppress those whose physical misfortunes had made them his creditors. In his professional capacity he came into association and sympathy with a large circle of friends, but was too busy with his work to take any great part in social amenities. In all of his relations he was cheerful, earnest, faithful and conscientious and at his death the entire community deeply felt and sincerely mourned his loss.

HON. CHARLES H. CORBETT.

Hon. Charles H. Corbett, one of the foremost business men of the enterprising village of Sherman, as well as one of the most popular citizens of that part of the county, was born at Mina, October 5, 1845. He was brought up on a farm. His parents were Newell and Persis (Newell) Corbett.

The Corbett and Newell families came from Southern New England and settled in Mina and Sherman respectively, about 1825. Robert Corbett, paternal grandfather of Charles H., was a Chautauqua pioneer, from Massachusetts, who built and operated for some time the flouring mills at Findleys Lake. Jesse Newell, maternal grandfather of Charles H. Corbett, was one of the earliest farmers in the neighborhood of Presbyterian Hill, Sherman.

The subject of this sketch attended the district schools and Westfield Academy, and afterwards took the full commercial course of Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, from which he was graduated. Of an active and ambitious nature, he proceeded to make use of his scholastic business training, and in 1866 engaged as a clerk with J. T. Green. This relation was severed in 1871, when he bought the interest of J. M. Coveney, in the mercantile firm of Coveney & Hart, Sherman. The firm then became Hart & Corbett. While he has



HON. CHARLES H. CORBETT

conducted a dry goods and general merchandise business on Main Street for more than a third of a century, Mr. Corbett has given much attention to public affairs in Sherman. He was Town Clerk for three years, in 1874-6. He has served as treasurer of the School board, chief of the fire department, and in 1882-3 was Supervisor of Sherman. He is a Democrat in politics and in the fall of 1883 was elected Member of Assembly of the First Assembly District, which is strongly Republican, by a majority of nine hundred eighty-six. In the Assembly he was made Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Institutions. He has served for years as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and has also been its Treasurer. He has also been a member of the Democratic State Committee, and his counsel and services are at all times valued by Democrats. He was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Sherman, widely known as a model financial institution, and served as its Vice President every year but one.

Thus in widely varied spheres of activity has Mr. Corbett exhibited the qualities of mind and heart that command respect and success—as a business man, a financier, a politician. He is one of the most companionable of men, and is a distinguished member of many of the foremost fraternal orders. In 1891 he was Grand Master of the Ancient Order United Workmen of the State of New York, and was for years a member and part of the time chairman of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a member of the following named organizations: Olive Lodge No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons; Westfield Chapter No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Council No. 25, Royal and Select Masons; Dunkirk Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar; Ismailia Temple, Nobles Mystic Shrine, and others.

Mr. Corbett married Narcissa Dutton of Sherman, May 13, 1869. Their children are Harry C., who died April 6, 1898, and Frank D. Corbett.

FRANK D. CORBETT.

Frank D. Corbett, son of Hon. Charles H. and Narcissa (Dutton) Corbett, was born November 23, 1879. His paternal grandparents were early settlers in the Towns of Mina and Sherman. Mr. Corbett received a common school education and at an early age began clerking in his father's store

which vocation he has followed to the present time. On July 17, 1902, he married Fanny Ripley, daughter of Edwin and Addie (Coveny) Ripley of Sherman. They have one daughter, Catharine D., born May 24, 1903. Mr. Corbett is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons,



FRANK D. CORBETT

of Sherman; Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar; Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, Benevolent Order of Elks; Sherman Lodge, No. 45, Ancient Order United Workmen, and Sherman Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star.

FREEMAN L. MORRIS.

Freeman L. Morris, son of Phineas Jackson and Eugenia F. (Freeman) Morris, was born June 16, 1870, at Sherman, New York. The Morrises were natives of New England and settled in the Town of Chautauqua, in 1829. (For history of this family see sketch of Hon. Lorenzo Morris, page 896, this volume). Leonard B. Freeman, maternal grandparent, was an early settler in the Town of Clymer. Freeman L. Morris attended the Clymer union school until the spring of 1885, when he entered the State Normal School at Fredonia, graduating from

that institution in June, 1889. He then obtained a state scholarship in Cornell University, which college he entered in 1889, finishing with the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In June, 1897, he completed the law course at Cornell University College of Law, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and was ad-



FREEMAN L. MORRIS

mitted to the Bar a few weeks later. He did not commence active practice for himself until he returned to Sherman in 1899, where he now enjoys a good business.

Mr. Morris married Miss Lotta A. Pease of Point Chautauqua, October 30, 1902. They have one son, Donald Pease Morris, born July 7, 1903.

HERBERT H. CORBETT.

Prominent among the young business men of Sherman, and also wellknown through his connection with fraternal associations, is Herbert H. Corbett, son of W. J. Corbett, who was born in that town in 1877, and has always lived there. Mr. Corbett graduated from Sherman High School, class of '96. He graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in 1898. Since 1900 he has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Sherman Telephone Company.

Mr. Corbett is a member of Olive Lodge No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, Sher-

man; Westfield Chapter No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery No. 61, Knights Templar, and Ismailia Temple, An-



HERBERT H. CORBETT

cient Arabic Order, Nobles Mystic Shrine, Buffalo. He is the present Master of Sherman Lodge.

MILES L. DORMAN.

Miles L. Dorman, a prominent newspaperman and printer of Chautauqua County, was born February 21, 1860, at Sherman, and is a son of Luzern and Mary A. (Willard) Dorman, and grandson of Dearing Dorman and Isaac Willard, early settlers in Sherman. Mr. Dorman attended the Sherman union school up to the time he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced the printer's trade in the office of the Mayville Sentinel, continuing with E. W. Hoag, founder of the Chautauqua News, in 1876. In August, 1879, he published the Findley Lake Record for fourteen weeks, printed in The News office. Going to Sinclairville in December, 1879, he established The Spectator, changing the name to the Chautauqua Commercial in 1882, continuing the same until selling the paper to McLean & Edson in May, 1883, when he went to Medina, Ohio, and worked on A. I. Root's Gleanings in Bee Culture, until his marriage in 1884, when he returned to Chautauqua County and worked for a time on the Jamestown Journal. Returning to Sherman he

published the Chautauqua Rural Press for a year in 1886-87. On his return to Medina, Ohio, in September, 1888, he bought the office of the Medina Democrat from the Sheriff and thereupon established the Medina Sentinel, building the paper up to an average weekly circulation of 2,250 copies. This was in the late President McKinley's old Congressional district. After the death of Mrs. Dorman in 1891 he sold The Sentinel and returned to Sherman and was associate editor of The Advance until that paper was burned out on January 1, 1895. Immediately after the fire, he started a job



MILES L. DORMAN

printing office which is still continued under the firm name of the Dorman Printing Company.

Mr. Dorman was elected clerk of the Town of Charlotte on his twenty-first birthday, in 1881, and re-elected the following year on the Republican ticket. He was a candidate of the Prohibition Party for County Clerk in 1882, since which time he has been largely independent in politics. He has been twice married, first, to Miss Hattie Foote of Medina, Ohio, March 12, 1884; she died at the same place, January 6, 1891. Second, to Miss Lena Buder of Kalamazoo, Michigan, September 20, 1893.

Mr. Dorman is a member of the Sherman Baptist Church and deacon and trustee since 1904. A member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons, and Acacia Chapter, No. 96, Order of the Eastern Star. He is a vigorous and talented writer, a good printer, and thorough in the experiences of practical every day life as gained in a newspaper office.

JOHN T. GREEN.

John T. Green, who has been a leading citizen and merchant of Sherman for many years, was born January 31, 1829, in Lincolnshire, a pastoral county on the east coast of England, and is a son of William and Martha (Tomlinson) Green, both natives of the same place. His parents came to America in 1830, locating near Utica, for a short time, thence coming to Chautauqua Town, and finally settled in Sherman, where the father spent the remainder of his life. He was a carpenter by trade, was Supervisor of the Town of Sherman from 1856 to 1857, and in 1858, married Martha Tomlinson, by whom he had five children. He died March 25, 1862, at the age of fifty-nine years.

John T. Green was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. After leaving school he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for a short time, when he bought out the firm of Adams & Harrington, and engaged in the mercantile business, associating with him W. F. Green, the firm name being J. T. & W. F. Green, which was dissolved in 1886, John T. carrying on the business alone until 1892. He also owns two hundred acres of good land near Sherman, was Supervisor of that town from 1870 to 1872, and was again elected in 1874. In politics he is a Republican, and when the Village of Sherman was formed, he was elected the first President, in October, 1890, and at the spring election in 1891, he was re-elected. This is a distinction of which any man might feel proud.

John T. Green was married January 7, 1851, to Livia P. Hall, a daughter of Ahira Hall, a pioneer farmer of the Town of Portland, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Green have been blest with three children: William A., is now in Australia, having been sent there by a manufacturing syndicate to represent them; Frederick R., who is the present cashier of the Fredonia National Bank, and Florence, who married Leon E. Bly, now resides in Charlestown, Virginia.



JOHN T. GREEN

STOCKTON.

The Town of Stockton was formed from Chautauqua February 9, 1821, and was named in honor of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1850 the township was enlarged by the annexation of a tier and a half of lots, twelve in number, from the northern part of Ellery. Stockton includes also one tier of lots taken from township four, range thirteen, on its west side, and contains an area of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred sixty acres. Its surface is a rolling upland. The soil is a loam, clay in the upland and sandy in the valleys. The principal part of Cassadaga Lake lies in the northeast corner of Stockton. Bear Lake is partly in Stockton, also, about three miles west of Cassadaga Lake, and both extend north into the Town of Pomfret. Their outlets are Cassadaga and Bear Creek, respectively, which flow southerly and come together in the southeastern part of the town. Their united waters continuing in a southeasterly course across the northeast corner of Ellery, form, just within the west line of Gerry, a junction with Mill Creek. Cassadaga Creek, thus augmented, pursues a crooked course through parts of Gerry, Ellicott and Poland, and gives its waters to the Conewango Creek in the south of Poland. Thence the stream is known as the Conewango River, which flows southward into Pennsylvania and empties into the Alleghany River.

The first town meeting in Stockton was held April 3, 1821. It was opened at Abel Thompson's and adjourned to the schoolhouse near D. Nelson's. The

following officers were elected: Supervisor, Calvin Warren; Town Clerk, John Curtis; Assessors, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., Hiram Lazell, John Tyler; Overseers of the Poor, John Newbie, Joseph Sackett; Commissioners of Highways, David Sackett, Salmon Tyler, Levi G. Miller; Collector, Hiram Lazell; Constables, Hiram Lazell, Newell Putnam; Commissioners of Schools, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., Calvin Tyler, Lewis C. Todd.

Jonathan Bugbee, a young man, left his home in Madison County in 1809, and alone and on foot made a tour of inspection to the wilderness of central Chautauqua. Amos Adkins, a friendly member of a surveying party, gave him guidance and advice and young Bugbee finally selected a claim at what is now known as Centralia, in the southern part of Stockton. He hurriedly started a clearing and gathered material for a log house and then returned to Batavia, on his way home, where he received a writing which would entitle him to a deed of two hundred five acres of land at two dollars and a half an acre, provided the price should be paid within a specified time. Bugbee returned in the winter of 1811, accompanied by his parents and two brothers, Wyman and Simeon. The household goods and the old lady were conveyed on two sleds, drawn by two yoke of oxen, while the men came most of the way on foot. There had been a considerable thaw which melted the snow to such an extent that Cassadaga Creek, opposite the house of Mr. Barrows, three miles west of Sinclairville, where the Bugbees stopped, was much swollen. The teams

swam the creek, and the goods were brought over next day. Barrows came to the aid of the Bugbees with a canoe, and it was desired to bring to the other shore a potash kettle, which was found to be too heavy for the canoe. Wyman Bugbee decided that the kettle would float, and volunteered to paddle it across the creek. The kettle refused to be navigated, and sank to the bottom. After the flood had abated the kettle was raised and did duty for years in the making of black salts. The Bugbees cut a road through the woods for three miles to the place where Jonathan had begun a clearing. About 1821 Jonathan began business as a hotel keeper.

the Peace by the Governor, conducted himself with great dignity, attired in an official dark mantle and treble capes. In 1814 Bela Todd started a log tavern, Dr. E. P. Steadman administered to the sick and Lewis Bump opened a small store, receiving supplies by the way of Tinkertown (now Dewittville). The first white couple married in Stockton were John West and Martin Barnhart, December 31, 1812, at the house of Samuel Waterbury. Mr. West opened a log tavern and finally a frame hotel, which he conducted about twenty-five years.

The State Gazetteer says that the first settlement was made in 1810, in the



JOHN WEST



MRS. JOHN WEST

STOCKTON'S FIRST BRIDE AND GROOM.

Previous to the return of the Bugbees, and in 1810, other pioneers had arrived and clearings were started by John West, Bela Todd and Joseph Green of Herkimer County, half a mile west of Bugbees, while two miles west David Waterbury, Shadrach Scofield and Henry Walker from Saratoga County, had formed a settlement. Several others came a little later and in 1814 a log schoolhouse was built. Dexter Barnes built a blacksmith shop in the locality and supplied the settlers with axes and other tools. Henry Walker, who was appointed Justice of

south part of the town. The names, however, of as many as ten early purchasers were entered in 1809, the first that of John Silsby on lot forty-eight, and it is presumed that some of these settled on their lands the same year. Henry Walker's name appears as that of a purchaser in lot forty-nine, in township four, range twelve, May, 1811, and that of Scofield as a purchaser in lots fifty and fifty-eight, October, 1811. Waterbury appears only as purchaser of lot one, township four, range thirteen, now a part of Stockton, but his name was entered on the land com-

pany's plat of township four, range twelve, as owner of the west part, and Shadrach Scofield of the east half of lot fifty-seven, though neither appears on the sales book as purchaser of any part of that lot, which is the southeast corner lot of that township.

In Mr. Crissey's historical sketch of Stockton, he says that Ebenezer Tyler and Solomon (Salmon) Tyler from Greene County, John West, Joseph Green and Bela Todd, from Herkimer County settled on the town line (south line of township four, range twelve), about March 1, 1810. Their contracts are dated in May of that year. West appears as purchaser on the sales book in the Town of Chautauqua, lot twenty-nine, in November, 1810. The contract of the Tylers, however, bears date April, 1811. In October, 1810, Samuel Woodbury, Shadrach Scofield and Henry Walker, all from Saratoga County, settled in the western part of the town.

The sketch says further that Dexter Barnes and John Aker came in from Herkimer County in 1811. In June of that year Barnes, who was a blacksmith, built the first blacksmith shop in town, on the south side of the road, a short distance east of the residence of Henry Alden. In March, 1814, John Ecker (or Aker) bought a part of lot forty-one, though this is probably the person who came in 1811. He was the first fiddler in town and his services were appreciated, as many of the settlers were fond of dancing, though there were no dance halls, and the log cabins of the settlers, which generally had but one room each, were not of sufficient dimensions to accommodate many dancers. By summarily removing the furniture from its usual position space was provided for single jigs and French fours. In 1811 Comfort and Elisha Morgan located about a mile north of Shadrach Scofield, on lot fifty-eight, one of two which Mr. Scofield

had previously bought, and adjoining that on which he resided. In 1812 the war with Great Britain began, and after a time several of the settlers were called upon to bear arms for their country. From the Stockton region went Shadrach Scofield, Dexter Barnes, Bela Todd, Comfort Morgan, Elisha Morgan, Nathan Bugbee and Wyman Bugbee. These men were not gone long, (in 1813) until they all returned, but they had no tales of conquests nor of their exploits as heroes. They had been up to Buffalo, which was burned by the red coats and Indians. Comfort Morgan brought back with him a bullet in his knee and Wyman Bugbee a bullet hole in his hat. Great fears were entertained of a visitation by a hostile band of Indians, but it was not long before the enemy was routed in the struggle for the possession of Fort Erie, and, as there was no more trouble with the British and Indians, the pioneers resumed the pursuits of peace.

The first settlement in Bear Creek Valley was by Benjamin Miller, who came from Oneida County in 1811, with an ox team and hired help, and built a shanty of poles and hemlock boughs three-fourths of a mile north of Delanti. After a stay of about two years, Mr. Miller went back to Oneida County, where he remained until danger of molestation by those making war on the country was over, when he returned to his farm, where he resided till his death, in 1857. The fear of invasion of their property and possible slaughter of themselves during the period of trouble with Great Britain caused many settlers to pursue a course similar to that of Mr. Miller. His children were William O. and Linus W., farmers, and Laura, who married Origen Crissey; Elvira, who became Mrs. John L. Kazer, and Irene, who married Royal L. Carter.

Abel Thompson came from Sangerfield, New York, in June, 1812, and bought one hundred acres of land from lot twenty-nine and one hundred seventy-eight acres from lot thirty-seven; including the farm owned many years later by Truman Todd, and extending west beyond the creek and north to and including a small part of the Village of Delanti, where he was the first settler. His house was a square log pen and the floor was of split logs. There was no chimney, but there was a hole in one end of the roof which served the double purpose of a place for the escape of smoke and a window. His fires were built on the ground at the end of the house, where the logs forming a part of the structure were protected from being consumed by large back logs. In the spring of 1813, while the snow was yet deep and covered with a crust, he brought his family with an ox team. The work of moving was laborious and slow, because the oxen broke through the crust continually. Thompson unloaded his goods at Mr. Miller's on the snow. It required two days to cut and break a road through the thick underbrush to Mr. Thompson's house, a distance of three quarters of a mile. Mr. Thompson died in 1831. He had several sons, including Horace and Newell C. The little settlement where Thompson lived was early known as Bear Creek Corners. Among those who soon followed were Eaton Ford, Samuel Crissey, Gould Crissey, Christopher Smith, John Mitchell, Levi C. Miller, Truman Todd, Hiram Lazell, shoemaker, Carlton Jones, physician, and Mr. Hines, a carpenter. James Haywood opened a store in 1817, and in the same year a Baptist Church was organized by Revs. Joy Handy and Asa Turner. Early in 1812 Othello Church settled at the outlet of Cassadaga Lake, followed soon after by Ichabod Fisher, Elmer Wood, Nehemiah Woodcock,

Nathaniel Smith, Abner Putnam, Philip Phillips and others, all from the eastern counties of New York, except one or



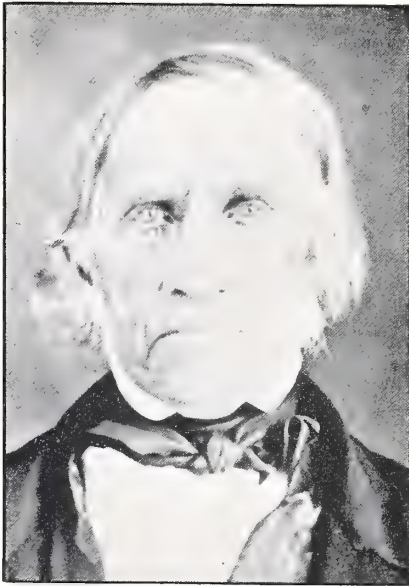
PHILIP PHILLIPS
CELEBRATED SINGER.

two families from New England. A few of them settled west of Cassadaga Creek.

Hiram Lazell, a shoemaker, and Elijah Nelson were prominent in the early settling and building up of Delanti. They came in 1815, from Massachusetts, liked the prospect and went back to Massachusetts, for the purpose, it would appear, of getting married, for they returned in November, 1817, and not alone. That Hiram Lazell was a force in the community, is attested by the fact that at the first town meeting, in 1821, he was made an Assessor, Collector and Constable; so he could assess taxes, go out in another official capacity to collect the tax he had imposed, and finally enforce the collection as Constable in the event of his finding a balky or refractory citizen.

Samuel Shepard, Aaron Lyon and Ira Jennings came from Massachusetts in 1819. Mr. Shepard was the first Justice in the town. Mr. Lyon was an

early settler on the west side of Cassadaga Lake, on lot forty-eight, near the town line, where Franklin, his son, afterwards resided, though he appears as an original purchaser in lot twelve, in June, 1817. Mary Lyon, founder of the Holyoke Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, was his sister. He had two sons and eight daughters. Five of the girls married ministers, and Lucy and Freelove were the first and second wives of Rev. Mr. Lord, a missionary to Ningpo, China, and missionaries themselves. Mr. Lyon was for a long



SAMUEL SHEPARD
An Early Settler

time a Justice in Stockton and Supervisor for several terms.

In 1816 Ichabod Fisher kept tavern in Cassadaga, Henry Walker was a storekeeper, Grove Page attended to the physical ailments of the people and Ammi Richard mended their shoes. James Beebe was the first Postmaster. The first religious society was the Baptist Church, organized December 1, 1833.

Resolved W. Fenner, a native of Rhode Island, came to Chautauqua

County from Madison County, New York, in November, 1819, and bought land from Abel Brunson, a part of lot fifteen, township three, range twelve. He was a farmer and also worked at his trade, that of a cooper. Washington Winsor, a Baptist minister who preached at Stockton and Carroll, and afterwards at Cassadaga, where he died in 1840, was a native of Rhode Island, who came from Otsego County, New York, and settled near Delanti in 1827.

Amos Brunson, who was born in Connecticut, was a man of almost phenomenal energy and was said to have been one of a hundred of the first settlers who were able to pay for their lands according to contract. In 1824 he built a frame house and opened a tavern. In 1838 he built a sawmill, which enterprise failed, from lack of water. Mr. Brunson married Sallie Love in 1809. They had twelve children.

John West, a native of New Hampshire, came to Chautauqua County in 1810, and with Dexter Barnes helped clear the site of the county poor house. These two young men, and Peter Barnhart took a contract from William Peacock, agent of the Holland Land Company, to cut a road from the fourteen mile stake, east of the land office, to the Cattaraugus line, and then seven and one-fourth miles beyond to the old Indian road leading from Cattaraugus to the Allegany River.

Stephen Messenger, a blacksmith, was an early settler, in whose family an extraordinary number of deaths occurred in a few years. Abel Beebe moved from Buffalo to Stockton in 1809, cutting his way through the woods from Laona. Beebe, Joel Fisher and Othello Church were the only persons who spent the winter of 1809-10 in the neighborhood.

The first birth in Stockton is said to have been that of William Walker, August 25, 1811. The first school was

taught by Abigail Durfee, in the south part of the town, in the summer of 1815. Ichabod Fisher kept the first tavern at Cassadaga in 1811. Elijah Nelson kept the first one at Stockton. Mr. Crissey, in his historical sketch of Stockton, says: "Lazell had built a log shoeshop, where now stands the residence of John E. Tew. In the upper part of this shoe shop, James Haywood kept the first store." Later merchants were McClure & Holbrook, Aaron Waddington and John Z. Saxton. Early physicians were Carleton Jones (1818), who afterwards went to Westfield, E. P. Stedman, Waterman Ellsworth, George S. Harrison, Humphrey Sherman and Justin Thompson, who was a surgeon in the Civil War and escaped from a prison pen by digging under the wall.

Origen Crissey was the first wagon maker. Levi Holmes many years later built a wagon and carriage shop at which an extensive business was done. Hiram Shaw, a cabinet maker, established a shop about 1830. Seth Duncan succeeded him, and carried on a business for some thirty years.

An early industry was lumbering, and quite a number of mills were built on the Cassadaga. A gristmill and a sawmill were built about 1817 or 1818, where now the Village of Stockton is,

by John Hines, Hiram Lazell and Elijah Nelson. Obed Taylor, Samuel Shepard and David Sacket subsequently became interested in it; Sacket later built a gristmill, which was sold to Joseph S. Sacket, Truman Todd and Milton Smith. David Sacket and Aaron Lyon built a gristmill and a sawmill about 1821 at Cassadaga Lake, where the necessary water power was provided for by the construction of a dam. Bela Todd built a sawmill on the creek, five miles from the lake, about 1829, which he sold to Charles D. Cooper, who also built a carding and cloth dressing establishment. Benjamin Miller built a sawmill about 1826 three-fourths of a mile above the village. Dascom and Newton Taylor built a steam sawmill about 1868, which they sold to Harrison Price and Oren Miles. Later planning and shingle mills were attached. A steam sawmill was begun three or four miles from Stockton, in 1850 and completed by Philip Lazell. It was burned in 1854. On the Bugbee brook near the site of this mill, a sawmill was built in 1830 and burned in 1835.

R. W. Fenner and his son Christopher built a sawmill on Cassadaga Creek in 1824. R. W. Fenner and Forbes Johnson built the first gristmill in that part of the town, in 1827. About



CASSADAGA LAKE.

1835 these mills were bought by Henry Love. After his death they became the property of Forbes Johnson and John A. Fenner. In 1839 the sawmill was torn down, and a new one built about forty rods east of the first. About 1856 E. J. Spencer, Osmand Johnson and John A. Fenner became owners of the gristmill and put in machinery for planing and matching boards. In 1868 a gristmill with modern improvements was built in the place of the old one by Osmand Johnson and E. J. Spencer. In 1869 Spencer sold his interest. Forbes Johnson and his sons Owen and Edwin, who owned the mill in 1869, exchanged it with James Austin for a dairy farm in Ellery. This mill is said to have turned out seven hundred fifty thousand feet of lumber in a year, besides large quantities of pine and hemlock shingles, lath, etc.

In 1811 the Holland Land Company began the opening of a primitive highway from Mayville eastward to the Genesee River, and its course lay through the Town of Stockton. The road was soon traveled quite extensively and half a dozen different landlords opened taverns in the early days, where many travelers were accommodated. Ample frame buildings in some cases

replaced the log cabins which were first opened as hotels. James Dyer, James Colby and Henry K. Gravit were early inn-keepers, besides several who have already been mentioned. Dr. Waterman Ellsworth was the first Postmaster at Delanti, now Stockton, which name Delanti was adopted in January, 1833, at a meeting of citizens held for the selection of a name. Amos Crane presided at this meeting and Milton Smith was Secretary. Loraine Danforth, a teacher of the village, selected the name. Stockton has a railway, with two stations, and is well provided with postal facilities.

Stockton is a leading dairy town of the county, and has many butter and cheese factories. Bear Lake and other waters of Stockton, have had an abundance of fish. The scenery at Cassadaga Lake, etc., is almost inexpressibly beautiful and fascinating. A large and rich deposit of shell marl underlies the bed of the ancient Cassadaga Lake, which includes the lakes and surrounding swamps and marshes. It has been shown to be nearly pure carbonate of lime, almost exactly the same material as that of the English chalk cliffs, from which the famed Portland cement is made. A dark colored lime from this



CASSADAGA VILLAGE.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF VILLAGE OF STOCKTON.

marl was used in the early days for plastering. The Chautauqua Cement Company was organized in 1890, became possessed of a large amount of land and a mill and engaged in the production of cement, adjoining the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg Railroad, near Cassadaga.

Cassadaga Village has good schools, churches and business places, and is a popular summer resort. An extensive industry is the grape basket factory, which turns out millions of baskets. A steam mill where are made sash, doors, veranda posts, etc., a feed mill, a creamery, a saw and planing mill, a cheese box factory and other industries belong to Cassadaga. A sanitarium is also situated there.

The Cassadaga Navigation Company was formed and incorporated in 1827, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars to improve the navigation of the Cassadaga from its source to its junction with the Conewango, and also to improve the navigation of the Conewango to the state line. Walter Smith, an enterprising citizen, conceived the idea of opening the Cassadaga and Conewango to keelboats. A boat twenty-five feet long was constructed, which brought a load of salt up the Conewango and Cassadaga to Cassadaga Lake, went back with a light cargo and again ascended the streams part way, but the water in the Cassadaga lowered decidedly after the channel was cleared and navigation was found impracticable.



MAIN STREET—STOCKTON.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists were early to organize, and a church was formed in 1808 near Chautauqua Lake. This was divided in two in 1817, one of which in April, 1821, became the Baptist Church of Stockton, and in October, 1821, the First Baptist Congregational Society was incorporated and received a grant of fifty acres of land offered by the Holland Land Company to the first two churches. The settlers of Bear Creek Valley organized in 1817 at Delanti the "Third Baptist Church of Chautauqua." Cassadaga Baptist Church was organized May 8, 1834. A Congregational Church was organized in 1815. The Methodists have held meetings since 1825. The church at Oregon was organized in 1839 or 1840. The "Christian" Church was formed at Delanti in 1825. The Universalists and United Brethren have had societies since 1850.

**ORIGINAL PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP
FOUR, RANGE TWELVE.**

1809. November, Hezekiah Vial, 38.
 1810. May, Joseph Green, 49; Bela Todd, 33; Benjamin Miller, 39. June, Lawrence Scofield, 50.
 1811. April, Ebenezer and Salmon Tyler, 33; Silas Gates, 24; Hezekiah Vial, 32; Henry Walker, 49. August, Benjamin Miller 31. October, Shadrach Scofield, 50, 58. November, Zattu Cushing, 32.
 1812. June, Abel Thompson, 29, 37.
 1815. April, Calvin Nelson, 29; Alfred Trow, 29. May, Frederic Sprague, 25; James Haywood, 28, 36; George Porter, Jr., 34; Aaron Jones, 48; Bela Todd, 11. June, Levi C. Miller, 40. August, Jesse Higgins, 37. September, Samuel Crissey, 40; Joseph Sackett, 23. October, Thomas Curtis, 19, 20; Zaheth Higgins, 37.
 1816. May, Hiram Lazell, 21; Calvin Hitchcock, 19; Edward Ellis, 21. July, Aaron Smith, 13; Sawyer Phillips, 15; Stephen Williams, 41. September, Gould Crissey, 45. October, Adam McNitt, 13; Joseph Sackett, 14; David Sackett, 11. December, Elijah Nelson, 45; Philip Phillips, 15.
 1817. April, Jeduthan Smith, 15; Ebenezer Smith, Jr., 6. June, Aaron Lyon, 12; Calvin Smith, 20.
 1818. March, Alva Lazell, 27. May, Lewis C. Todd, 10.
 1819. May, Gilbert Putnam, 33; Aretus Rogers, 43, 44. July, Calvin Warren, 40; Levi C. Miller and Parley Munger, 40.

1821. October, Philip Phillips, 6; Stephen Crane, 44; Jonathan Clark, 22, 23; Hiram Jones, 22; Robert Belding, 22; Nathan Smith, 22, 23. Israel Smith, 22.

1822. May, William A. Glisson, 3. July, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., 5. September, Zephaniah Rogers, 43.

1823. February, Stephen Crane, 35. March, Harvey Gibbs, 54.

1824. March, John Russell, 2. April, Thomas Todd, 62. May, Robert Padden, 62; Bela Todd, 11. June, Daniel Johnson, 61; Franklin Blackmer, 61; Alvin Crissey, 31. September, Stephen Crane, 53; Ely F. Munger, 31. October, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., 14.

1825. May, Elam Todd, 64. September, John Brown, 60.

1826. January, Chauncey Goodrich, 52. October, James Morrill, 51.

1827. February, Thomas Francis, 51; James Francis, 51. June, William Weed, 51. August, Andrew Putnam, 25. Russell Reed, 51. September, Abraham Bennett, 35. October, Thomas Carlisle, 35.

1828. March, Alanson McClary, 43; Nathaniel Getchell, 51; William Sabin, 43. June, Edwin Francis, 59. July, William B. Brooks, 59. August, James Duncan, 55; George Dye, 35. September, David L. Getchell, 35; Jesse Wells, 43.

1829. January, Ephraim Sanford, 43. February, Abel White, 10. March, William Weed, 51; Eliakim Lindsey, 59; Bela Tracy, 1, 2. July, Josiah Richardson, 5. August, John Scovel, 10. September, Abraham Eddy, 26. October, Mason Tower, 10; David L. Hills, 64; Joel Rogers, 64. December, Heman Padden, 60. November, Foster Mitchell, 55.

1830. March, George Cipperly, 4. April, Fordam Pease, 60. May, Titus Johnson, 60; Eleazer Flagg, Jr., 25. October, Henry H. Haner, 2; James Jones, 27; Elisha B. Rositer, 64. November, Waterman Ellsworth and others, 42; Adna Lamson, 3; Andrew Putnam and others, 42; Samuel Palmer, 58; David Hills, 64.

1831. January, Abraham Bennett, 44. May, Nathan Brown, 63; Charles Brown, 55.

TOWNSHIP THREE, RANGE TWELVE.

1809. November, John Fish, 32.

1810. March, Timothy Russell, 64.

1811. April, Ebenezer Tyler, 48; Jonathan Bugbee, Jr., 40.

1817. February, Amos Inman, 40; Philander Brunson, 15. July, Newell Putnam 32.

1822. August, John O. Harris, 10.

1830. September, Justus Jones, 56. November, Samuel Jones, 23. December, Horace Brunson, 23.

TOWNSHIP FOUR, RANGE THIRTEEN.

1811. June, Roswell Ladd, 2. August, Thomas Smith, 4; James Dyer, 1; David Waterbury, 1; Pelig Scofield, 7.

1826. February, Almon and Heman Barber, 5; Samuel S. Jones and Abel J. Parker, 6.

SUPERVISORS.

1821-2. Calvin Warren; 1823-4-5, Henry Walker; 1826, Calvin Warren; 1827, W. Ellsworth; 1828, Aaron Lyon; 1829-30, Hiram Lazell; 1831-2, W. Ellsworth; 1833, John Grant; 1834, John Lyon; 1835, John Grant; 1836-7; Calvin Smith; 1838-9, Chauncey Warren; 1840-1, Delos Beebe; 1842, Philip Lazell; 1843-4, Thomas Rolph; 1845, Chauncey Warren; 1846, Eleazer Flagg, Jr.; 1847, Chauncey Warren; 1846, Eleazer Flagg, Jr.; 1847, Chauncey Warren; 1848-9-50-1-2-3, Milton Smith; 854, George S. Harrison; 1855, Judge L. Bugbee; 1856, Ebenezer Moon; 1857-8, W. P. Burdick; 1859, Judge L. Bugbee; 1860-1, Philip Lazell; 1862-3, Merrill Crissey; 1864-5, Harlow Crissey; 1866-7, Eliphalet Mitchell; 1868-9, Chauncey Warren; 1870-1, Walker Parkhurst; 1872-3, Joseph E. Batchellor; 1874-5-6-7-8-9, Lucian C. Warren; 1880-1, Charles W. Chapman; 1882-3, Jay A. Flagg; 1884, Darius G. Pickett; 1885, P. M. Miller; 1886-7-8-9, Newton Crissey; 1890, Lucian C. Warren; 1891, Charles D. Payne; 1892-3-4-5-6-7, C. Frank Chapman; 1898-9, Michael C. Donovan; 1900-1-2-3, Lucian C. Warren; 1904-05, Michael C. Donovan.

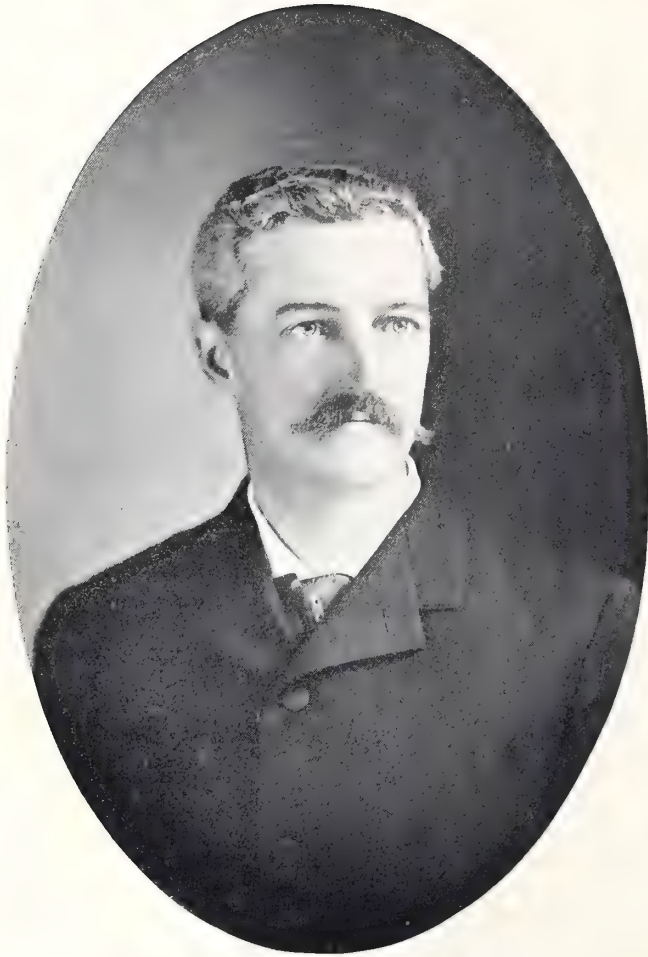
EUGENE CHESTER STRAIGHT.

Eugene Chester Straight, one of the best known creamery proprietors in the county, was born in Laona, July 17, 1860. He is the descendant of men who early settled in Chautauqua County and participated in the development of the natural resources of this westerly portion of the Empire commonwealth. His grandfather, Alanson C. Straight, settled in the Town of Charlotte as early as 1826 and it is recorded that his maternal grandfather, Erastus W. Ramsdell, located a homestead in the Town of Pomfret on November 9, 1829. The subject of

this sketch is the son of Albertus A. Straight. As a matter of course, he commenced his elementary education in the Laona district school in the year 1868, and nine years later he completed his studies in the Fredonia Normal School. It was in 1878 that he commenced to drill oil wells at Duke Center in company with A. J. Tucker. Three years later in co-partnership with George Ball he drilled wells at Rexford, Pennsylvania. This completed his experiments in that direction, he deciding to enter the business in which he has become one of the leaders in Chautauqua County.

Since the date indicated the time of Mr. Straight has been divided between agricultural and attending to his interests in the creamery business. In 1884 he commenced farming in Arkwright. At the present time, he owns and conducts four farms, containing six hundred eight acres. He keeps one hundred ten milch cows on those farms and they are maintained in connection with his large creamery interests in the various parts of the county. It was in 1886 that Mr. Straight entered the creamery business by building the creamery at South Pomfret. Two years later he purchased with S. G. Bartlett, the creamery at Cassadaga and he conducts that business at the present time. During the year 1901, the Cassadaga Creamery used the milk from seven hundred cows. The extent of the business may be gleaned from the fact that during the course of the season mentioned this particular creamery sold eleven thousand gallons of cream to the I. X. L. Ice Cream Company of Warren, Pennsylvania. But Mr. Straight has been in other ventures of this nature, his success being quite uniform. From 1888 to 1892, he was the proprietor of the creamery at South Pomfret in connection with O. C. Gage. During 1897 and for two years thereafter, C. T. Landas and Mr. Straight owned the creamery at Bear Creek. This outline suffices to show that Mr. Straight has been active in the production of the butter, which like the name of the county in which it is manufactured, is known throughout the nation.

In connection with his business enterprises, Mr. Straight has been active in fraternal organizations. Since 1888 he has been a member of Chautauqua Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1892 he was a charter member of Cassadaga Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 646; Cassadaga Tent No. 295, listed him



EUGENE CHESTER STRAIGHT

as a member in 1895. As a matter of vocation he affiliated with the Cassadaga Grange in 1899.

Mr. Straight and Anna Louise Nelson were united in marriage at Cassadaga on March 6, 1882. Since the year 1888 they have resided in Cassadaga. The family includes Ralph C., Emma A., Hattie M., Albert A., Lena P., Fern G. and Florence G. Straight. The happy family occupy a comfortable home in Cassadaga Village.

HENRY W. SEYMOUR.

Henry W. Seymour, a respected pioneer of Chautauqua County resides at Stockton, but was born in the Town of Luzern, Warren County, New York, October 24, 1826, and came, with his parents, to this county in November, 1832. He was the son of Allen Seymour and grandson of Aaron Seymour who were for many years residents of Hartford, Connecticut. His mother's maiden name was Patience Bennett.

Allen Seymour and his family passed the winter of 1832 in the Village of Bear Creek and in April, 1833, settled upon a tract of land on the west side of Bear Creek, one mile from the Village of Delanti. That tract has ever since been known as the "Seymour Farm," in School District No. 2. There the early life of Henry W. Seymour was spent and he is still the owner of the old home farm.

Mr. Seymour received his education in the common school of District No. 2 and studied under such tutors as J. L. Bugbee, Worth Putnam, Eli Merrill and Ansel Burr, all of whom were successively School Commissioners and used to visit the school district at stated intervals for the purpose of holding teachers' examinations. From Commissioner Burr Mr. Seymour received the following license as a teacher:

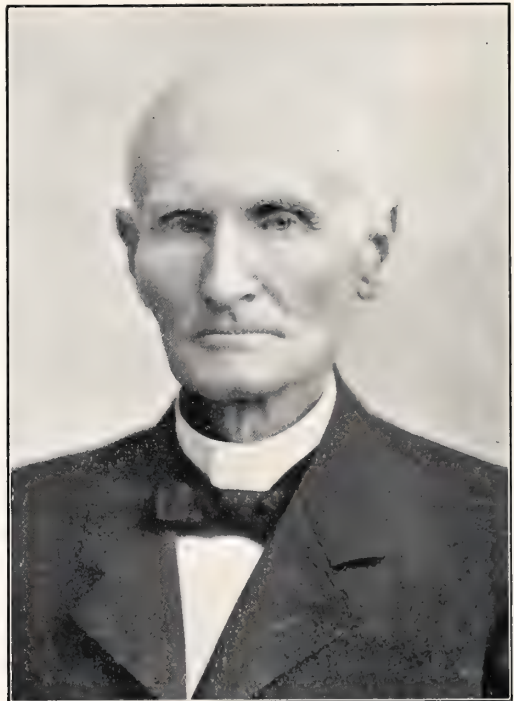
"I hereby certify that I have examined Mr. Henry W. Seymour and do believe that he is well qualified in respect to moral character, learning and ability, to instruct a common school in this town, for one year from the date hereof. Given under my hand at Stockton, this 19th day of November, 1847, A. A. Burr, Town Superintendent of Common Schools for the Town of Stockton."

On the 31st day of December, 1849, at Glenn Falls, New York, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Almira Ashley Pike, of that city with whom he lived happily until her death on May 15, 1893. To

them were born two children Mary E. Seymour and Edward H. Seymour, neither of whom are now living. On February 14, 1895, Mr. Seymour was wedded to F. Florelle Putnam of Stockton, daughter of Elisha and Fanny Putnam and granddaughter of Abner Putnam.

Later in life Mr. Seymour and his wife F. Florelle Seymour, took up the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" course of study, and graduated in the class of 1901.

Mr. Seymour after leaving school learned the trade of a cooper and for several years was actively engaged in that line of business. For fifteen years he was engaged in



HENRY W. SEYMOUR

organizing and maintaining the insurance order known as the "Empire State Degree of Honor," retiring from that position in June, 1901. He has always been a believer in fraternal organizations and was a charter member of Stockton Lodge No. 33, Ancient Order of United Workmen, still retaining his membership.

Mr. Seymour is a public spirited citizen and inaugurated plans for banking privileges in Stockton. He was also a charter member of the "Greenwood Cemetery Association" at Stockton and was actively engaged in its development. But perhaps his

greatest benevolence was the erecting and presenting to the Town of Stockton a building for the "Mary E. Seymour Memorial Free Library," in 1899. By the liberty of Mr. Seymour the library has at this date over two thousand volumes open to the town.

Mr. Seymour has never sought or held public office, and has been for many years a member of the Prohibition Party. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864 and for U. S. Grant in 1868. In 1872 he cast the only vote in Stockton for Neal Dow and since that time has steadily voted the Prohibition ticket. On March 7, 1841, he united with the Stockton Baptist Church and has been a faithful and consistent member of that religious body. He is at present residing on the farm in Stockton Village, which has been his residence since 1875.

EMPIRE STATE DEGREE OF HONOR.

An important organization having its home in Stockton, and which aims and claims to furnish "life insurance on the most simple and equitable plan," is the Empire State Degree of Honor, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1886. Henry W. Seymour was the prime mover in its organization, and was its Secretary for a number of years. The growth of the order was slow for some time, but as it was made known to the public through Mr. Seymour's untiring personal efforts, it soon became one of the popular insurance organizations of the Empire State, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the beneficiaries of its policy holders. Its rapid growth proves its popularity, having now a membership of more than eleven thousand. Its fundamental principles are such that life insurance is furnished at the lowest possible price consistent with absolute safety. That the plan is right is attested by the approval of the National Fraternal Congress, and the rates need no adjustment at any time.

The design of the association is to meet the wants of a large class of people, both men and women, who desire to carry life insurance, but who are unable to hold certificates in old line companies owing to the high rates, or some scheme inside of and peculiar to nearly all the older organizations, all of which combine to add to the cost of simple life insurance.

The Beneficiary Fund is maintained by assessments upon the insured members ac-

cording to age and amount of insurance carried. The General Fund is maintained by the admission fees and the annual dues assessed upon the members. The Guaranty Fund is maintained by a monthly assessment upon the members according to age at time of joining and amount of insurance carried. The Guaranty Fund is placed to the credit of each individual, and the interest thereon will help to defray increased cost of carrying the member in old age.

All expenses of the association must be paid from the General Fund, so it will readily be seen that it is not a syndicate organized to amass a fortune at the expense of the membership. It has no large entrance or policy fees. Its annual dues are only one dollar. It is an institution in which a laboring man or woman can carry a policy without interfering with home necessities. It has few officers, and they are paid from the General Fund only for services rendered. No expense for subordinate lodges. No fraud for total disabilities. No uneasiness on account of agreement for the young to pay for the old at the expiration of expectancy.

Persons of either sex are insured, from ages sixteen to fifty-four, inclusive. Each member from ages sixteen to fifty-four will pay at each assessment during the first year the rate given at his age, and during each subsequent year will pay the increasing mortuary rate for advanced age, but the Guaranty Fund rate will remain level to age seventy, as at the time of joining, and then ceases.

The Empire State Degree of Honor Journal, devoted to the interests of the order, is published monthly at Stockton, and is now in its eighth year. E. L. McCullough is the editor. The present officers of the Empire State Degree of Honor are: President, E. L. McCullough; Vice President, J. D. Crissey; Secretary, W. H. Wakeman; Treasurer, L. W. Lazell; Medical Examiner, C. A. Rood; Auditor, C. B. Perrin.

PHILO MASON ELMER.

Philo Mason Elmer was born April 14, 1837, at Ashfield, Franklin County, Massachusetts; died November 14, 1903, in Stockton. Mr. Elmer came to Stockton from Greenfield, Massachusetts, June 8, 1865, and December 1 of that year bought a farm half a mile west of the home he occupied since June, 1874, and where he died. He was ed-



OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE EMPIRE STATE DEGREE OF HONOR.
FROM PHOTO—JUNE, 1904.



PHILO MASON ELMER

uated in the district school of Ashfield and Buckland, Massachusetts, it being understood when the lad went away to work at the age of fourteen years, that he should attend school three months each winter. His father warned him that experience had taught him (the father) that eagerness to earn money when a mere boy was a mistake in many instances, as his own natural abilities had not had fair scope through lack of proper education. When fourteen years old Philo learned the wood turning trade, working in factories at Hawley, Buckland and Greenfield, Massachusetts. In the Green River Cutlery Works at the latter place he was promoted in 1862 to general inspector, serving as such for three years. A life-long Republican, he never aspired to public office, but frequently represented his party in conventions; he also served as Inspector of Elections. He united with the First Baptist Church of Stockton in April, 1870, and became an earnest worker in every department of church work, serving most of the time on the official board, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also greatly interested in Sunday school work, served as teacher and Superintendent and frequently in conventions. When a young man he was identified with the Sons of Temperance at Sherburne Falls,



MRS. PHILO MASON ELMER

Massachusetts. In 1873 he became a charter member of Stockton Grange, serving one term as Master, sixteen years as director and twelve years on the executive committee. He was also identified with the county organization (Pomona) and was for years a director of the Chautauqua County Patrons Fire Relief Association, also a member of the executive staff for many years. He was influential in bringing about many of the statutes of the Empire State Degree of Honor, and after its organization, in 1886, served as its President most of the time until he was compelled by failing health to surrender the office in June, 1903. Abb Landis, owner and editor of *The Criterion*, wrote: "His death is a distinct loss to the society organized by him, as well as to all fraternal institutions." Mr. Elmer married Lovinna H. Ames December 24, 1865, at Stockton. They had no children.

Mrs. P. M. Elmer, nee Lovinna H. Ames, of Stockton, was born in that town, on lot fifty-one, near Munger's Corners, on a farm then owned by Jude Lord, now by Brooks Lord, October 16, 1840. Her father, Lewis Ames, was also born in Stockton, on lot twenty-one, on a farm now known as the Bushaber place. Her grandfather, Samuel Ames, came to Stockton from Ashfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1821, and died here

in August, 1873. The date, etc., of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer is mentioned above.

When but fifteen years old Miss Ames began teaching in district school. She had previously attended school in the Warren district, Stockton, and thereafter, until fourteen years old, in the joint district No. 15, Stockton and Chautauqua. She afterwards attended a select school taught by Mrs. Sidney Smith, in Stockton Village. Of an active and energetic nature, she became a charter member of Stockton Grange No. 316, serving as first Treasurer and later as Chaplain, Pomona and Secretary, twice (in 1887 and 1897) a representative to the State Grange at Jamestown and Syracuse, respectively. She is an active member of the Political Equality Club and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, serving as Secretary-Treasurer and many years as President of each organization, and being identified with the executive staff of the county work also. At the early age of eleven years she joined the Baptist Church and labored incessantly in Sunday school work. After 1870 she was primary teacher for twenty-seven years, which position she still holds. For many years and till the present time she has served the Stockton Woman's Baptist Missionary and Aid Society as President. She has also held the position of Treasurer of the Chautauqua County Associational Woman's Missionary Society.

CAPT. ANDREW PUTNAM.

Captain Andrew Putnam was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1769, and being the oldest son was given the name of his father in accordance with the usual custom at that time. He was united in marriage with Azuba, youngest daughter of Samuel Stanhope, December 7, 1791.

About a year previous to his marriage, in company with several other young men, he made a trip into Vermont, to secure a farm from the unsurveyed lands of the government. But the party endured much suffering, and disappointed with the country, they all finally returned to their home in Massachusetts. Towards the close of the year 1795 Mr. Putnam journeyed into the State of New York, and purchased two hundred acres of wild land in the Town of Brookfield, Madison County. After preparing a temporary dwelling on his new pur-

chase he returned to Massachusetts and in the following February accompanied by his wife and two children, Harriet and Newell, the journey with an ox team and sled was made to their new home in Brookfield.

The dangers from hostile Indians were at times very great and for the protection of the inhabitants a military company was organized under the laws of the state and Andrew Putnam was selected as its commander and was commissioned as Captain. During the War of 1812 this company which proved to be thoroughly drilled was of especial service in protecting the settlers, while several of the younger portion and among them Newell, the Captain's oldest son, saw valiant service in defense of the country against the aggressions of the British.

By the close of the year 1811 the family numbered ten children, the forest had been changed to cultivated fields, affording ample means for subsistence and comfort. In February, 1813, Harriet, the only daughter and oldest of the children, was united in marriage to Jonathan Bugbee, and in the January following removed with her husband to the distant wilds of Chautauqua County where he had previously prepared a home.

In the fall of 1816 Captain Putnam with his wife made the long journey to the home of their daughter on a visit. They were so well pleased with the country, that soon after returning east they disposed of their farm and made careful preparations for their journey westward. Early in February, 1817, the adieus were spoken and with a train consisting of one span of horses and sleigh, four yoke of oxen and two sleds, followed by thirteen cows and young cattle, the wilderness journey of over two hundred and fifty miles was undertaken. The snow was deep, the inhabitants few along the route, and the progress was slow and tedious.

An association known as the Holland Land Company had secured all the government lands in the western part of the state and had in 1815 opened an excuse for a road from the Genesee River to the head of Chautauqua Lake, following this trail Captain Putnam and family after eighteen days arrived on February 20, 1817, at the log cabin home of their daughter. After enjoying a short rest he proceeded to the land office at the head of Chautauqua Lake and secured one hundred seventy acres of heavily timbered land in the south part of the present Town of Stockton, for which he paid four



CAPT. ANDREW PUTNAM



GILBERT PUTNAM



DELOSS PUTNAM



FAY W. PUTNAM

dollars and fifteen cents per acre. The cattle subsisted through the remainder of the winter almost entirely on brouse, and in the spring enjoyed the fresh herbage of the woods.

The town was organized in 1821 at which time Capt. Andrew Putnam was the only resident that had secured a deed of the land purchased.

Following the example of his neighbors Captain Putnam constructed a log house for temporary use, but soon commenced the erection of a large two story dwelling, which occupied two years' time in constructing, and that grand old yellow mansion was for more than seventy years a prominent land mark to many people, but was taken down in the winter of 1889, and a more modern structure now occupies its foundations.

Captain Putnam was about six feet one inch in height, with a round well balanced head, which was bald at the top, his eyes were blue and full, nose medium in size, lips thin, chin full and on a line with the forehead, and his body straight as an arrow, weight one hundred ninety pounds. From the organization of the Town of Stockton he was one of its officers. In May, 1828, he had the misfortune to cut one of his knees, and being called from home on public business, soon after, he took a severe cold, his knee became inflamed, and finally resulted in terminating his eventful life on June 14, 1828. He was a man of great energy and firmness and in religious faith a Baptist. At the time of his death there being no burying ground in the vicinity, he was temporarily buried on a beautiful portion of the land he had purchased. He was afterwards removed to Union Cemetery, which in 1832 was located about one mile from the place of his death, now known as Centralia.

GILBERT PUTNAM.

Gilbert, son of Capt. Andrew Putnam, was born June 21, 1797, and settled on a farm one mile west of his father's farm in Stockton in the spring of 1819. The maiden name of his wife was Thankful Rogers, with whom he was married in Brookfield, New York, January 24, 1819. They had six sons and three daughters. He was a man of remarkable energy and strength and of more than ordinary mental capacity in his ambition to hasten the clearing of his land very soon impaired his health. He was a little more

than six feet in height and when not bowed down with rheumatic troubles, straight as a mountain pine. His hair and eyes were dark, nose with a slight curve, and in his prime weighed two hundred forty pounds. He was a sound reasoner, and in animated conversation emphasized his words with an earnest snap of the eyes. He rejected all offers of official positions excepting such as brought labor without pecuniary reward. He died May 20, 1859, his wife following him to the better land March 28, 1865.

DELOSS PUTNAM.

Deloss Putnam, youngest son and next to the youngest child of Gilbert, and grandson of Capt. Andrew Putnam, was born July 14, 1836. His father had permitted the other boys to consider themselves of age at twenty years and Deloss, also striking out for himself at that time, taught school a few months and then accepted an opportunity for commercial traveling. In that business he continued several years visiting towns in most of the states and in Canada.

July 8, 1862, he was united in marriage with Annette Scofield of Arcade, New York, and settled down to farming on the old homestead at Centralia, he having purchased the interests of the other heirs thereto. Making occasional business tours thereafter he had in the fall of 1862 exciting experiences with guerillas in Missouri. The only pleasant feature connected therewith was a remarkable escape from them through the singular intervention, in his behalf, of an officer of the hostile party.

By his townspeople he has been favored with some local offices, the most prominent being that of Justice, which position he held from 1878 until the time of his death in 1901, the later terms of his office being given to him unopposed.

In the City of Jamestown January 21, 1890, he was made a director in the Patrons Fire Relief Association, a successful organization for economy to Chautauqua farmers in fire insurance.

At the general election November 5, 1889, he was for the fourth time elected by the voters of his county a Justice of the Court of Sessions or Criminal Court. In that position he enjoyed an agreeable association through three successive terms under the distinguished jurist, the Hon. J. S. Lambert, now a Justice of the Supreme Court.

After a lingering illness he departed this life June 19, 1901, being buried in Union

Cemetery at Centralia. He has been identified in every enterprise that had for its aim the convenience of his neighbors and the growth and prosperity of his locality. Nor did his efforts cease at the boundaries of his home circle but widened with town and county wherever duty called him. His wife is yet living and still resides at the old place in Centralia.

FAY W. PUTNAM.

Fay W. Putnam, only son of Deloss and Annette Putnam, and great grandson of Capt. Andrew Putnam, was born in the Town of Stockton, February 17, 1868. He received an academic education afterwards teaching several terms of school with merited success.

March 4, 1901, he united in marriage with Belle Hotchkiss of his native town and they have since lived on the old homestead at Centralia, which place has been occupied by the Putnam family for nearly one hundred years.

That he has the confidence of the people of his locality is evident from his being favored with several positions of trust. Since the death of his father he has to a large extent taken up his work. In the fall of 1901 without effort on his part the office of Justice was given him by his townsmen with a large majority. He was in August, 1901, appointed as one of the directors of the Chautauqua County Patrons Fire Relief Association to which position he has since been annually elected.

HARLOW CRISSEY.

Harlow Crissey was born in December, 1802, and died in 1892. His father and grandfather were natives of Vermont. For several years Mr. Crissey was a successful school teacher; served as Justice of the Peace and Supervisor of the Town of Stockton. Was one of the founders of the Stockton Baptist Church. Mr. Crissey was the father of four children all of whom survive him.

JOHN WEST.

John West was born in New Hampshire February 10, 1790; came to Chautauqua County in 1810 and on the last day of December, 1812 married Martha Barnhart, Peter Barnhart, brother of Martha and Amy

Waterbury were married at the same time. These were the first marriages in the Town of Stockton. In 1824 he opened a hotel, continuing in that business for twenty-five years. The first post office in Stockton was established in 1820 and christened Oregon with Ebenezer Tyler Postmaster. A few years later Mr. West received the appointment of Postmaster and retained the office for more than twenty-five years. He was the father of ten children, all of whom survived him. He survived his wife by only twenty-eight days. He died August 23, 1877.

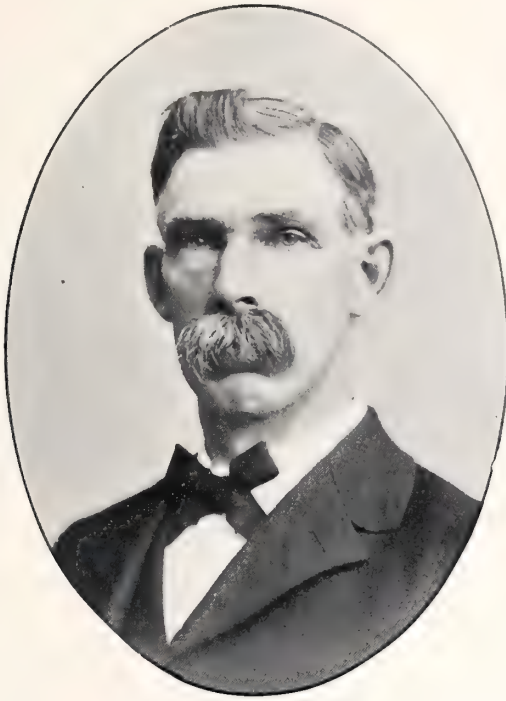
JOSEPH GREEN.

Joseph Green was one of the first pioneers to erect a cabin and clear away the native forests and grow a crop of corn and potatoes in the Town of Stockton. In May, 1810, he selected a site for a home, about sixty rods east of the Denton school house. He was a man stout of limb, fearless of danger from man or beast. With little assistance he cleared off over one hundred acres of heavy timber before his death which occurred in 1832. On the 16th of October, 1810, night overtook a party consisting of Shadrach Scofield, Henry Walker, David Waterbury and his wife. It is stated that Mrs. Waterbury was the first white woman to have tarried over night within the present boundary lines of Stockton.

MICHAEL C. DONOVAN.

Michael C. Donovan, a prominent citizen of Stockton, was born in Goleen, County Cork, Ireland, June 15, 1848, and came to this country when young. His parents were Timothy and Elizabeth Donovan. He has lived in Stockton since 1876. He attended school in Ireland also in this country, working summers and going to school winters, until he was twenty-one years old. Afterwards he worked at coopering and dressing lumber for building purposes, making cheese and turning handles for farm implements until his marriage, after which he began farming, which pursuit he has followed since (1876) on the place where he now resides, with the exception of one year, when he leased his farm.

Mr. Donovan was elected Highway Commissioner in 1890, and was re-elected in 1891 and 1893. He was the Supervisor of the Town of Stockton in 1898 and 1899, and holds that office at present, having been



MICHAEL C. DONOVAN



MRS. MICHAEL C. DONOVAN

elected in November, 1903, to a two-year term beginning January 1, 1904. He is a member of Sylvan Lodge, No. 303, Free and Accepted Masons; Dunkirk Chapter No. 191, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar, and of Cassadaga Lodge, No. 664, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Donovan married Alta J. Burnham of Arkwright January 20, 1876. They have three daughters. Ida E. Donovan, born June 23, 1883; Carrie A. Donovan, born April 20, 1887, and Agnes J. Donovan, born August 3, 1889. Mrs. Donovan was born in Arkwright August 12, 1856. Her parents were Asahel and Caroline Griswold Burnham, her grandparents Ashel and Loana Eton Burnham. Her great grandparents, Augustus Burnham and wife, settled in Pomfret in 1805. Her father was the first to introduce into Chautauqua County the innovation of making cheese away from the farmhouse, when he established a co-operative factory in "Burnham's Hollow," Arkwright, which venture proved a great success. He built a second cheese factory in Sinclairville in 1865—a very large one that did a great amount of business. Mr. Burnham built more factories and was known as the

Cheese King, and he also had some notable transactions in thoroughbred running horses. Mrs. Donovan, in her ability, energy and character, is a worthy descendant of pioneer stock.

LUCIAN C. WARREN.

Lucian C. Warren of Stockton was born May 2, 1833, on the old homestead in the same town, where his parents settled in 1827. His father was Chauncey Warren, born April 22, 1802. Mr. Warren was educated in district school No. 6 in Stockton and the Fredonia Academy and afterwards studied law with Hon. Austin Smith at Westfield, and was admitted to the Bar at the Albany Law School in the spring of 1856. He then entered law practice with George Barker of Fredonia where he remained eight months, and after two years practice in Nebraska and two years in Stockton he gave his attention to farming at the old homestead, which pursuit he has since followed. He held the office of Supervisor eleven years, which record is rarely exceeded. While on the Board of Supervisors it was chiefly through his efforts that the care of the poor was made a town, instead



LUCIAN C. WARREN



MRS. LUCIAN C. WARREN

of a county charge. He was also a member of the commission whose report was decisive in the celebrated case of the appeal of the Town of Ellery from the equalization by the Board of Supervisors. He has been a member of the Grangers' organization for about twenty-eight years and a member of the Knights of Honor more than twenty years. Mr. Warren is a man of stainless reputation and of a genial temperament that has endeared him to his many friends.

Lucian C. Warren married Mary A. Crissey, daughter of Jason Crissey, January 10, 1860. Of their children Miner S. died at the age of ten years, from the falling of a tree; Minnie D., Archie D. and Lucian J. are still living.

Mary A. (Crissey) Warren was born in Stockton. Her mother's father was Rev. Washington Winsor, from Chenango County, New York; her grandfather, Samuel Crissey. Jason Crissey, her father, removed from Vermont to Stockton in 1815. She was educated in the common schools and the Fredonia Academy, after which she taught school four years. She is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Stockton Grange. As teacher, wife, mother, friend, and Christian woman, her example has ever been of a pleasing and elevating character.

RUFUS W. FENNER.

One of the best known men among dairy-men, in Western New York, is Rufus W. Fenner, who was born March 23, 1830, in a gristmill not over forty rods from where he has lived all his life in the Town of Stockton, and is a son of Christopher C. and Lucinda (Fross) Fenner. The ancestors on both sides were of English extraction—grandfather, Resolved W. Fenner, being a native of Rhode Island, and he a descendant of Rev. W. Fenner, a noted Puritan divine. He came to Ellery, this county, in 1819, and remained there until his death in 1847. Rufus Fross was a native of Kinderhook, New York, and came to Chautauqua Town in 1810, where he resided until his death in 1846. Christopher C. Fenner, father, was born in Madison County, New York, in 1801, and came to Stockton in 1817. He married Lucinda Fross, in 1826, and died in 1850. (For a more extended history of this family see pages 905-6, this volume.)

Mr. Fenner's educational advantages were limited to those afforded by the district school. When fourteen years of age he helped to build the shop, which with additions from time to time, he now occupies. Here he manufactured the first six-sided churn ever made. Commencing as early as



RUFUS W. FENNER

1844, with his father and grandfather, in a cooperage business, making tubs, firkins, and later a barrel and a four-sided churn, he has ever since been engaged in making and improving until now his churn is pronounced by the leading experts in dairying as the most perfect one in use.

From a modest beginning of peddling around by wagon, leaving them on trial, his churns are now in use in all the leading dairy states, and in Mexico. For simplicity and perfection in construction no imitations are equal to his churn. Probably no one person has done more to aid the dairyman to develop and make easy good buttermaking than Mr. Fenner.

In 1860, he united in marriage with Anna L. Pennoyer, who died in 1895. They were the parents of two children: Carrie, who married J. W. Moore, and resides in Rochester, New York, and Christopher Carlton, who is associated with his father at Stockton.

ANDREW PUTNAM.

Andrew Putnam was a native of Greenfield, Massachusetts, located in Stockton in 1817. Built the first frame two story house in town on the farm now occupied by J. D. Love. In the center of the house was a large brick chimney ten feet square at the base, divided from top to bottom into four distinct flues with three fire places below and two above. Mr. Putnam was the first man in Stockton to hold a deed of his farm, 1821.

WORTHY PUTNAM.

Worthy Putnam was a native of Madison County, New York, born October 23, 1811. With his parents he settled in Stockton in 1817. Was the tenth child and ninth son of Andrew Putnam. Early manifested great interest in education. As an elocutionist and educator he took the front rank with those of his day. He was elected County Superintendent of

Schools in 1843, and held the office several years. Admitted to the Bar in 1859. Removed to Berrien Springs 1864, and in 1869 was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court. He became blind three years before his death which occurred on Easter Sunday, April 10, 1887.

For portrait see page 43, this volume

JUDGE L. BUGBEE.

Jonathan Bugbee, Jr., son of Jonathan and Mary (Dean) Bugbee, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, May 11, 1789. He was a pioneer settler of Stockton, and for many years a tavern-keeper. He had two sons and six daughters. Judge L. Bugbee, his second son, was born in Stockton, February 10, 1818, and lived on the old homestead until his death, June 9, 1888. His father died in 1829, and Judge remained with his mother, assisting in the support of the family. He availed himself, however, of his opportunities for education, and when seventeen taught school; when twenty-two he was elected Commissioner of Common Schools, and when that office was abolished, he was appointed Superintendent of Schools, holding the office several years, also that of Justice of the Peace. He was twice elected Supervisor, and was for some time Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Bugbee was one of the founders and original members of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, and the society Treasurer at the time of his death. His paper, "Pioneer Homes in Chautauqua County," read before the society, was a most valuable document and graphic pen picture of early times. He also wrote an admirable history of the Town of Stockton, which should be published as a volume. Mr. Bugbee was a pleasing writer of local biography and contributed many valuable and interesting sketches to the county press.

Judge L. Bugbee married Mary Ann Flagg. Their children were: Florence E., (deceased) who married Walter B. Horton, and J. Eugene, who now resides upon the old homestead.



JUDGE L. BUGBEE

VILLENOVA.

The name Villenova has a meaning—new village. Originally the southern part of Hanover, Villenova was taken off as a separate town by an act of January 24, 1823. Its area is twenty-two thousand eight hundred twenty-six acres. In the north part the surface is hilly, the highest lands having an altitude of fourteen hundred feet above tide water. The inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits, including dairying to a considerable extent, to which the surface and soil are adapted. The two branches of the Conewango Creek join near the southeast corner of the town, and they receive the waters of a number of small streams which arise in the northern uplands and of the outlets of Mud Lake and East Mud Lake. The last named body of water is within Villenova, while the possession of Mud Lake is divided between this town and Arkwright. In the southern part of the town the surface is more subdued, is rolling rather than broken and hilly, with soil of clay and a gravelly loam. The town is a great producer of apples. This town has felt the effects of the disposition of the rising generations of people, since the pioneer days to leave the rural regions, especially in this part of the country, as it has had a net loss in population in half a century, and since 1835. In that year the population was fourteen hundred fifty-three. This showing, however, is not bad for an inland town, away from railroad lands.

The early settlers were largely of New England stock—people of sturdy strength and sterling character. Ville-

nova comprises townships five, range ten, in which purchases of land were made as early as 1809. John Kent, a native of Royalton, Vermont, came from Cortland County in that year, and aided Daniel Whipple and others to locate



MRS. DANIEL B. WHIPPLE
Wife of an early settler.

desirable lands. Mr. Whipple, John and Eli Arnold, natives of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, came in 1810 and brought their families. In 1811 came William and Benjamin Barrows and Roderick Wells, and about that time, also, Charles Mather, Captain Sweet and Nathaniel Bowen. Bowen served in the War of 1812 and was killed in the battle of Buffalo in 1813. Ezra Puffer, who came in 1812, a native of Sudbury, Massachusetts, was a cultured man, of literary and scientific tastes. He was a first-class surveyor, and ran

many of the lines, laid out the early roads, was the first Justice of the Peace and drew the legal papers called for in the early days. He moved to Indiana in the early forties. Villeroy Balcom, who for years held the first office of the town, and Ezra Corbett, both from Massachusetts, came in 1815, as did William Pierce and Eldad Corbett, Jr. Charles Wright came from Herkimer County the next year. His four brothers, Augustin, Lewis, Daniel and Sylvanus, all settled in town in the next two years, the first two named in 1817 and Daniel and Sylvanus in 1818. Nu-

where they built a sawmill later known as Ortons Mills. Allen L. Brunson, who came in 1838 from Cherry Creek, was constable for twenty-three years. Gamaliel Collins was for many years a Justice. George Wilson, a wagonmaker, was an early settler at Hamlet, and he was Justice many years. Noah Strong bought lot sixty-four in 1822, and made it his home for life. Other pioneer settlers are named in the list of early purchases herewith. The Crowells, early settlers, were a numerous family. Benjamin Vincent, a blacksmith, came early to Villenova.



DAVID WRIGHT



MRS. HULDA WRIGHT

EARLY SETTLERS.

merous descendants of these pioneers live in the town. The business settlement to which the name of Villenova was finally given was formed at the cross roads on lot nineteen, near the line of twenty. At first it was called Wrights Corners. Grover & Norris established the first store here in 1828, and V. Balcom opened an inn in 1829. Mr. Balcom was the first Postmaster, as well as Justice and Supervisor. Of other early settlers James Congdon came in 1817, with three sons, Amos, Ichabod and Lewis. Auren G. Smith and his brother in 1819 bought lot forty-three and developed the power at Hamlet,

Sawmills and gristmills were built along the streams in years long gone by. Auren G. and Nathaniel Smith built a sawmill, as already noted, at Hamlet, and a gristmill was begun by Stephen Landers and completed by Crowell & Shepard. Kent's mill on the Conewango was said to be the head of navigation of the stream in the busy days. Nathan Worden built a sawmill a mile and a half from Hamlet, where have been operated a sawmill and a gristmill for many years. In 1828 the Holland Land Company sold all the lands then held by it in ranges ten and eleven and in township one, range

twelve, excepting the Town of Gerry, to the Cherry Valley Company, composed of James O. Morse, Levi Beardsley and Alvin Stewart. Of this five thousand two hundred forty-six acres were in Villenova. On a contract with the Holland Land Company, John and John P. Kent cut a road through the forest from Kent's mill, Villenova, to Kennedyville, through Cherry Creek, for the very reasonable compensation of ten dollars a mile. They also cut a road from the same starting point southwest to Sinclairville soon after 1812. Gardner Crandall and Isaac Curtis settled on this road in 1816.



MRS. ELECTA (WHIPPLE) WRIGHT
First white child born in Villenova

The first birth of a white person in town was that of Electa, daughter of Daniel Whipple, May 5, 1812. James Moffitt and Mary Dighton were the first couple married, in 1812. Mrs. Battles, in 1815, taught the first school, near Wright's Corners. For more than fifty years Hamlet, on the west branch of the Conewango Creek, has been the principal business center.

The first town meeting in Villenova was held in 1823, when these officers were elected: Supervisor, Ezra Puffer;

Town Clerk, Milton Foot; Assessors, Daniel Wright, Isaac Martin, Villeroy Balcom; Collector, Charles Wright; Overseers of Poor, Alvah Simons, Nathaniel Warner; Commissioners of Highways, Nathaniel Smith, Stephen P. Kinsley; Constables, Auren G. Smith, Charles Wright; Commissioners of Schools, Daniel Wright, Alvah Simons, John Weaver; Inspectors of Schools, Hiram Kinsley, Ezra Puffer, Milton Foot.

James L. Brown built the first carding and cloth dressing establishment at Hamlet, where afterwards was a grist-mill. Carding was also done at the southeast part of the town, on the Conewango.

An iron foundry was built about 1860 by Hickey & Howard, which afterward was owned successively by James Howard, Martin Crowell, Crowell & Shepherd, Lemuel Hickey and others. A planing mill, propelled by the same power, was owned by Martin Crowell.

Persons of the Methodist Episcopal faith were early in evidence in Villenova. In 1810 ten members forming an entire class, consisting of the families of John Kent, John Arnold, and Eli Arnold settled in town. John and Eli Arnold were preachers of Methodism. In 1810 the class sent a delegate to the Genesee Conference, then in session at Lyons, asking for preaching. Three preachers were sent, including "Billy" Brown, a man of peculiarities, of great praying powers. Elijah Metcalf preached over a long route, from Villenova to Warren, Pennsylvania. John Arnold's wife died in 1813 and Mr. Arnold devoted his life thereafter to preaching, as a member of the Genesee Conference. Eli Arnold preached to his townspeople for over sixty years and led an exemplary Christian life. Roderick Wells, an early settler, was a man of piety and zeal. The settlers of the first few years and

their families were nearly all Christians, and religious services were held in private houses, most frequently at Daniel Whipple's. The Methodists formed the first church in 1812.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hamlet resulted from a class formed December 25, 1823, by Elder Daniel Prosser. The members of the class were Obediah Warner, Rebecca Warner, Polly Smith, Taylor Judd, Polly Judd, Lewis and Maria Barmore, Lura Nunn, Diadema Warner, Polly Baker, Hiram Kingsley, Milton and Lois Foot and Brinty Congdon. Earlier than this a class was formed at Wrights Corners which was embraced in the society at Hamlet. John P. Kent, Richard Wright, John Bull and James Ayres were among the early circuit preachers. Dwellings, and sometimes barns, were used for the holding of meetings. A church building was built in 1836.

A Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized in 1858, with twenty members. Rev. Mr. Sibley was the first pastor.

The Freewill Baptist Church was organized in 1826, by Rev. Thomas Grinnell. The first members were: Enos and Mrs. Bronson, Judah and Mrs.

Warner, Russell O. Smith and wife, Mrs. Stevens and Amy Blackmar. A church was built in 1839. The first parsonage was built in 1867. Rev. Washington



REV. WASHINGTON SHEPARD

Shepard was an early pastor of this church and served many years.

The pioneers early provided for the teaching of the young, and many teachers of excellent qualifications have served as educators in the town.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF HAMLET.

SUPERVISORS.

1823-4, Ezra Puffer; 1825-6-7-8-9-30, Villeroy Balcom; 1831, Daniel Wright; 1832, Villeroy Balcom; 1833, Henry Allen; 1834-5-6, Austin Pierce; 1837, John C. Dibble; 1838, Luther Pierce; 1839, Austin Pierce; 1840, Nathan Gurney; 1841, Daniel Wright; 1842-3, Joseph G. Hopkins; 1844, Nathan Gurney; 1845-6-7, George Hopkins; 1848, Villeroy Balcom; 1849, Austin Pierce; 1850-1, Timothy G. Walker; 1852, Martin Crowell; 1853, Hiram Cornell; 1854-5, Martin Crowell; 1856-7, James Wright; 1858-9-60-1-2, Martin Crowell; 1863, Horace Burgess; 1864, M. S. Corey; 1865-6-7, Martin Crowell; 1868-9, Tyler H. Searl; 1870, Horatio G. Pope; 1871, Rollin L. Shepard; 1872-3, Tyler H. Searl; 1874, Julius A. Terry; 1875-6, David S. Bennett; 1877, Rollin L. Shepard; 1878, Tyler H. Searl; 1879, Manley M. Sessions; 1880, Tyler H. Searl; 1881, Eugene A. Dye; 1882, Horace Sanderson; 1883-4-5-6, Hamilton B. Parker; 1887, William E. Judd; 1888-9, Frank M. Waite; 1890-91, Hamilton B. Parker; 1892-3, Austin P. Jay; 1894-5, Albert P. Libby; 1896-7, Blair F. Simons; 1898-9, Andrew H. Warner; 1900-1, Andrew H. Libby; 1902-3-4-5, Wallace J. French.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP FIVE, RANGE TEN.

1809. October, Ezra Puffer, 19, 27, 36; John Kent, 2; Daniel Whipple, 3.
1810. March, John Kent, Jr., 3. April, Reuben Wright, Jr., 22. June, John Arnold, 19. July, Benjamin Sweet, 11, 18. October, Charles Mather, 4.
1815. June, Eldad Corbett, Jr., 11.
1816. March, Villeroy Balcom, 10.
1817. May, James Congdon, 14. November, Augustus Wright, 52.
1818. March, Daniel Wright, 20. April, Enos Matteson, 64. May, Sylvanus Wright, 20.
1819. May, Auren G. Smith, 43.
1820. May, Nathaniel Warner, 36.
1821. October, Nathaniel Warner, 35.
1822. March, Noah Strong, 64. June, Nathaniel Warner, Jr., 43. October, William J. Straight, 58.
1823. May, Arad Wheeler, 14. June, James H. Ward, 15.
1824. December, Phineas T. Judd, 27.
1825. April, Samuel Geer, Jr., 48; Thomas White, 48; Josiah H. White, 24; Wheeler B. Smith, 24.

1826. January, Henry Waters, 33. August, John Pope, 62. December, Thomas Howard, 50.

1827. October, Villeroy Balcom, 17; Nathaniel Warner, 63.

THE LAST OF THEIR SPECIE.

By John L. Rutenber.

During the pioneer days, as we all know, our county was inhabited by various wild animals and were hunted accordingly. But perhaps no hunt was more important and has more historical value attached to it than the hunt of the last wolf which dwelt on our lands.

In the winter of 1840-41 a gray wolf of prodigious size made its appearance in the eastern part of Chautauqua County in the Towns of Ellington, Charlotte, Cherry Creek and Villanova. Hunting parties were organized in the various towns and he was hunted day after day. Oft-times he would attack the sheek folds at night, and many a poor farmer retired to awake in the morning to find that one or more of his flock had been killed. On one occasion he killed twelve sheep belonging to Mr. Hunter of Conewango Valley. Mr. Hunter then took up the trail and followed it both day and night, blowing at intervals a conch shell, which he borrowed of John B. Babcock, to let other hunters know in what direction he was going. A few nights previous to the wolf's being shot he killed seven sheep for Jared Ingalls, one mile north of Cherry Creek on the plank road. From there he was followed west through the Town of Cherry Creek into the eastern part of Charlotte, where he took refuge in a piece of woods and the hunters returned to their homes. Early the next morning a man was sent to circle the woods and reported he had not gone out; then the hunters gathered to pen him in but as the circle was nearly completed they found his track where he had taken a southwesterly course and led the hunters into a place called No God Hollow; from there he was followed east into the Conewango swamp and then towards Balcoms Corners, where he killed a sheep for Nathaniel Worden in Villanova on lot twenty-six on the farm now owned by Milo Wheeler. It was followed from there east about one-fourth of a mile into a slash on the farm now owned by Preston Gage, where Mr. Hunter saw and shot it through the in-

testines. The hounds of Sewell Spaulding run him from there north across the road leading from Hamlet to South Dayton on lot twenty-seven where he took refuge under a root and was shot and killed by Sewell Spaulding of Villenova, after having been hunted unceasingly for thirty-one days. Daniel Rundell, then a young man, accompanied Messrs. Spaulding and Hunter on a trip through various towns of the county while exhibiting the wolf, his duty being to furnish music on the violin, for which he received one dollar per day and expenses.

Hon. Obed Edson, in his history of Chautauqua County, says: "It was mounted upon a sleigh and carried through several towns on exhibition. We have official record of the occurrence. The proceeding of the Board of Supervisors of that year shows that a bounty of ten dollars was allowed Sewell Spaulding for killing a full grown wolf in the Town of Villenova." This is the last record of the kind entered upon the minutes. Reuben Davis of Arkwright, in an article in the Dunkirk Observer two years ago, headed "Pioneer Days," claims the honor of killing this wolf, but surely Mr. Davis is wrong for the writer has talked with several who were present at the time and each one agrees that Mr. Spaulding killed the wolf.

John L. Ruttenber, Hamlet, N. Y.

ELBERT J. BRONSON.

One of the prominent residents of Hamlet is Elbert J. Bronson. He was born near that village on January 29, 1856. His father was F. Smith Bronson, who was born in Cherry Creek in 1834 and who held the offices of Highway Commissioner, Overseer of the Poor and Assessor in the Town of Villenova. His father was also a member of the Sixty-eighth Regiment of the National Guard. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Allen L. Bronson, came to this county with his father, Enos A. Bronson, during the year 1823. They settled in the northern part of the Town of Cherry Creek on what is known as "the Town Line Road." Thus it will be seen that Elbert J. Bronson is the descendant of men who took a prominent part in the settlement and development of Chautauqua County.

The education of Mr. Bronson was obtained in the district schools and in the Forestville Academy, which he entered in 1872 and remained in that institution until

June of 1877. Having the elements of the common branches, he commenced teaching school in 1873 and was so engaged for six winters. From the year 1879 until 1894 he was employed in farming in Villenova. On the 1st of February, 1893, he returned to Hamlet and a year later he became a merchant. For a year after 1894 he had S. E. Young as a partner, but since the latter date he has conducted his thriving business alone.

As a consistent Republican of many years, Mr. Bronson has received several favors at the hands of the public. He was Highway Commissioner for one year in 1893. One year later he was elected Justice of the



ELBERT J. BRONSON

Peace and he has served continuously. It was on the 25th of September that he was appointed Postmaster of Hamlet and at the present writing he retains that desirable office.

Elbert J. Bronson has been twice married. August 26, 1877, he married in Hamlet Gertrude A., daughter of Leroy Rowe, of Cherry Creek. She died on December 18, 1893. Three daughters were born to them. Grace R. was born November 2, 1879, she married Fred K. Weaver on March 17, 1897, and she died on the 4th of June 1901. She left an orphan son, Harold B., born November 9,

1899. His second daughter, Mamine S., was born June 18, 1881, and was married November 11, 1902, to Carl E. Waters. The third child, Ruby E. Bronson, was born September 7, 1887, dying July 17, 1901. At Forestville on January 22, 1896, Mr. Bronson married his second wife, Mary G., daughter of Henry Garber, of Villenova. The two children born as a result of this union, Clyde H. and E. Jay, both died in infancy.

Mr. Bronson is a man whose honesty and energy have won for him the respect of his fellow citizens. He takes an active part in the work of the Methodist Church of Hamlet, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined that organization at South Dayton in 1899.

VILLEROY BALCOM.

Villeroy Balcom, who served for eight years as Supervisor, as well as the first Postmaster, an office which he held for



VILLEROY BALCOM

After whom Balcom was named.

more than thirty years, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, in 1791. He was the oldest son of Joseph Balcom, an officer of the Revolutionary War, who was at the battles of Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Germantown, Brandywine and others. He was at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis, and served through the war and till Washington resigned the command of the army. He had command of the guard on

October 2, 1780, when Major Andre was hung at Tappan. He died in 1827. When Villeroy Balcom came to Villenova in 1815, and settled on lots nine and ten, there were only ten or eleven families in town. The next year he went to Massachusetts and married Anna Puffer, whom he brought back with him, making the long journey in a one-horse wagon. Mr. Balcom lived in Villenova until his death in 1868. His widow went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Nesbet, at Hamilton, Canada, and lived to a very old age. They had two sons and six daughters. Mr. Balcom carried the first mails from Fayette, (now Silver Creek) to Cherry Creek on horseback. He volunteered to carry the mails one year in order to bring about the establishment of a regular mail route. In 1831 Governor Throop commissioned him as Captain of a rifle company in the town. He was appointed, elected and several times re-elected Justice of the Peace. The Balcom and Puffer families settled near Boston, Massachusetts, early in the seventeenth century, coming from England.

EZRA PUFFER.

Ezra Puffer, first Supervisor of the Town of Villenova, and for many years Justice of the Peace, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 15, 1771, and died in Bristol, Indiana, August 31, 1845. He was married three times and had a family of eleven children.

AUSTIN PIERCE.

Austin Pierce, a native of Vermont, came to Villenova in 1829 after having received a license as a physician from the Herkimer County Medical Society the same year. He practiced medicine there until his death. John Dye, an early settler, came from Chenango County, where also Dr. Pierce had lived, built a house on lot twenty, cleared and cultivated his land. He was married twice and had a family of fourteen sons and four daughters. His sons were John, Avery, Asa, Harry, George, Elias, Daniel, Ledyard, Joseph, Lafayette, Abel, Thomas, A. Jackson and Elisha Dye.

ALBERT H. LIBBY.

The name of Albert H. Libby, of South Dayton, is well known in many places outside of Chautauqua County, in connection with the butter trade. Mr. Libby was born

March 11, 1860, on the farm in Villenova which he now owns. His grandfather, Walter Libby, came from Maine and settled in the Town of Hanover, soon after the War of 1812. The father of Mr. Libby purchased the farm, whereon his son now lives, in 1854.



ALBERT H. LIBBY

Albert H. Libby attended the common schools and in 1880 took charge of his father's farm. On September 17, 1884, at Evans, Erie County, New York, he was married to Elsie M. Smith and to them has been born two daughters, Bessie and Mabel Libby.

In the year 1883 Mr. Libby added to his real estate holdings by purchasing the farm of D. D. Phillips, containing 90 acres and thus enlarged his dairying business, as that was the particular line of agriculture in which he was engaged. In 1888 he began the manufacture of a superfine grade of dairy butter for private families and it is this brand of butter that has brought him a degree of fame and rich returns financially.

Mr. Libby has twice been elected Supervisor from the Town of Villenova and is a prominent member of the Grange.

JOHN L. RUTTENBER.

John L. Ruttenber, well known farmer and cheesemaker of Villenova, was born in that town July 31, 1860. He belongs to an old family. Porter S. Ruttenber, his father, was one of the three sons of Daniel C. Ruttenber, who settled on lot forty-one in the southwest part of the town, in 1832.

John L. Ruttenber was educated in the public schools, and early engaged actively in productive pursuits. February 13, 1889, he married Maud Rexford of Charlotte, who died August 9, 1890. April 9, 1905, he married Lulu B. Hill of Sugargrove, Pennsylvania. He was Census Enumerator of Villenova in 1890. He has served for twelve years on the Republican County Committee from his town and was leader of the Chautauqua male quartet which furnished music in many towns throughout the county during



JOHN L. RUTTENBER

the campaign of 1900. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and is a thoroughly representative citizen of the town which has always been his home. He is a member of Cherry Creek Lodge No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons, and Villenova Grange No. 604, Patrons of Husbandry.



MARTIN H. WILCOX

MARTIN H. WILCOX.

Martin H. Wilcox was born in the Town of Cherry Creek, October 14, 1844, and removed to Villanova with his parents at the age of six years where he has since resided. He was the eldest child and only son of Erastus B. and Roxy (Bugbee) Wilcox; he has two sisters, Mary O. Cox and Lydia J. Aldrich, both of Cherry Creek. October 24, 1877, he married Miss Anna E. Brown, eldest daughter of Horace and Lydia (Myers) Brown of Cherry Creek, to whom five sons were born, Warren F., Gerry H., Willie B., Allen M. (deceased), and Shirley J. Mr. Wilcox is a prosperous farmer, proprietor of the Maple Hill Farm Dairy, south of Balcom on the Cherry Creek Road. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican, serving his party faithfully at primary and election. He has been rewarded by being made delegate to county and district conventions often. He has served a term as Overseer of the Poor and is now serving his thirty-second term as Constable.

Mr. Wilcox is a descendant of Thomas and Huldah (McManus) Wilcox, early settlers of Cherry Creek. His grandmother, Mrs. Huldah Wilcox, was a daughter of Captain Christopher McManus, a native of New Jersey, who died in Forestville, 1849, aged ninety-three years. He was a Revolutionary



WARREN F. WILCOX

hero and several of his sons served in the War of 1812. He came to Hanover with his family in 1811, the daughter Huldah, then about eight years of age, walking the entire distance shoeless. Thomas Wilcox came from Litchfield, Herkimer County. He was one of a family of seven sons. The whereabouts of the most of whom is unknown and little can be traced of this family. Another grandfather, Oliver Bugbee, a native of Vermont, settled in Ellington in 1818. He was a Colonel and saw service in the War of 1812.

WARREN F. WILCOX.

Warren Ferde Wilcox was born in the Town of Villanova, December 31, 1880, and is a son of Martin H. and Anna E. Wilcox. He attended Ellington High School, graduating in 1898. Took graduate work there next year; taught a year; entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, with freshmen class in fall of 1900. Pursued the classical course. Filled places on all college publications. Has been newspaper correspondent many years. Graduated with class of 1904 with degree of Bachelor of Arts. Member of Methodist Episcopal Church. Associated with various college organizations. Reporter for Daily Tribune, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 1904-5.

HERBERT S. SWEETLAND.

Herbert S. Sweetland was born in Little Valley, January 27, 1867. His education was received at the Little Valley High School. His grandfather, Rev. Lewis Sweetland, was an early Methodist minister, who held appointments in various parts of Western New York, and settled in Little Valley about 1830. His grandfather, Zina Holdridge, bought a tract of land from the Holland Land Company on which he lived continuously for seventy-four years.

Herbert S. Sweetland began cheesemaking at Little Valley in 1886. He has since followed this business with a zealous de-

**HERBERT S. SWEETLAND**

termination to excel, with the result that he now owns four cheese factories in the Towns of Villenova and Hanover, this county. He has received awards of more premiums and prizes at large expositions than any other man in Western New York, among them being a silver cup at the Pure Food Exposition at Madison Square Garden in 1891; a medal and diploma at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893; a diploma at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in 1901; the Higgins cash prize of twenty-five dollars at the State Dairymen's Association at Cortland in 1899, and numerous prizes at different state fairs, etc.

Mr. Sweetland at present holds the office

of Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Sons of Veterans.

DANIEL F. WHIPPLE.

The first family to settle in the Town of Villenova was that of Daniel Whipple, who was a native of Massachusetts and came to Villenova from Litchfield, Herkimer County, in May, 1810. He reached Forestville early in May, where he left his family until he could cut a road to the place where he wished to settle, which was about eight miles from Forestville in the eastern part of the Town of Villenova, on lot number three, at or near what is now known as Beardslys Corners. There he built a log cabin, covered with bark, with floor constructed of split logs, with a bed blanket hung over the doorway for a door for months. The family were often startled in the night by the barking of wolves, when they thought of the protection their door would be against their wild neighbors; but finally lumber was procured at Forestville, with which to build a more substantial one. Mr. Whipple was a shoemaker by trade and many times was obliged to take his tools and go to a neighboring settlement to procure materials, by his trade, for the needs of his family. He lived on the farm located by him for about thirty years, when he removed to Illinois. On May 5, 1812, a daughter, Electa, was born, to Daniel and Betsey Whipple, she being the first white child born in Villenova. Electa was in February, 1834, married to James Wright, who was a son of Daniel Wright, one of the early settlers. Electa (Whipple) Wright lived with her family near Wrights Corners until the death of her son Daniel, when she went to live with a daughter, Mrs. Mary Dye, with whom she lived until her death.

DANIEL WRIGHT.

Daniel Wright, a native of Herkimer, New York, with his wife Huldah, came from Herkimer and settled in Villenova just north of what is now Wrights Corners, about 1818. He became a prominent man of the town, was at different times Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He kept tavern for many years at Wrights Corners and was widely known. He lived in his later life with his son, James Wright, who married Electa Whipple February, 1834, un-

til August, 1860, when his son James died at the age of forty-seven, after which he made it his home at the same house, which was maintained by his grandson, Daniel Wright, who later married Florence Sheffield. He lived to be eighty-six years of age. James Wright was survived by his wife Electa (Whipple) Wright; one son, Daniel Wright, and seven daughters, four of whom are now living: Mrs. Mary Dye, of Dunkirk; Mrs. C. H. Wooley, Villenova; Mrs. J. Brown, of Gowanda, and Frances Sheffield Forestville.

Daniel Wright, the son of James and Electa (Whipple) Wright, lived at the old Wright place until his death March 1, 1881. He was survived by his wife, Florence (Sheffield) Wright; three sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living: Mrs. J. M. Wright, Villenova; Mrs. Alzira Wells, Gowanda; J. S. Wright, Falconer; James C. Wright, Kane, Pennsylvania; Mrs. P. L. Dayton, Forestville; Mrs. Milton Taft, Gowanda; Mead D. Wright, Jamestown; Mrs. Mark Delahoy.



J. C. & L. E. BRIDGE OVER GULF NEAR WESTFIELD.

WESTFIELD.

Next to Ripley, which adjoins the Pennsylvania line on the east, at Lake Erie, is Westfield, which was formed from Portland and Ripley, March 29, 1829. It is fifty-seven miles southwest of Buffalo. The township contains twenty-nine thousand three hundred forty-one acres of land, and about two-thirds of this is comprised in the gently rising plain extending back from Lake Erie. The western boundary is a range line running ten miles south from Lake Erie to the south line of township. The south line is two and one-fourth miles in length. The east line runs due north two and three-tenths miles to Chautauqua Creek, which forms a part of the boundary. About two miles from Westfield Village the line leaves the creek and runs nearly parallel to the shore of Lake Erie to the northwest corner of Portland, from where it follows the range line running from Lake Erie. The southern portion of the town is hilly and the land is used chiefly for dairying. The soil is productive, and with other towns along the lake, grape culture is followed extensively. (See article on grape culture in Chautauqua County, Volume II of this history.) Chautauqua Creek in this town forms a gorge with steep, rocky sides in some places sixty feet high, and which are covered with wild grape vines, other vines and shrubbery, giving a picturesque effect. This is an important stream. The Little Chautauqua Creek unites with this stream about a mile south of the village. There are other smaller streams. Between Westfield and Mayville is a drive giving a view of

beautiful scenery. From the hills, commanding a view of the lake, as well as picturesque landscape, the prospect is charming. The Lake Shore and "Nickel Plate" Railroads traverse the town, giving ample shipping and traveling facilities. As the chief occupation is farming and grape growing, it is hardly to be expected that the population of the town should increase very rapidly after the region was first comfortably settled. In 1860 the population was thirty-six hundred forty, and the variation was scarcely one hundred from that figure until about 1880, when it was thirty-three hundred twenty-three. In 1902 it had grown to thirty-seven hundred fifteen.

In Westfield, as in other towns of the county there are still relics left by a prehistoric race, including a semblance of an old fort for years past scarcely discernible. Indians there were in plenty after the first settlers came, and all the species of wild animals of the region which furnished a great deal of food and valuable furs for the pioneers and their families. The growth of timber along the streams and elsewhere was very dense, and included hemlock, tamarack, oak, maple, beech and chestnut. Many fallen monarchs of the forest have got into the channel of Chautauqua Creek and the other streams and disturbed the onward flow of their waters toward the lake. An event of note was the landing of a large body of French troops at the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, in October, 1753. There were fifteen hundred of the Frenchmen having nine pieces of artillery, who came

from Canada in huge boats propelled by enormous paddles. Hundreds of these men fell to work and cut a road to Mayville, in pursuance of the Marquis du Quesne's plan of opening the most highway between the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio. The military operations here of the French are related elsewhere. The road that was cut in 1753 from the lake to Mayville was a good one, and became a highway much used by the pioneers. There was considerable travel over this road, also between the Ohio Valley and eastern counties. James McMahan, a Pennsyl-

tauqua and Westfield, and west by Ripley, and contained twenty-two thousand fourteen acres of unsurveyed lands, for which two thousand fifty dollars was to be paid, and one thousand thirty-five dollars was paid down. James also bought for himself four thousand seventy-four acres in the present Town of Ripley. He selected for himself out of his brother's township, lot thirteen, which extended east to the old "Crossroads," or crossing of the trail between Buffalo and Erie by the old Portage Road. Here he settled about three-fourths of a mile



WESTFIELD COMMON IN 1832.

vanian, was destined to play an important part in the early development of Westfield. He first visited the region in 1795 and his subsequent acts attest that he was greatly impressed with the possibilities of production of the region. Its beauty, too, no doubt influenced his feelings to some extent. In 1801 McMahan, in company with Andrew Smith, visited the lake region and made a contract for his brother John to buy township four in range fourteen, which included all the Village of Westfield and parts of the Towns of Westfield and Chautauqua. The lands were bounded north by Lake Erie, east by the present Town of Portland, south by a part of the present Towns of Chau-

west of Chautauqua Creek, and built in 1882 the first home erected in Chautauqua County. For this purpose he had cleared ten acres of land. He proposed to build a village here to be called Northumberland, in honor of his native county in Pennsylvania. He surveyed the first road of the county in 1805. He established the county's first post office, also Chautauqua in 1806, and served as Postmaster. Edward McHenry settled next to McMahan in 1802, and opened the first tavern in the county. He was drowned in 1803. The history of Westfield before 1820 is that of Portland and Ripley, the parent towns. The first settlers were immortalized with an inscription of their names on

the west side of the monument at the "Crossroads," but they appear in so many ways that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here.

The first white child born in the county was John McHenry, who died in 1879. The monument is of Berca sandstone, its base is four feet six inches long, twenty-five inches wide, fourteen inches thick. The stone is five feet high, two feet nine and one-half inches wide, ten inches thick and has a four inch oval top. At the ends of the base are two bulrstones, used in the first mill of the county.

Schools were instituted at an early day. William Murray is said to have taught in 1803. A school was kept for a number of months in 1806, and in 1807 Anna Eaton taught. These were the first schools of the county and the "Crossroads." The annual town meetings of Chautauqua were held in 1805-1806-1807, at the inn of Widow Sarah McHenry at Portland "Crossroads." She married Mr. Perry in the last named year. The winter of 1806-7 was very severe, and considerable hardship resulted from the fact that mills were

frozen up and the mortar and pestle were resorted to for the making of hominy. Settlers came rapidly after the first few years, more and more land was cleared up and grain became plenty and cheap. Until the formation of Westfield in 1829, the settlers were busy building and clearing their lands, and they did not neglect to build and conduct saw and gristmills, carding and cloth dressing mills, etc. The first marriage was of James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor, June 30, 1805. Merchants were doing business, a tannery had been established, and, with an industrious, peace loving and honorable people, the outlook for the community was bright. The first town meeting in the newly formed town was held April 7, 1829, at the Westfield House, which was kept for a long term of years by Asa Farnsworth. The officers elected were: Supervisor, Amos Atwater; Town Clerk, Daniel Rockwell; Assessors, Hiram Couch, Robert Cochran 2d, Jonathan Cass; Collector, Lyman Reddington; Overseers of the Poor, Low Miniger, William Bell; Highway Commissioners, Seth G. Root, William Sex-



MAIN STREET BRIDGE—WESTFIELD.

ton, James Montgomery; School Commissioners, Robert Dickson, Warren Couch, William Bell; School Inspectors, Russell Mallory, Austin Stone, Abram Dixon; Constables, Robert P. Stetson, Lyman Reddington; Fence Viewers, Isaac Mallory, Low Miniger, Gervis Foot; Poundmaster, James McClurg. It will be noted that there was quite a plenitude of officers, and here again is an opportunity for naming a large proportion of the prominent settlers, some of whom held several offices each. Austin Smith, a young man of sterling qualities, a lawyer who was destined for a long and useful life came here in 1830. Abram Dixon, lawyer, had at that time lived in the town quite a number of years. His buildings were of brick, his house on the south side of Main Street. Hon. David Hall and Joseph White were the other two lawyers. They were able men. John G. and Watson S. Hinckley of Massachusetts lineage, practiced law in later years. John M. Keep was a teacher and an able lawyer. Zadoc C. Young was a lawyer. Of the physicians, Dr. Lawton Richmond, a Methodist preach-

er, was the second in the county. He came to the "Crossroads" in 1812, after three years' residence elsewhere in the county. He is said to have preached the first Methodist sermon in the county, and as a doctor of medicine he had a large practice. After 1834 he removed to Pennsylvania. Dr. Ferin Deming opened the first drug store there in 1814. He was a surgeon of the War of 1812. Other doctors who practiced in the community were Dr. Silas Spencer, a soldier and a practitioner of great repute. Drs. Carlton Jones, Daniel Lee, Frederick Bradley, Kimball, Henn, William S. Stockton, Oscar F. Jones, Kenyon, George A. Hall, Charles P. Graves, and Dr. John Spencer, the latter a noted physician and surgeon, who was commissioned for army service, etc., and who served as President of the village and a member of the Board of Education for several years.

Sextus H. Hungerford made himself prominent and popular about 1837. In 1841 Hon. George W. Patterson came to the town as agent for the Chautauqua land office. He had a long life of



PARK—WESTFIELD.

great usefulness as a public and private citizen. The Lake Shore Railroad was opened in 1852, affording excellent transportation facilities. The community had experienced a distinct wave of prosperity some fifteen years earlier than this, aided by sheep growing and wheat raising. Dr. Francis B. Brewer's coming to the town in 1861 marked an important epoch. During the period of the Civil War Westfield sent over ninety soldiers to fight for the Union cause. Col. Jeremiah C. Drake, an intrepid soldier, is an example of the Chautauqua kind of patriots. He was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, while in command of a brigade. Westfield Village had been established, it grew and flourished and attracted business from Barcelona and other directions. The grape industry begun in the sixties, has grown to enormous proportions. It is a leading source of wealth of Westfield. The town had no war debt to detract from the desirability of a residence amid such rich natural surroundings and a cultured and progressive people.

Brief mention will be given some of the more distinguished of the early set-

tlers, after Colonel McMahan and Edward McHenry. Many came from Pennsylvania. Many settlers with families came previous to 1815. Arthur Bell was a Revolutionary soldier. He and his son William were prominent Presbyterians. So also was James Montgomery (1803). Thomas McClintock (1807), was a tavern keeper. David Eason (1807) was first Sheriff of the county and State Senator (1823-4). James McClurg was the first merchant and a man of financiering ability. Asa Hall, and sons George and Asa were soldiers of 1812. Jonathan Cass (1811), first tavern keeper of the village and merchant. Elizur Talcott (1812), cloth dresser; Jonathan Nichols, Revolutionary soldier; Amos Atwater (1813), wool carder, cloth dresser; Eber Stone (1813) miller; Reuben Wright, (1814), cloth dresser; Allen and Reuben G. Wright, his sons, prominent business men; Col. Nathan Bird (1815), a soldier of the Revolution, foremost in public enterprises of the county, originator of the Buffalo and Erie line of stages. He kept for years a "free tavern" at his house for emigrants. Every year val-



FALLS—WESTFIELD.

uable pioneer people arrived. Thomas B. Campbell (1817) was a stirring business man, County Clerk, Judge. A great many who came following the pioneer period were New Englanders or of New England descent, from the eastern part of the state. Some were of the noted "Pennsylvania Dutch" or other pedigree, from the Keystone State. Thomas Norton, who came in 1819, is said to have been the first cabinet maker in Westfield. For a few years beginning in 1824, Young says Westfield received considerable new blood from Warsaw. Oliver Lee (who afterwards moved to Silver Creek), John McWhorter, Augustus U. Baldwin, merchants; Aaron Rumsey, tanner; Daniel Rockwell, hatter; Larned Gail, hotel keeper; James D. Carlish, tailor; Calvin Rumsey, tanner; Lorenzo T. Phelps, harness maker, etc.

BARCELONA.

The Barcelona Company laid out a city on the lake in 1831. A brick hotel was built, and five stores, and a thriving business was done. Cattaraugus, Mayville and Barcelona were surveyed into lots by the Holland Land Company, and they were regarded as the most important places in the county. Barcelona was made a port of entry and in 1828 Judge Truman B. Campbell erected a lighthouse for the government, which was lighted by natural gas carried in wooden pump logs from the noted gas spring about three-fourths of a mile east. A surveyor who made the original survey of the township into lots gave an account of the great flow of gas and of what happened when it was ignited, which shows his interest and wonder at the phenomenon. He declared the gas could be smelled for forty rods under certain conditions. Afterwards the gas of this spring was piped to Westfield for use.

The trade of Barcelona held up well for quite a number of years. The country was rich in natural resources and there were no competing harbors near enough to cause concern. The "William Peacock," a steamboat, was built in 1831, by a company principally of Westfield people, to transport passengers between Buffalo and Erie, and the Barcelona Company was formed to develop the place. Among those interested were Smith and Macy of Buffalo, Charles M. Reed of Erie, Nathaniel A. Lowry, Elial T. Foote and Samuel Barrett of Jamestown, Augustus U. Baldwin, Calvin Rumsey and Thomas B. Campbell of Westfield. The building of the great railroad lines along the shore of Lake Erie, destroyed the importance of this port, which was not designed by nature as a terminal or important gateway of either water or railroad traffic, like Buffalo. A calamity befel this locality in 1803, when Mr. McHenry was drowned by the capsizing of a small boat that had been rigged to carry a supply of provisions for his tavern, from Erie. The boat had a rude pole for a mast and a blanket for a sail. Mr. McHenry, when the boat overturned, attempted to swim for the shore, a mile away, telling his two companions, Culverson and Degeer, that as they were not as good swimmers as himself, to cling to the boat. He was drowned and his body never found. Joseph Badger, of the Erie Presbytery, came from Pennsylvania to the Crossroads to conduct funeral services. McHenry's was the first death of a white person residing in the county.

Previous to 1845 there was but one forwarding house at Barcolena, which by excessive charges had repelled most of the traffic in provisions, etc. At this time Mr. Foot built a small wharf and began a forwarding business which soon commanded the bulk of the trade. In 1847 the increase of business had been

so great that he built a wharf costing twenty thousand dollars on the north side of the point. Government appropriations for the harbor finally ceased and Mr. Foot built a long wharf and freight houses on the east side, inside the bar, suitable for the accommodation of small steamers and sail vessels, and carried on a trade in flour, salt, lime, etc., and making lime from material brought from Canada. His property was finally sold by him to Stephen Rumsey for twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Foot was a son of Stephen Foot, and was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1804. He came to Westfield in 1816 with his father. The elder Foot took up lands on both branches of Chautauqua Creek and built a log house on the old French Road near Glen mill. Gervis as a young man settled on the Peacock land near the lake, where he lived thirty years, and made many improvements. From Barcelona he went with the general tide of business to Westfield and kept a grocery. Cynthia, his daughter, married A. K. Comstock. The Foot family, originally from England, were extensive land owners in Connecticut. One member of the family married Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher and others married Colonial Governors.

Joshua La Due, an early resident of the county, who came from Auburn, was in 1846 appointed keeper of the lighthouse at Barcelona, which position he held for several years. General Joseph Farnsworth, who settled in Barcelona in 1816 and engaged in the mercantile trade, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, in 1765. He built the houses and shops on the "Abbott Place" and manufactured plows, axes and edge tools for many years. David L. Cochran, a native of Pennsylvania, settled between Barcelona and Westfield, where he operated a sawmill. He delighted in scientific studies. Mr. Cochran lived to the great age of ninety-

four years, his death occurring in 1890.

The "hominy" mills of the pioneers were the first mills used in Westfield and Chautauqua County. John McMahan built the first gristmill near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, about 1804. Soon thereafter a sawmill was built. Nathan Cass built a sawmill and a gristmill in 1811, where the Westfield mill was erected later. Mr. Vorce owned the property at a later date and reopened it after a freshet carried away the dam. Amos Atwater and Eber Stone owned it next. In 1818 another gristmill was built on the papermill site. Amos Atwater built a sawmill in 1820 and Simeon J. Porter soon after built an oilmill. Timothy Pope owned a sawmill that was built early on Chautauqua Creek. Hiram Couch and Mr. Pope later had a carding and cloth dressing mill there, which about 1850 was changed to a gristmill. Aaron Rumsey (1825) built a large tannery below the bridge east of the creek and in 1840 William Tiffany started a tannery.

The Westfield Marble and Granite Works were established in 1846. Samuel Nixon and his sons E. C. and S. Frederick Nixon became interested and carried on a business of rapidly growing proportions. Hiram Couch and Lester Stone built a woolen factory in 1848, south of the bridge, which was operated for many years. In 1852 the manufacture of agricultural implements was begun by Buck and Patchin. About 1853 Crossgrove, Kimball and Wells started a foundry and machine shop. The Chautauqua Company was formed next year to manufacture agricultural implements, which from 1855 to 1860, included mowers and reapers. George P. York manufactured Buckeye mowers and William H. Wilson and Abel Patchen made the first oil tools used in the oil country and manufactured engines.

An important manufacturing concern was the Townsend Manufacturing Company, which was organized in 1864 to manufacture locks. The company did a large business for many years. The Westfield Manufacturing Company began to manufacture articles of wood in 1871. In 1874 the Shackleton Steam Heating Company was organized. Andrew Burns engaged in the manufacture of grape baskets in 1884. Dexter N. Morse operated a large manufactory, with steam sawmill, planing and other machinery. F. R. Mosher operated a shingle mill and in 1883 moved his business and added a lumber yard. The Westfield Papermill is the only one in the three western counties of this state. Its site was deeded by the Holland Company in 1823 to Judge T. B. Campbell. Ephraim Sanford later bought the log dam and sawmill that had been constructed. J. G. Harris and G. W. Norton bought the property and built a gristmill. Soon after 1864 Allen Wright organized the Westfield Paper Company, which built a paper mill at considerable expense, where the first "news" paper in Western New York was made. In 1866 the mill began to turn out round paper boxes that were in great demand for packing grapes. In 1869 Reuben G. Wright became proprietor, rebuilt and enlarged the mill, which has since passed through various hands and seen changes and vicissitudes.

The Crowell Clutch and Pulley Company began business in 1889 and prospered. The Westfield Waterworks has many miles of mains and complete, approved apparatus for a fine gravity waterworks system to supply the village with filtered water from Chautauqua Creek. George W. Patterson was the President of the Board, the engineer of the work and the acting Superintendent for years after the organization of the Water Board.

WESTFIELD VILLAGE

The Village of Westfield was incorporated April 19, 1833, and business quickly began to center and increase here, existing business places growing and new ones being established to meet the situation. Thomas McClintock built a tavern—an early necessity—in 1807 or 1808. Jonathan Cass bought it in 1811. James McClurg early engaged in mercantile business and built the Westfield House and several business blocks and dwellings. Thomas B. Campbell established a fine home south of the village center, proved an active and valuable citizen. The locality first occupied along Main and Portage Streets has remained the business part, while the residence section has spread over a large area. Westfield is a village of picturesque and beautiful appearance, with splendid homes, well kept lawns and well shaded streets. The place is more beautiful, no doubt, than it would be if the streets were laid out with more severe regularity. The churches, school buildings, etc., are handsome and well in keeping with the surroundings of wealth and culture. There are fine gas and electric light systems, besides the waterworks, to add to the comfort and happiness of the people and the Patterson Memorial Library, a gift of Miss Hannah Patterson, in honor of her parents, costing one hundred thousand dollars.

The Presbyterian Church was formed in Westfield in 1808 by Rev. John Lindsley, and attached to the Presbytery of Erie. This church had a rather precarious existence until 1817, and the records are lost for that period. In that year, (June 25) there was formed the "First Presbyterian Society of the fourth township, fourteenth range, in the County of Chautauqua." The Trustees were Eber Stone, James Montgomery, Nathaniel Bird, David Higgins, William M. Riddell and Jonathan Harmon were elected Trustees. The membership grew rapidly after the new lease of strength came, and a meeting house was built in 1821 or 1822 on South Portage Street. This was afterwards removed and used as a dwelling and a second church edifice of brick was built in 1832 and burned in 1872. In 1873-4 a new church edifice was built at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. Again did fire afflict the members of this flock, as the house of worship burned on January 13, 1876. Another edifice, which cost thirty thousand dollars, was reared without delay. The Trustees of the society

who had the supervision of the work were J. H. Plumb, R. G. Wright, E. A. Skinner, H. C. Kingsbury and S. W. Mason, who with Dr. F. B. Brewer, Alfred Patterson and L. F. Phelps constituted the building committee. The Rev. Phineas Camp began his labors as pastor in 1819. Two or three dozen pastors officiated up to 1894, when the pastorate of G. S. Swezey began.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield was organized in 1831, when the members included Brainard Spencer and wife, Joseph Clark and wife, Reuben Peck and wife, and others. Reuben Peck was class leader, the charge embracing what was then called the Chautauqua circuit. Rev. Gleason Fillmore was presiding elder, Rev. M. Hatton preacher in charge and Rev. Benjamin P. Hill assistant. The society prospered and a good church structure was reared in 1830 on Main Street, on the west side of the creek. It was occupied until 1850, and witnessed many revivals of the "old fashioned" kind, when the people were stirred with intense religious fervor. In 1850 a church more modern in style was built to supersede this in a location that was more satisfactory to the people, on Clinton Street, near Portage Street. It was occupied for twenty years and in 1871-2 a new church was built on Main street, of brick, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The building committee was Dr. J. C. Gifford, W. T. Hynes, Oris Persons and J. H. Towle. The society was somewhat embarrassed for years with a burdening debt, but this obstacle was finally successfully removed, and in 1878, when Rev. R. W. Scott was pastor, the financial situation of the church cleared up perceptibly. A Sunday School was organized in connection with the church as early as 1830.

The Baptist Church, in Westfield, started through a branch of the Baptist Church of Portland. In 1825 members residing in the vicinity of the Crossroads organized a "Branch of the Church of Portland." The first members included Joshua, Joshua, Jr., and Henry F. Tinker, Harriet Tinker, Sally Sexton, and a little later David and Persis Hall. Charles LaHatt of the Church of Portland was for a long time the minister of both societies. Members of the branch withdrew from the parent church to form the new one April 17, 1831, and on May 10, 1831, a council of delegates decided that the new church should be received into fellowship. The legal organization was effected in January, 1855. The first Trus-

tees were John Wilson, John R. Walker and Austin Smith. Elder Levant Rathbun first served as pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. C. B. Keyes. January 1, 1853, the membership was thirty-eight.

St. Peter's Church (Episcopal) was organized January 20, 1830. Its first rector was Rev. Rufus Murray. A church structure of brick was built, and this was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk August 22, 1833. Many rectors have served the congregation.

The First Universalist Church was organized in 1833 at Hights Corners, with Rev. Linus Payne as pastor and organizer. A church building was built in 1842. Among the first members were Larkin Harrington, John Nye, Ebenezer Patterson, Alvah Adams, Ebenezer Poor, Fayette Dickson, with their wives, Hannah Houghton, Lucretia Adams and Mrs. Betsey Bickford.

German Evangelical St. Peter's Church.—The first services of this organization were held in a public schoolhouse on Union street in 1861, when Rev. J. Bliss, of Erie, Pennsylvania, officiated. May 4, 1862, the following persons united with the first German congregation: John Schwartz, Charles Brandt, August Borig, J. Specht, Christopher Nienkirchen, Daniel Kastner, Fred Peters, Fred Arnemann, Fr. Schwartz, Bernh Eberle, Ard Gresler, J. Borniger, H. Arnemann, G. Kastner, Daniel Wettlin, Ch. Rheinardt. Rev. H. Koehler was the preacher from 1861 to 1863. In that year the congregation bought a schoolhouse on Chestnut Street, where services were held. In 1878 the schoolhouse was moved away and a modest church edifice was built. In 1882 an annex was built for school purposes. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the church was celebrated May 4, 1877, when several ministers of English and German churches took part. The church is a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

St. James Roman Catholic Church was organized December 14, 1865. Rev. Andrew Mulligan was the first pastor, and under his pastorate the church edifice was built. The membership is not large.

The Westfield Academy was chartered by the Legislature May 5, 1837. Under the name of the Westfield Academy schools were held for several years in the basement of the old Presbyterian Church. The first Trustees were Joshua R. Babcock, Joel Bradley, Erastus Dean, Hon. Austin Smith, Hugh W. Lowry, Jonathan Cass, William H. Seward, James McClurg, Gideon Good-

rich, John N. Reynolds, William W. Cowden, Abram Dixon, Augustine W. Baldwin, Brown Blair and Samuel Budlong. Hon. John M. Keep was the first Principal after the Academy was chartered. April 5, 1847, the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Westfield Academy was adopted February 29, 1868, at which time Hon. Austin Smith was President of the Board of Education, as the Academic Department of the Union School, and the building and grounds transferred to the Board of Education on condition that the union school should assume the debts. Additional grounds were secured and a structure built, costing sixty thousand dollars. The union school was formed from Districts One, Two Seven and Eleven, and the Academy. Professors of distinguished ability have served successively in the Academy. The citizens are thoroughly alive to the advantages of first class schools, and the Boards of Education have been made up of men of progressive spirit and liberal minds. Through the generosity of William Vorce and John H. Plumb the Board is able to award two free scholarships each year.

Chautauqua post office, the first post office in the county, was established May 6, 1806, on the west side of the creek, James McMahan, Postmaster. On June 15, 1818, Westfield post office on the other side of the creek was established, Ferin Deming, Postmaster, and the first named office was discontinued.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is an institution of vigorous life and has been a factor of much good in the community. It was organized in 1880 by Mrs. Mary T. Burt of New York. Mrs. Stowits, wife of Rev. C. S. Stowits, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, was the first President.

The First National Bank of Westfield was the immediate successor to the Bank of Westfield, a state bank organized in 1848 by Sextus H. Hungerford, and was formed with one hundred thousand dollars capital, in July, 1864. It began business October 1, that year. The first directors were Francis B. Brewer, Sextus H. Hungerford, Levi A. Skinner, Edward A. Skinner, John H. Minton. F. B. Brewer was President.

Westfield people had home newspapers when the town was yet young. In 1826-28 Harvey Newcomb published the Western Star. Next came the Chautauqua Phoenix, by Hull & Newcomb; G. W. Newcomb continued this, 1831 to 1838, as the American

Eagle, when G. W. Bliss changed it to the Westfield Courier. A dozen or so other papers have been in the field. One was moved to Dunkirk and another to Tonawanda. The Westfield Republican claims the honor of being the first Republican paper of the state. It was founded April 25, 1855, by M. C. Rice. It was sold March 8, 1873, to Frank A. Hall, with whom was associated Joseph H. Hall. Frank A. Hall sold the paper October 4, 1883, to Alfred E. Rose, who sold to Hugh W. Thompson in 1886, the present editor and proprietor.

Of the fraternal and benevolent orders of Westfield, Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, was brought from Mayville April 29, 1852, the present charter bearing date June 11, 1851.

Westfield Council, No. 8, Royal Arcanum, was organized in April, 1878, and it early attained a membership of 100.

Westfield Lodge, No. 591, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized, under dispensation, dated September 30, 1890, issued to John Hatsell, L. V. Gerrard, F. H. Baker, H. S. Preston, J. L. Waterman, Will Norton and Andrew Johnson, and was instituted in October, 1890, when twenty-five were initiated.

William Sackett Post, No. 324, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized December 13, 1883, with J. H. Towle, G. T. Jewett, Alexander McDade, G. M. Rykert, P. W. Bemis, S. E. Bacon, E. A. Skinner, W. H. Ralph, George Maurer, G. A. Isham, M. Atwater, J. S. Bohn, Charles Brown, D. H. Beadle, W. O. Case, Fred Fox, John H. Fry, H. Hanchett, Martin Harmon, G. A. Hopkins, D. E. Isham, H. L. Knowlton, C. C. Lewis, J. J. Munson, H. Rinbach, C. J. Randall, J. L. Smith, Fred Swartz, Joseph Stecher, George Tate, Frank Vogstadt, Horace Washburn, R. D. Vrooman, John Batchelder, Horace Burbee, Theodore Walters as charter members.

PURCHASES.

Purchases from John McMahan of lands in the tract bought by him from the Holland Company:

1801. November, John Allen, lot 4.

1802. May, James McMahan, 13; W. and A. Murray, 25. July, Abram Frederick, 7; W. and A. Fisher, 19; Martin and Nathaniel Dickey, 16. November, James Brannan, 3; David Kinkaid, 14.

1803. January, Arthur Bell, 3; John Christopher Dull, 27, 30; John Henry, 12;

Jeremiah George, 3; James Morehead, 30. July, James Montgomery, 6. September, Andrew Straub, 26 or 17.

1804. July, Jacob George, 6, 13. September, Laughlin McNeil, 6; John Lyon, 30.

1805. June, John Degeer, 18. November, Alexander Montgomery, 2; George Whitehill, 18.

1806. June, Hezekiah Barker, 12.

1807. January, David Eason, 18; Low Miniger and John Dull, 18.

The following named persons bought of McMahan by deed.

1806. February, Samuel Frederick, 7; Low Miniger, 26.

1809. September, Nathan S. Roberts, 17.

The number of acres in these several purchases was sixty-one hundred eighty-five.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP THREE, RANGE FOURTEEN.

1817. April, Harmon Culver, 40; Benjamin Amsden, 40.

1821. October, Timothy Parker, 57, 58.

1822. April, Joel Loomis, 48. October, Henry A. Haight, 63.

1823. June, Norman Rexford, 46. Silas and Alexander Poor, 63; Ebenezer P. Poor, 62. July, William Tickner, 50; Samuel Adams, 61; Jacob Orcutt, 57. September, Hazelton Winslow, 47.

1824. March, Levy Harrington, 53; Cyrus Bickford, 46. April, Ezra Bickford, 59. June, Larkin Harrington, 38. August, Moses Lancaster, 55. October, David Stanton, 59; Udney H. Jacobs, 52. November, Cyrus Dunbar, 55, 56.

1825. February, Henry Mulliner, 41. March, Asabel Root, 52. April, Udney S. Jacobs, 44. May, Stephen Hoxie, 37. June, Allen Parker, 57. August, Allen W. Ingraham, 37. September, Herbert McLeod, 59. October, Moses Porter, 51. November, Russell Rogers, 52; Elijah Porter, 44. December, Joseph Lyon, 42.

1826. January, William P. Adams, 60. April, John Parks, 49; William Pickard, 49; Mrs. Isaac Coon, 54; Walter Strong, 50. June, Isaac Porter, 55. July, David Y. Stanton, 51. September, Charles Granger, 42; Zalmon Ames, 64.

1827. April, Frederick Fox, 64. May, Selah Lanfear, 40.

ORIGINAL PURCHASES IN TOWNSHIP FOUR RANGE FOURTEEN.

1810. April, James McMahan, 12. September, Robert Sweet, 25; Isaac Sweet, 25;

John Allen, 4; Laughlin McNeal, 6; John Lyon, 30; Isaac McClurg, 13; Frederick Rogers, 18; James Montgomery, 6; Arthur Bell, 3; John Moorhead, 30; Thomas Gray, 12; Jacob George, 6, 13; Nicholas George, 3; Sarah Perry, 13, 18; James McMahan, 15; George Whitehill, 18; David Eason, 18; William Lowry, 13. December, Hugh Whitehill, 18.

1811. February, David Eason, 18. May, John Eason, 25; Andrew Kelsey, 30; John Smith, 31; Thomas McClintock, 17. December, John Fay, 31.

1814. August, Jonathan Nichols, 2.

1815. May, Harmon Culver, 2; Joel Loomis, 4; Robert Cochran, 2d, 4. June, Luther Thayer. October, Rebecca McNeil, 6; Stephen Rumsey, 4. November, David Knight, 25; Absalom Peacock, 8.

1816. July, Ebenezer Harris, 29.

1817. March, Jonathan Cass, 32; Gilbert Dean, 1; Calvin E. Macomber, 31; James McMahan, 6, 20. June, Moses Hurlbut, 20. December, Hugh Whitehill, 19.

1818. January, Dyer Carver, 20. February, Jesse Holley, 5. July, Charles Stanton, 5. October, Daniel S. Bouton, 33.

1819. February, John House, 29.

1821. July, Dolphus Babcock, 37; Ebenezer Harris, 29. August, John Shipboy, 3; James McMahan, 6; Robert Cochran, 4.

1823. January, Lyman Harrington, 16. March, William T. Howell, 15; William Sexton, 15. May, John Winchell, 29; Matthew McClintock, 10; Charles C. Tupper, 16.

1824. July, John Chamberlain, 29. October, Thomas B. Campbell, 18.

1826. October, Isaac Sweet, 25; Henry Abell, 18.

SUPERVISORS.

1829, Amos Atwater; 1830, John McWhorter; 1831-2-3, Amos Atwater; 1834-5, Robert Cochran; 1836-7, George Hall; 1838, William Sexton; 1839-40-1, Elijah Waters; 1842, Thomas B. Campbell; 1843, James Pratt; 1844, Thomas B. Campbell; 1845-6-7, John G. Hinckley; 1848, Alvin Plumb; 1849-50, Austin Smith; 1851, George Hall; 1852, Alvin Plumb; 1853-4, Joshua R. Babcock; 1855, John G. Hinckley; 1856-7, William Vorce; 1858-9-60, George W. Patterson; 1861-2-3-4-5-6, Sextus H. Hungerford; 1867, George W. Patterson; 1868-9, Francis B. Brewer; 1870-1, Henry C. Kingsbury; 1872-3-4-5-6-7-8-9, Francis B. Brewer; 1880-1-2, Edward A. Skinner; 1883-4-5, E. H. Dickerman; 1886-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5, S. Fred Nixon.

FRANCIS BEATTIE BREWER, M. D.

Keene, New Hampshire, October 8, 1820—
Westfield, New York, July 29, 1892.

Dr. Brewer moved from Titusville, Pennsylvania, to Westfield May 1, 1861, at which time his growing business interests compelled him to relinquish the practice of medicine, in which he had been engaged for sixteen years. He soon began to identify himself with the business interests of his new home, purchasing considerable village and farm property. In 1864 he joined in the organization of the First National Bank of Westfield, of which he was the President for ten years, and a director for the remainder of his life. During the same year he with others organized the Townsends Manufacturing Company, and in 1865 he was chosen its President, and in 1870, having become sole proprietor, the name was changed to the Westfield Lock Works. In 1864 he volunteered his services as surgeon in the army, but being incapacitated for the hard work of the field, he was sent in April, 1865, to the Army of the Potomac, as medical inspector for New York State, having been appointed by Governor Fenton as Military State Agent with the rank of Major, and in this capacity he remained on duty in Virginia, the Carolinas and in the hospitals of Annapolis and Washington till the end of the war, looking after the condition and needs of the sick and wounded soldiers from this state.

In 1868 he was elected Supervisor and served upon the Board for ten years, for three of which he was its Chairman. During a part of this time he also served as President of the village. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and assisted in nominating General Grant, of whom he was an ardent admirer. In 1873-4 he represented the First Assembly District in the Legislature, and was a member of the Ways and Means Committee both years. President Grant, in 1874, appointed him a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, a position which he continued to hold under President Hayes. He was a manager of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum in 1881-2, appointed by Governor Cornell, and again in 1886-7, appointed by Governor Hill. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress as representative of the Thirty-third District, comprising Chautauqua and Cataraugus Counties. During his time he was a member of the Committee on Pensions.

Dr. Brewer was a Whig in his earlier days, and a staunch Republican ever since the formation of that party, and an active supporter of its men and measures. He believed in American ways and institutions. He did not seek preferment or office, but he never refused to serve his fellow citizens as long as his health permitted. He was a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons. He cordially assisted and encouraged all organizations formed to advance the interests of his town and county; as a citizen was public-spirited, and socially was refined, courteous and generous. His charities were numberless, and the grateful acknowledgement of his timely assistance to many struggling with misfortune, and the unusual tokens of respect in closing all places of business, and the large attendance at his funeral indicated the affectionate regard in which he was held by his fellow townsmen.

Of Dr. Brewer's ancestry it is said that they came from Exeter, Devonshire, England; that his great grandfather was Thomas Brewer, a shipbuilder of Boston in 1760; that his grandfather, Col. Ebenezer Brewer was on the staff of General Johnathan Chase, of Cornish, New Hampshire, during the War of the Revolution. He afterwards married General Chase's daughter Mary. His father, Ebenezer Brewer, served in the War of 1812, and in 1817 married Julia, daughter of William Emerson of Windsor, Vermont. Their eldest son, Francis, received his education at Dartmouth College, and while pursuing his studies there he united with the Baptist Church. He was graduated in 1843 and in 1845 received his diploma from the medical department of the same institution, and began practice in Barnet, Vermont. He removed to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1850, and to Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1851, where he remained till 1861.

Notwithstanding the just pride and gratification Dr. Brewer felt at the many marks of esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens, he ever looked back to the ten years previous to his coming to Chautauqua County as the period of his most conspicuous service to science and civilization—his conception of the vast possibilities of petroleum, which up to that time he alone seems to have grasped, and his efforts in the inauguration of the business of producing and marketing it on a large scale. The product itself was not new



FRANCIS BEATTIE BREWER, M. D.

to science when he first became acquainted with it while practicing medicine at Plymouth, and he used it with success in many cases. In 1850 he went out to Western Pennsylvania to visit his father, who, as the senior member of the firm of Brewer, Watson & Company, had established extensive lumber operations on Oil Creek, a locality soon to become famous as the birthplace of a business so important and far-reaching that it was literally to affect all the nations of the earth. Here, near their saw-mill, he saw flowing from the bank of Oil Creek that famous petroleum spring—the fountain-head of this great industry. He was invited to become a member of the firm, and the next year removed to Titusville and assumed an active part in the business. Here he immediately became greatly interested in petroleum, and after three years of investigation and experiment in gathering and using the oil, during which a belief in its great possibilities deepened into settled conviction; and after a careful examination of the abundant surface indications throughout the whole valley of Oil Creek, he felt fully justified in describing it as “a peculiar oil, surpassing in value any other oil now in use for burning, for lubricating machinery, and as a medicinal agent. The yield is abundant, and is believed to be inexhaustible.” These words are from a letter written by Dr. Brewer in the summer of 1854 to Messrs. Eveleth and Bissell, of New York, who had already become interested in some samples which he had taken east for scientific examination. This letter also contained a proposition on the part of Brewer, Watson & Company, looking towards the formation of a company by the New York parties for the purpose of producing and marketing the oil. It was followed soon after by a trip to New York by Dr. Brewer, who forwarded at the same time a considerable quantity of the oil to Mr. Bissell, which was by him submitted to the examination of several chemical experts. Their reports as to the value of the oil were practically unanimous, but none thought it would be found in quantity. This was the very point upon which Dr. Brewer’s scientific knowledge and careful observations had led him to an entirely different conclusion. His positive statement of the belief, and his indisputable arguments, together with the consignment of a large quantity of the oil itself, finally convinced these gentlemen that it would be found in abundance, and that a fortune awaited their investment. In a letter to

Dr. Brewer, dated November 6, 1854, Messrs. Eveleth and Bissell announced that the organization of a joint stock company was nearly completed, and the following month the certificate of incorporation of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company (the first of its kind) was filed with the Recorder of the City of New York, and by its instrumentality the dream of Dr. Brewer and those with whom he was associated—of placing a valuable and inexhaustible commodity on the markets of the world—was realized.

PHILANDER W. BEMIS.

Lieut. Philander W. Bemis, one of Gen. Phil. Sheridan’s cavalymen in the War of the Rebellion, was born in the Town of French Creek February 5, 1842, and is a son of David and Bethiah (Vanostrand) Bemis. David Bemis was born in Vermont,



LIEUT. PHILANDER W. BEMIS

but when a small boy his father Steven Bemis, moved to the Town of French Creek where David grew to manhood and lived the most of his life. He was a farmer by occupation and was one of the early Abolitionists but joined the Republican Party at its birth. He died in Corry, Pennsylvania, in 1867, aged sixty-five years. Philander W. Bemis grew to manhood on the farm, at-

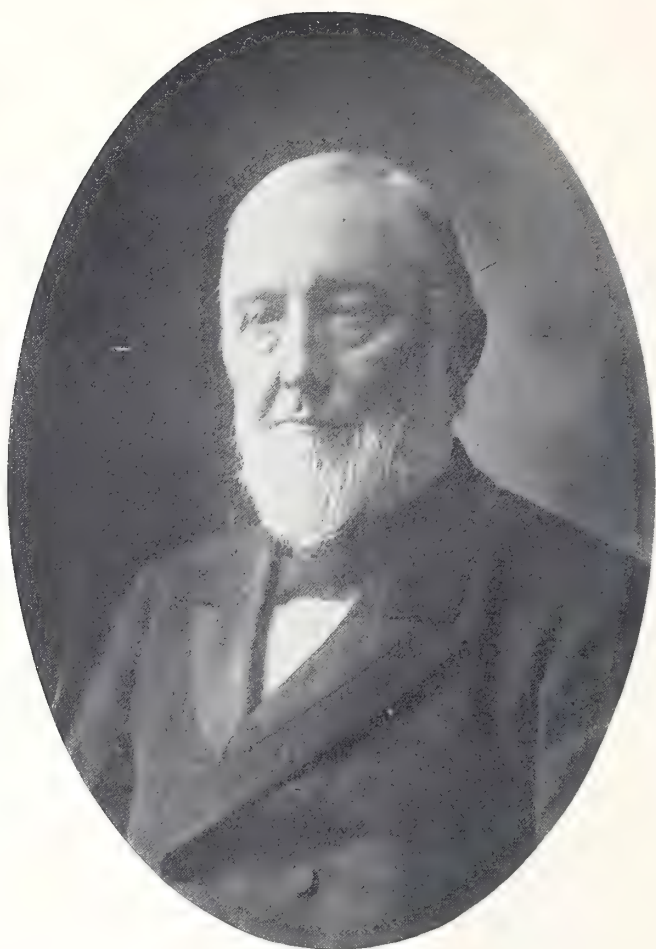
tended the public schools. When President Lincoln called for volunteers at the breaking out of the Rebellion he was among the first that offered his services to his government and enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, having just moved to that state. A letter written by Brig. Gen. John F. Farnsworth, formerly Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, contains the following: "It gives me great pleasure to have an opportunity to recommend Philander W. Bemis, formerly Sergeant-Major of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. I promoted him from the ranks by reason of his efficiency and soldierly conduct. He is well qualified to command a company of cavalry, is brave, gentlemanly and honest, and I wish him success." Mr. Bemis was mustered out of service in the latter part of 1862 by an order from the War Department as a supernumerary officer, but re-enlisted in the Fifteenth New York Cavalry and served until June 17, 1865, when he was discharged on account of a gunshot wound in his left arm and shoulder, received at the Battle of Five Forks on the first day of April, 1865, while in a cavalry charge led by the gallant General Custer. The ball remained in his shoulder fifteen months, and he has been a sufferer all of these years from the effects of this wound. Lieutenant Bemis made an enviable war record of which he may be justifiably proud as he served under Sheridan in all of that great commander's famous campaigns in Virginia, and participated in nearly all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, and a great number of skirmishes. After the close of the war he came to Westfield where he has resided ever since and where he served five years as Lieutenant in the Eleventh Separate Company, New York State troops. He has been since boyhood a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Westfield for thirty-five years, having held the offices of Chairman of the Board of Trustees, class leader, steward, Superintendent of Sunday School and exhorter; at the present time he is class leader, steward and exhorter. He is an earnest Republican in politics, having served several years as a member of the Chautauqua County Republican Committee; has always been active in the temperance cause; served several terms as Town Clerk of Westfield, and as member of the Board of Education, and eighteen years as Deputy Sheriff, which office he holds at the present time. He is Past Master of Summit Lodge,

219, Free and Accepted Masons; has always been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served on the staff of the Commander-in-chief with rank of Colonel, also on the staff of the Department Commander of the State of New York; has been Commander of William Sackett Post, of which he is a member, five different terms. He has been connected with the Chautauqua Assembly ever since it was organized and has entire charge of the ticket department in which he handles from thirty to fifty thousand dollars every year in connection with the ticket department. He is and has been Chief of Police for fifteen years, both positions being held by him at the present time.

August 14, 1866, he married Jennie A. McCollom, a noble Christian woman, daughter of Alexander and Melinda McCollom of Westfield. Lieutenant and Mrs. Bemis have two children living, Ernest W. and Pearl Aretta Persons. Both are married and have two children each. Ernest lives in Westfield and has entire charge of the Welch printing plant. Pearl lives in Batavia, where her husband, Charles E. Persons, is assistant manager of the Bogue Nurseries. Mr. Bemis takes pride in the fact that he was Marshal in the great parade at the Centennial celebration of the settlement of Chautauqua County held in Westfield June 25 and 26, 1902.

HENRY C. KINGSBURY.

Henry C. Kingsbury for nearly fifty years one of the most prominent and favorably known lawyers of Chautauqua County, was the son of William and Hilpah (Winchell) Kingsbury, and born at Homer, Cortland County, New York, November 6, 1830. He was a descendant on his paternal side of Ephriam Kingsbury, who was born in Coventry, Connecticut, in 1740, and who served in the Revolutionary Army. William Kingsbury, the father of H. C. Kingsbury, was also born in Coventry, August 27, 1790, as a scion of a patriotic and loyal family, we are not surprised to find that he volunteered his services in the War of 1812 and saw considerable fighting. He was reared and trained to agricultural pursuits, but when a young man took up the trade of tanning, in which he became very proficient and successful. He came to New York State in 1816 and settled in Homer, where he was married to Hilpah Winchell who was also



HENRY C. KINGSBURY

from Connecticut, and by whom he had three children, one of whom dying in infancy. He lived in Homer until his death in 1867, his wife surviving him two years.

H. C. Kingsbury was educated and spent his early life in Homer, after his graduation from the Homer Academy, which was then one of the leading high schools in the central part of the state, and at which many men who have since become eminent received their early education, he entered Hamilton College at Clinton where he graduated with honors in the year 1849. After his graduation Mr. Kingsbury returned to Homer and immediately began the study of law, in the office of William Northrup, then a celebrated lawyer of Cortland County, and remained in his office until he was admitted to the Bar in 1851, being then twenty-one years of age. After his admission to the Bar he removed to Norwich, New York, and began the practice of the law which was destined to be his life work. He remained in Norwich until he removed to Sherman in 1854. Soon after his arrival in Sherman Mr. Kingsbury by his strict attention to business, pleasant and affable manner and unswerving integrity, won the confidence of the community; he obtained a large clientage in Sherman and the surrounding country, which remained steadfast and loyal, and ever afterwards sought his advice and counsel when requiring legal assistance. In those early days of his practice, he displayed those marked characteristics as a lawyer which distinguished him throughout the whole of his professional career.

While living in Sherman Mr. Kingsbury was married to Mercy A. LaDue, a native of Westfield, September 3, 1855. After remaining in Sherman until 1859, Mr. Kingsbury removed to Westfield where he continued the practice of the law until the time of his death. Upon coming to Westfield he formed a partnership with the late Zenas C. Young, who was then an established lawyer at Westfield, and from its inception the firm of Kingsbury & Young enjoyed one of the largest and most lucrative practices then had in Chautauqua County. This partnership continued until it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Young in the year 1872. After the death of Mr. Young Mr. Kingsbury continued the practice alone for many years; during this time his business constantly increased, and at every term of Court held at Mayville, he could be found engaged either as attorney or counsel in some important case. It has been said of

him that for over twenty years he never missed a term of court held in Chautauqua County. After the admission to the Bar of his sons Carlton and Henry C. Kingsbury, he was associated with either one, until his death.

As a lawyer Mr. Kingsbury was gifted with a rare acuteness of mind, and a vision which enabled him to discuss the essential features and true point of difference in the controversies committed to his care; no client of his ever had reason to regret his advice or counsel; an old client relates that out of twenty cases he had tried for him during his practice he lost but one. His speeches were distinguished by their bold and happy novelties of expression, genial wit, felicities of phrase, cutting satire, and loyalty to truth that caused him to avoid all the arts and practices of the demagogue. He was broad and high minded, and while somewhat frail physically, he was a giant mentally. He numbered among his clients some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Western New York, yet when occasion required he rendered services for those in the more lowly walks of life as cheerfully and conscientiously as for the more fortunate. For a number of years prior to his death Mr. Kingsbury was the counsel for the Chautauqua Lake Assembly, a position which he filled with marked ability. As a citizen Mr. Kingsbury was at the forefront of all local enterprises. He was a friend of the public school system, and for over twenty years a member of the Board of Education of the Village of Westfield, and for seventeen years its President. He took an active part in the erection of the Academy which was built in 1868. While Mr. Kingsbury was not a member, he was during his long residence in Westfield an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of its trustees for seventeen years, during this time both the present and former church edifice (which was destroyed by fire) were erected. He was closely identified with the construction of the Westfield water plant, and for many years President of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was President of the village for a number of years and was ever ready and willing to use his influence and money for what he considered to be the best interests of Westfield.

In politics Mr. Kingsbury was a Democrat. Owing to an accident in early youth he was prevented taking part in the War of the Rebellion, nevertheless he contributed

his time as well as his money toward the support and maintenance of the Union. In those trying times of our country's history, he made speeches throughout Western New York raising recruits for the army and was at the time known as a War Democrat. Mr. Kingsbury never sought political honors, although he was often urged by his fellow Democrats in Chautauqua County for various high offices, and on one or two occasions when the Democratic Party was in control in the state objected to his friends presenting his name for high appointive political positions. He was a delegate from his Congressional district to the Democratic National Convention, held at St. Louis in 1888. He represented the Town of Westfield on the Board of Supervisors, in the years 1870 and 1871, and has the distinction of being the only Democrat that has represented this strongly Republican town on the Board in over forty years.

We quote the last tribute of his associates at the Bar: "As a man he possessed strong convictions upon the essential questions of life and was true to them. His was not a weak nature blown hither and thither by popular gusts, but he stood firmly by everlasting principles as he understood them. It is something to say of a man that he is honest in his dealings with his fellow men, and that he will not deprive another unjustly of the least of his physical possessions. It is more to say of him that he is upright and honest in his treatment of society, that he will not deprive it of the best that is in him, that he will give it his best efforts in action and example, and will not permit the belief that due success can be had without right living. All this can be said of Mr. Kingsbury as a man and a citizen, such being his character, it necessarily followed that he discharged all his duties to his family and community with fidelity and honor."

Mr. Kingsbury died at Westfield May 3, 1903, while at the zenith of his intellect, beloved and mourned by all who knew him. He left surviving him his wife and five children, Carlton A. Kingsbury of New York, E. P. Kingsbury of Ogdensburg, Clara Kingsbury Weeks of Jamestown, (since deceased), Julia H. Kingsbury and Henry C. Kingsbury, Jr., of Westfield. The sons all followed the profession of their father.

HON. JOSEPH H. PLUMB.

Joseph H. Plumb of Westfield was born at Akron, Ohio, March 10, 1819. His father was Ralph Plumb and his mother Parthenia (Hudson) Plumb. His father was born at Saugoit, Oneida County, New York, and his mother in Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mr. Plumb attended school at Lodi, now Gowanda and later attended the Academy at Springville, the Oneida Institute at Whitesborough, New York, and completed his education at Fredonia. When he was but a few weeks old his parents returned to their home in Fredonia, where the elder Plumb was engaged in a general mercantile business with his brother Joseph, under the firm name of J. & R. Plumb. In 1823 the family moved to Aldrichs Mills, now Gowanda, where the subject of this sketch remained until May 1, 1870, when he sold his property and moved to Buffalo. He moved from Buffalo to Westfield April 1, 1873. Mr. Plumb began business in Gowanda in the spring of 1840, in company with his father, under the firm name of R. Plumb & Son. They carried on mercantile and manufacturing business and were interested in farming until the death of Ralph Plumb occurred in 1867.

Mr. Plumb was married August 10, 1842, at Buffalo, to Loretta J. Rumsey. Their children are Ralph Hudson Plumb, Fayette Rumsey Plumb, George Edward Plumb and Josephine Plumb Dodman. He was nominated and elected by the Republicans Supervisor of Collins, Erie County, in 1851, and re-elected eight times, serving two years as Chairman of the Board. In the fall of 1859 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District of Erie County, as Member of Assembly, and elected. He represented the same district in the session of 1867. Mr. Plumb is a member of the First Presbyterian Society of Westfield. He has held the office of Elder of the society for many years.

WILLIAM VORCE.

William Vorce was born in Greenfield, Saratoga County, New York, April 20, 1807, and died at Westfield, October 20, 1900. He came to Ellery, in this county with his father, Jedediah Vorce, in 1810. In 1850 he came to Westfield and moved on to the Colonel McMahan place west of the village, the first farm settled in Chautauqua County. Later he moved upon the John D. Patterson farm now owned by A. S. Watson, where he



HON. JOSEPH H. PLUMB

lived for many years. In 1889 he bought J. G. Harris' interest in the Westfield grist-mill. In the trade Mr. Vorce came into possession of the octagon house on South Portage Street, and Mr. Harris took the Vorce farm above referred to. Soon after Mr. Vorce bought Erie Hall's interest and became sole proprietor.

Mr. Vorce's occupation has always been that of a farmer, but during his later years he was classed as a capitalist. In 1896 he sold the mill to Hiram V. Herrick, a nephew. At one time he was an extensive cattle buyer and to a limited extent was interested in manufacturing. Up to within a few years of his death he has been prominent in town and county affairs. In politics he voted for General Jackson as his first Presidential candidate, but has always been a steadfast Republican ever since the formation of the party. From 1855 to 1857 he was Supervisor of Westfield and in 1858 to 1861 was Sheriff of Chautauqua County. He also held the office of Excise Commissioner for one term being elected as a no-license candidate. On the old McMahan farm he erected a stone monument on which was inscribed the fact that this was the place of the first settlement of the county, and also the site of the first post office in Westfield.

His last public act of importance was his founding the Vorce Scholarship for Westfield High School. June 18, 1891, he presented the Board of Education one thousand dollars, the interest of which, sixty dollars a year, is given annually to the pupil passing the highest examination in any four of the following subjects: English Grammar, Arithmetic, United States History, Physiology, Geology, Botany, Physics and Physical Geography.

He was married to Caroline Leet, who survives him. February 25, 1900, they celebrated the seventieth anniversary of their marriage. His widow is a few years his junior. They had three sons: Hiram, LaFayette and William, Jr. The latter died in boyhood, the other two died the same year, 1864, Hiram being killed at the Battle of Petersburg, and LaFayette died in Cleveland. From having a son in the army, Mr. Vorce always took a great interest in all old soldiers of the Civil War.

His nearest relative is William N. Vorce, a grandson, who now resides at Erie, Pennsylvania.

William Vorce was a remarkably strong man, both physically and mentally. He weighed usually, about two hundred fifty

pounds, and had no ailment except being troubled with rheumatism, which interfered with his walking. His death was due to old age. Up to within three months he has been able to attend to all of his business. His death followed closely his breaking down. For many years he had been a familiar figure on the streets of Westfield. He always rode in his buggy, summer and winter, and until a very few years ago never wore an overcoat. His leading mental characteristics were prudence, economy, remarkably clear business foresight and the strictest integrity. Although he leaves a large fortune, it has been said by one who was a very close friend in business and other ways, that Mr. Vorce never speculated. What he accumulated was done by his prudent saving, close economy and the keen foresight he had for taking advantage of business opportunities that came to him. In that one respect alone his life is a valuable lesson to young men who wish to achieve success. He was a self-made man. His honor was never questioned. By pursuing his plan, any young man may make a success of his life, even if it is in a more humble way than has Mr. Vorce. It is one thing, and a good thing, to accumulate a competency, but it is a better thing to make a reputation for strict honesty and uprightness such as Mr. Vorce has made.

(For additional matter see page 66 this volume.)

JONATHAN NICHOLS.

Jonathan Nichols, eldest son of Jonathan and Mary (McWayne) Nichols, was born July 25, 1754, in Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts. He grew up to manhood on his father's farm and on arriving at the age of twenty he enlisted in May, 1775, at Swanzey, New Hampshire, in Colonel Read's regiment to serve under General Stark. The regiment was in service eight months and then was mustered out. In August, 1776, he enlisted again in Colonel Tim Bedel's regiment, also at Swanzey, and served five months. This regiment was also in General Stark's brigade. In July, 1777, at the call of General Stark for men to meet the Hessians sent out by Burgoyne to destroy the stores at Bennington, he enlisted in a regiment under Colonel Nichols. August 16, at the Battle of Bennington, he was wounded in the face, but not severely. At this time he was in service three months. The surrender of Burgoyne took the seat of



WILLIAM VORCE

active war away from New England, and Mr. Nichols was not again called out. After the war he went to Orange County, Vermont, where he was married, January 1, 1792, to Phene Sackett, a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut. They had eight children, five boys and three girls, all of whom lived to marry and have families. About 1811, or 1812, Mr. Nichols, then owner of a good farm in Thetford, Vermont, was Sheriff of Orange County, but allowing a debtor to escape arrest, his bond was escheated and he lost his farm. In October, 1813, with his family he made a six weeks' journey to Chautauqua County, New York, driving a three horse team the entire distance. Two of his sons, aged seventeen and nineteen years, took up land in lot two, township four, range fourteen, and thence forward Mr. Nichols and his wife lived with their eldest son, Lorrel, until they died, one in 1842, and the other in 1844. In 1832 he made application for a pension which was granted and continued until the death of his wife, in 1844. Both are buried in the old Ripley burying ground.

LORREL NICHOLS.

Lorrel, their eldest son, was born at Thetford, Vermont, February 9, 1794, and grew up to manhood there. At the age of nineteen he came to the extreme west part of what is now the Town of Westfield with all his father's family. He took up one hundred acres on lot two and cleared it of timber with his own hands, "chancing work" when he needed help. In 1869 he exchanged his farm for the farm on North Portage Street which he held until he died. He was drawn to serve in the militia regiment commanded by Colonel McMahan, early in 1814, and served several months, being stationed at Black Rock. He walked to Buffalo to be mustered in, and was mustered out there, walking home again. He received forty acres of bounty land in the forties for this service. He was for some years Captain in the militia, after the War of 1812-14 was over, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for seventeen years. He endured all the hardships of pioneer life uncomplainingly, and was always a person of great prominence in the community. As an instance of conditions peculiar to pioneer life, it may be stated that during his first winter here (1813-14) he worked for a North East, Pennsylvania, farmer three months

at eight dollars per month, and board. His only work was to thresh wheat with a flail. His parents, brothers and sisters lived in a log house meanwhile, and his wages helped support the family. During the winter his employer took a big sleigh load of wheat to Syracuse, the nearest market, and exchanged it for salt. He sold this salt after he came home at five dollars per bushel of fifty-six pounds. Mr. Nichols took one bushel at that price for the family use. Five-eighths of a month's wages would be considered a big price now for fifty-six pounds of salt. Mr. Nichols married, in 1826, Sarah Knight, an old Thetford school-mate, then Assistant Principal of what is now the Wells, Female College, at Aurora, New York. They had three boys, all of whom lived to grow to maturity. Mrs. Nichols died in 1864, and Mr. Nichols in 1877, at Albany, New York.

DE AZRO A. NICHOLS.

DeAzro A. Nichols, their eldest son, was born in Westfield January 31, 1828, and grew up to manhood on the farm which his father cleared up. He taught several terms of winter school here and in Illinois, and also did considerable land surveying in the western towns of this county. He married June 1, 1852, Clarissa A. Dickson, of Ripley, and they have lived to celebrate their golden wedding. They had three children, two girls and a boy, all of whom grew up and had families of their own. In 1861 a slight sun stroke made farm work dangerous in hot weather and so Mr. Nichols went to Springfield, Ohio, in the newspaper business, in company with his cousin, Clifton M. Nichols. Two years later his father needed his assistance on the farm, and Mr. Nichols moved back. In 1873 he was asked to assist in editorial work on the Country Gentleman, Albany, New York, where he remained until July, 1884, when he purchased the Dunkirk Journal. Six months later this was united with the Dunkirk Observer and the Chautauqua Farmer. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Nichols sold out to his partners, and in January, 1887, he went into the editorial rooms of the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio. Late in 1889 he was called to be commercial editor of the Buffalo Express, which position he filled for ten years. He then retired to the family farm at Westfield, where he still resides. He still does newspaper work for The Illustrated Express of Buffalo.



JONATHAN NICHOLS



LORREL NICHOLS



DE AZRO A. NICHOLS



BRAYTON L. NICHOLS

BRAYTON L. NICHOLS.

Brayton L. Nichols, his youngest child, was born in Springfield, Ohio, January 31, 1863. He was for some years in the Westfield union school but finished the final grades in Albany. He entered the High School there in 1876, and graduated four years later. He learned composition and press work in one of the Albany daily paper offices, and was a reporter later. He went to Springfield, Ohio, and worked as reporter in the office of The Republic for a few years. Then, in January, 1885, he became city editor of the Dunkirk Observer, which position he held until called to the Buffalo Express, as reporter, in 1892. In a few months he was made assistant city editor but after a few months the proprietor made him assistant managing editor of The Illustrated Express. In 1902 he was made managing editor of that paper. In 1894 he was married to Pauline C. Heyl, of Dunkirk, and they have two sons.

HARLAN L. MUNSON.

Harlan Lawrence Munson of Westfield was born in Portland, this county, August 27, 1870. His father, Alson N. Munson, was born April 20, 1843, and married Julia Healy of Mayville, January 1, 1862. He was one of the first to set out a vineyard, and was a grape buyer and shipper many years. He loaded and shipped the first car of grapes from Westfield. Harlan L. Munson is in the ninth generation from Capt. Thomas Munson, one of the pioneer settlers of Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut, who died in New Haven in 1685. His grandfather was Samuel C. Munson, who was born in 1803 and came to Portland with his parents in the winter of 1818-19, where he died in 1883. His great grandfather, Samuel Munson, was born in Southington, Connecticut, July 9, 1762. He settled on the old Ellicott Road in Portland, where he lived in a log house until 1828, when the present farm house, now owned by Porter Z. Ellis, was built. Harlan L. Munson has lived in Westfield township since 1886 and at his present residence on South Portage Street in the village since June, 1901. He attended district school No. 3 at West Portland till the spring of 1885; Westfield union school from the fall of 1885 to January, 1888, when he was graduated. He continued the following year to prepare for a course in the Cornell University Law School. In June, 1889, he

passed the highest examination of any of his class for a Cornell free scholarship. He attended the school of law there from September, 1889, to June, 1892, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891 and Master of Laws in 1892. He was admitted to the Bar at Buffalo in June, 1892, and thereupon began the practice of law at Westfield. In 1893 he was in the office of Marcy & Close in Buffalo, but returned to Westfield in 1894, when he became associat-

**HARLAN L. MUNSON**

ed in law practice with Arthur B. Ottaway, whose office he first entered as a clerk during his summer vacation in 1890. Mr. Munson married Bertha E. Bennett, daughter of Lyman Bennett, at Ripley, September 12, 1900. They have one child, Donald Bennett Munson, who was born November 30, 1902. Mr. Munson once received a nomination for Surrogate by the Democratic Party of the county. He is a member of the law school fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN CHARLES JONES.

John Charles Jones, of Westfield, Sheriff of Chautauqua County, was born in Westfield, April 11, 1853. His grandfather, Daniel Jones, moved from Vermont to Lockport about 1810, where Charles B. Jones, father



JOHN CHARLES JONES

of John C. Jones, was born. In 1846 the family moved to Westfield and settled on a farm in the southern part of town, near Volusia. The subject of this sketch was educated in district school, Westfield Academy and graduated from Westfield High School in 1874. He engaged in farming and also, in 1875, in the livery business in Westfield Village. He has continued in the livery business since the year named, and had a stable in Buffalo and in Richburg, one year each. He has lived in his present home for thirty years.

When Mr. Jones was elected to the office of Sheriff in November, 1903, his excellent qualifications for that office were known to the people of the county. He had served as Deputy Sheriff under three Sheriffs, and has been a popular officer, at all times performing his duties with promptness and faithfully and ably. His record in official life is clean, as have always been his transactions in his private business affairs. He is a Republican in politics and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He married Myrtie B. Van Valkenburg at Mayville, April 27, 1880. They have one child, Catherine Lucile Jones. DeEmma May Jones died in 1882, and Helen Frances Virginia Jones in 1887.

FRANCIS R. MOSHER.

Francis R. Mosher was born in the Village of Ripley, February 26, 1843. After receiving the elementary education afforded by the schools of his native town, he took up his residence in Westfield in the early spring of the year 1862. As an energetic young man he attended to such work as was presented and he commenced to accumulate sufficient capital to enter business for himself. In the year 1878 his commercial activity was started by the purchase of a small stock of lumber on the west side of Chautauqua Creek. This venture proved to be profitable, giving Mr. Mosher recognition as one of the sterling business men of the town. Four years later, during 1882, he purchased the coal business of R. L. Adams on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. His keenness as a business man made the venture a success and with a view of enlarging the sphere of operations, the lumber and coal business was finally merged into the Westfield Lumber and Coal Company, which is at present doing an extended business under that firm name.

Mr. Mosher's reputation as a stable business man won for him respect of the community in which he resides. He was elected a member of the Board of Trustees and served four terms as an efficient member of that Board. Then he was chosen and subsequently re-elected a member of the Water Board, having in charge the water supply and distribution system of Westfield.



FRANCIS R. MOSHER

It was in 1901 that Mr. Mosher was elected President of the Village of Westfield. He conducted the affairs of that office to the satisfaction of his constituents; bringing to public affairs the same devotion he had manifested in his private business.

He is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Having entered the Masonic Order, he is at present a Past Master in Summit Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 219. He is also a member of Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 239, and of Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar.

Mr. Mosher was married to Miss Grace Harper of Westfield on December 11, 1892. They have three children, two girls and a boy.

JAMES H. PRENDERGAST.

James Hunt Prendergast is a rising young lawyer of Westfield. He was born at Chautauqua, January 2, 1878, and is a son of John H. and Antoinette (Hunt) Prendergast of Chautauqua. He commenced a course of study in the Mayville union school in September, 1893, and graduated with honors from that institution in June, 1896. In September, 1896, he entered Hawley's preparatory school at Buffalo, from

**JAMES H. PRENDERGAST**

which he graduated on June 18, 1897. In September, 1898, he became a student in the Cornell University Law School at Ithaca and graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 21, 1902.

Up to this time Mr. Prendergast had always resided at Chautauqua but in June, 1902, he was admitted to the Bar and on July 24, 1902, he removed to Westfield and began the practice of law. He formed a partnership with Gerald G. Gibbs of Sherman under the firm name of Prendergast & Gibbs, which partnership was dissolved in 1904.

Mr. Prendergast is a Republican in politics but he has never sought public office. He is a member of Delta Chi fraternity and of the Sacchord Club at Cornell.

HON. AUSTIN SMITH.

Hon. Austin Smith was born in what is now Lansing, Tompkins County, New York, on March 16, 1804; entered Hamilton College and graduated therefrom in July, 1826, and became the Principal of the Fredonia Academy, the first in Chautauqua County. He was married to Sarah A. McMahan, daughter of Col. James McMahan, who was the first settler and pioneer of Chautauqua County, September 27, 1828. He was admitted as counsellor-at-law by the Supreme Court, on May 18, 1838, and as solicitor and counsellor by the Court of Chancery of the State of New York on May 23, 1838. While teaching in Fredonia Academy he had also been a student of law in the office of Crain & Mullet, and in January, 1830, he resigned his position as Principal of said academy for the purpose of devoting himself to the law. In February, 1830, he was admitted to practice in the county courts, and has continued such practice since in connection with the other courts. He located in Westfield in 1830, and became the law partner of Hon. Abram Dixon, and continued with him until about the year 1840, when he was appointed Surrogate of Chautauqua County, which position he held for four years. In 1850 he was elected Member of Assembly and was re-elected in 1851. In 1851 he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and in 1852 he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1863 on recommendation of Secretary Chase, he was appointed examining agent of the treasury department for South Carolina and Florida, and afterwards Tax Commissioner of Florida. Politically Mr. Smith was a Whig and a Republican. In 1830 he purchased the lot and erected the house thereon in which he resided until his death. His son-in-law and law partner, M. D. Tennant, and his daughter, Mrs. M. D. Tennant, and their son, Arthur S., now reside. Mr. Smith remained in quite active practice until about two years ago, having had a case in the Court of Appeals in 1884. I know nothing more befitting to say of Mr. Smith than was said by Hon. Obed Edson, of the Chautauqua County Bar, who has had a personal acquaintance with him for many years, Mr. Edson having been the author of a "History of Chautauqua County" published in 1894, in which he says: "And now, after more than sixty years of professional life, in the possession of physical health and mental powers, urbane and cour-



ARTHUR SMITH TENNANT



HON. AUSTIN SMITH



MOSES DELOSS TENNANT

teous in manners, and a keen wit, he is to a limited extent engaged in the practice of law, with a generation of lawyers who have reached or passed their prime, not one of whom even knew in their childhood the contemporaries of his early years, except by their reputation. Mr. Smith possesses a sound judgment, a discriminating mind and other good qualities of an able lawyer. He has been an astute counsellor and an able advocate. Forceful and logical, he sought rather to convince than to persuade. Strong and plain of speech, of shrewd and discerning mind, he was always effective with the jury and the court, and in view of his long and honorable service he may well be considered the Nestor of the Chautauqua County Bar. He has devoted the most of his life to his profession, and has not sought political preferment. The esteem in which his abilities were held while Member of Assembly is attested by the fact that the first year of his service in the Legislature he was made a member of the Judiciary Committee, the second in importance in the Assembly. In his last term he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the highest position next to the Speaker. During his long professional and public career no one has ever ventured to insinuate a doubt respecting his honesty and integrity. He died October 25, 1904.

MOSES DELOSS TENNANT.

Moses Deloss Tennant of Westfield was born in Ripley December 3, 1849. His parents, Deloss Gibson Tennant and Eliza S. Tennant, reside in Ripley. His grandparents on his father's side, Moses A. Tennant and wife, and those on his mother's side, Ethan A. and Eleanor Sawin, moved to Ripley about the year 1832. Mr. Tennant attended the common school in Ripley, the Ripley High School, Westfield Academy and in 1867-69 he attended Alfred University. He studied law and was admitted as an attorney at Buffalo June 11, 1875. He formed a partnership with Hon. Austin Smith, which was maintained until the present year, when the death of Mr. Smith occurred, at an advanced age. Mr. Tennant is a surveyor, which occupation he has followed at times. He was married September 27, 1878, to Helen E. Smith, daughter of Hon. Austin Smith and Sarah Ann (McMahan) Smith. Arthur Smith Tennant, their son, was born November 3, 1882, at Westfield.

Mr. Tennant was elected Justice of the Peace of Westfield in 1881, and has continued in the same office to the present time. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum—one of the charter members of Westfield Council No. 81—and is also a member of other fraternal orders. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

ARTHUR SMITH TENNANT.

Arthur Smith Tennant, son of Moses Deloss Tennant, is a young man of much promise. He attended the College of Law at Cornell University three years, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law. He was admitted to practice March 8, 1904, and on April 1 he entered into partnership with his father in the general practice of law. He is a Notary Public, a member of the Presbyterian Church, of the Royal Arcanum and of Sacchord, a Chautauqua County Club at Cornell University.

HON. GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

(From History of Rockingham County, New Hampshire.)

Hon. George W. Patterson was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, November 11, 1799, and died at Westfield, New York, October 15, 1879. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, and grandson of Peter and Grisel (Wilson) Patterson of Londonderry, to which place Peter emigrated in 1737 from Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. Peter was great-grandson of John Patterson, who came from Argyllshire, Scotland, to Bush Mills about 1612, with a colony of Scotch emigrants. He and his family were at the siege of Derry, where one of his sons died from starvation. The homestead at Bush Mills of this John passed from father to son for six generations. Of his descendants in the third and fourth generations, many of them came to America with the Scotch-Irish emigrations. Governor Patterson's ancestry were farmers, and most of them linen-weavers and dealers holding prominent local positions. They were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, strong in body and mind, able to defend themselves and their opinions. Hon. George W. Patterson was a ready speaker and writer, with a wonderful memory of facts and dates, brimful of anecdotes, ever cheerful, hoping and look-

ing for the right to succeed. He was of commanding presence (his weight being from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five pounds), a particularly good presiding officer, which position he held two years as Speaker of the Assembly, and two years as President of the Senate of New York. His services were always in demand as a speaker at political campaign meetings. Among the legislative measures originated by him was the free banking law of New York, the original bill of which he drew, and which passed. The main provisions of the free banking laws of the United States, giving the people a secured currency under governmental supervision, were taken from the New York law. He closed his Congressional term in his eightieth year, the year of his death. In politics he was a Whig and a Republican. In business he was successful. Thurlow Weed, his political and personal friend for over half a century, the eminent journalist and politician of New York, in an article in the New York Tribune, wrote: "All the elements and qualities which elevate and adorn human life were harmoniously blended in the character of George W. Patterson. His life was not entirely blameless, but eminently useful. To those who knew him as I did no form of eulogium will be deemed inappropriate. As a citizen, as the head of a family, as a public servant, he was a model man. In the discharge of legislative duties he was conscientious and patriotic. He was always in his seat, and no bad, defective, equivocal or suspicious bill ever evaded or escaped his vigilant and watchful eye. He had troops of friends, and, so far as I know or believe, was without an enemy. In private life he was exceptionally faultless. Without making a proclamation of temperance, he was always a cold-water drinker." His wife was Hannah W., daughter of John Dickey, Esq., merchant, of the West Parish, Londonderry. The last of his school education was had at the Pinkerton Academy, Derry, the first printed catalogue of which institution showing his own and future wife's names. He was a school teacher at Pelham, New Hampshire, in 1817, and in 1818 engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, in which business he was largely interested for twenty-six years, mostly at his shops on his farm, near Moscow, in the Town of Leicester, Livingston County, New York. He resided there until 1841, when he removed to Westfield to take the agency of the Chautauqua land office as successor of Governor

Seward, who succeeded the agent of the Holland Land Company at the Chautauqua office. When the lands became reduced by sales, Mr. Patterson bought the residue of lands and securities of the company, and continued the sales at the Westfield office till his death, when the title to the unsold lands passed to his only son. Mr. Patterson's only male descendant's son, grandson and great-grandson bear his name. Governor Patterson commenced holding public office soon after his residence began at Leicester in 1824, and from that time until his death it was the exception that he was not in public service. At no time did he ever ask for an appointment or nomination, these positions coming unsolicited. When justices of the peace became elective he was chosen to that office, which he retained by successive elections till he moved to Westfield, the majorities in his town being generally on the side opposed to him in politics. He was Commissioner of Highways, School Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, Brigade Paymaster, and Supervisor of Leicester; was a member of the State Assembly eight years, the last two of which (1839 and 1840) he was Speaker of the House; he removed to Westfield in 1841 to take charge of the Chautauqua land office; was appointed Basin Commissioner at Albany by Governor Seward; Harbor Commissioner at New York by Governor Clark, and Quarantine Commissioner of the Port of New York by Governor Morgan; was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for President, and to the National Republican Convention that re-nominated Abraham Lincoln for a second Presidential term; has been Supervisor of Westfield three years; President of Westfield Academy and President of the Board of Education of Westfield many years; represented the County of Chautauqua in the State Constitutional Convention in 1846; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York in 1848; and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving sixteen thousand nine hundred ten votes against ten thousand six hundred one votes for James Freeland, Democrat. He was a director in the Buffalo and State Line Railroad from its organization, June, 1849, till its consolidation, May, 1867, and from that date till June, 1868, a director in the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.



Geo. W. Patterson.



MISS MARY W. L. L. L.

HANNAH W. PATTERSON.

Hannah Whiting (Dickey) Patterson, wife of Lieutenant Governor Patterson, was born August 4, 1800, at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and died February 10, 1886, at Westfield. She was the daughter of John and Rhoda (Varnum) Dickey. She was educated at the Pinkerton Academy of Londonderry, and taught school at Greigsville, New York, to which place her family had moved. On February 24, 1825, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were married at York, New York.

Mrs. Patterson's grandfather was Matthew Dickey on whose tombstone is the following inscription: "Said Dickey was in the French and Revolutionary War upwards of three years; was in thirteen hard fought battles and was never wounded nor made prisoner by the enemy." Her great grandfather, John Dickey, of Scotch-Irish ancestry came in 1729 from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire. Through her mother, Mrs. Patterson was descended from four generations of Varnums, who were officers in the Revolutionary and Colonial Wars. Among other distinguished ancestors were members of the Fox, Prescott, Goodhue, Jewett and Stone families.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PATTERSON.

George Washington Patterson, only son of Lieutenant Governor George Washington Patterson and Hannah Whiting (Dickey) Patterson, was born February 25, 1826, at Leicester, Livingston County, New York, and died April 29, 1904, at Westfield. In 1841 the family moved from Leicester to Westfield, where Mr. Patterson spent the greater part of his life. He attended the old Westfield Academy and finished preparation for college at the Lima (New York) Seminary. In 1844 he entered Dartmouth College from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1848, and Master of Arts (in course) in 1851. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and life long secretary of his class. He was always interested in all matters pertaining to the college and gave it his hearty support. From 1849 to 1851 he was a law student in the office of Haven & Smith of Buffalo. He was engaged in manufacturing in Westfield from 1851 to 1854, and during those years also assisted his father, who was agent of the Chautauqua Land Company. He removed to Corn- ing, New York, in 1854, and was engaged

in banking there for over twenty years, as Cashier and President of the George Washington Bank of that city. In 1876 he returned to Westfield where he resided until his death.

When the Board of Water Commissioners of Westfield was organized in 1888, Mr. Patterson was elected President and continued at the head of the Board until ill health compelled him to resign in 1901. When the plans of an expert hydraulic engineer for a system of water works for the village were rejected as being beyond the means of the community, Mr. Patterson, though not an engineer by profession, prepared the plans and specifications for the present system, which cost about half of that suggested by the expert. He personally surveyed the line and placed the grade stakes during the winter of 1888-9. Over two miles of the line is on the precipitous bank of the Chautauqua Creek gulf which is as steep as shale rock will stand. The survey was made under great difficulties and at considerable personal danger. Every foothold for the two miles in the gulf was cut either in the solid rock or in the ice which covered it in places. Many of the details of the water system are due to Mr. Patterson's ingenuity. The system of filters, the use of vitrified pipe for low pressure mains for the first two miles, the location of the reservoirs and the automatic valves, are all his inventions. When money was to be raised by the sale of bonds, he convinced eastern bankers of the high credit to be given Westfield, and sold the bonds at the very low rate of three and one-eighth per cent, and at a premium of nearly a year's interest. He thus combined his avocation of engineering with his vocation of banking to the great advantage of the village.

He organized and was President of the Patterson Library, the memorial of his father and mother which was endowed by his sister, Hannah W. Patterson. During his life, Mr. Patterson held many other positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he served the public well and faithfully. He was a man of wide learning and culture, public spirited and interested in the welfare of his fellow men.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Vestry of St. Peter's Church, of which body he had been a member for many years.

"The Vestry of St. Peter's Church of Westfield is bereaved and stricken by the

visitation which comes alike to all mortals.

From their number, George W. Patterson, who has been an active and most efficient member of St. Peter's Vestry for the past twenty-eight years, has been called to the higher life. It is, therefore, fitting for this Vestry to express its deep sorrow for the loss of his companionship, and to gratefully acknowledge his efficient service to this body, to St. Peter's Parish, and to the church. While of late, on account of feeble health, Mr. Patterson had but seldom met with us, his material help and influence has always been felt. We would, therefore, direct that these expressions of our appreciation be transcribed upon the records of this vestry so that the name and good offices of our departed brother may have more than a transient recognition, and that it may be known to those who may serve after us, that his loss we deeply felt and mourned.

JEROME LA DUE,

BEN BOULT,

Committee."

On September 17, 1861, he married at Corning, New York, Frances D. Todd, daughter of Zerah and Martha (Carr) Todd. Their children, all born at Corning, New York, were: Catharine Louise, born July 23, 1862, Bachelor of Arts, Vassar, 1884, married June 29, 1887, at Westfield, to Frank William Crandall, son of William and Sylvia (Bandall) Crandall. Their children are Francis William, born January 13, 1889; George Patterson, born June 21, 1891. George Washington Patterson, born February 1, 1864, Bachelor of Arts, Yale, 1884, Master of Arts, Yale, 1891, Bachelor of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1887, student Harvard Law School, 1888-89, Doctor of Philosophy, Munich, 1899, writer on electrical subjects, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Michigan, residence Ann Arbor, Michigan. He married July 2, 1890, at Adrian, Michigan, Merib Susan Rowley, Bachelor of Arts, Michigan, 1890, daughter of Josiah Cass and Angie (Brown) Rowley. Their children are: Gertrude, born May 30, 1891; George Washington, born January 19, 1893—fourth in direct descent of the name; Robert Rowley, born July 31, 1895. Hannah Whiting, born March 5, 1866, died November 12, 1903, at Rockford, Illinois. She was graduated in 1885 from the School of Painting, Vassar College. She married October 22, 1891, at Westfield, Harry Faris Forbes of Rockford, Illinois, (manufacturer and

banker) son of Alexander Duncan and Elizabeth Ostrum Forbes. Their children, born at Rockford, Illinois, are: Alexander Duncan, born April 10, 1894, died February 10, 1895; Duncan Patterson, born August 26, 1896; Harry Faris, born October 15, 1900, died October 22, 1900. Frances Todd, born May 8, 1868, Bachelor of Arts, Vassar, 1888, married January 2, 1895, at Westfield, New York, Lieut. William Harry Faust, United States Navy, son of Howard S. and Elizabeth (Donald) Faust of Napoleon, Ohio. Their children are: Howard Patterson, born December 10, 1896, in San Francisco, California; Frances Patterson, born January 15, 1901, in Ann Arbor, Michigan; Elizabeth Patterson, born July 31, 1903, in Buffalo.

Mr. Patterson was much interested in genealogical research. His grandfather, Lieutenant Thomas Patterson, and his great grandfathers, Sergeant Matthew Dickey, and Captain Ebenezer Varnum, and great, great grandfather, Isaac Fox, served in the Revolution.

MRS. FRANCES D. PATTERSON.

Mrs. Frances D. (Todd) Patterson, widow of George W. Patterson of Westfield, was born November 4, 1838, in Toddsville, Otsego County, New York. Her parents were Zerah and Martha (Carr) Todd. In 1850 the family moved to Corning, New York. There Mrs. Patterson attended the Corning Academy and later went to the Coopers-town (New York) Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute. On September 17, 1861, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were married at Corning. In 1876 they moved to Westfield. Mrs. Patterson has been President of the Union Relief Association of Westfield since its organization in 1880. She has been a member, and for many years Chairman of the Chautauqua County Committee of the State Charities Aid Association since its formation and has also been an officer of the Chautauqua County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, since its organization. Since the death of Mr. Patterson she has been custodian of the Chautauqua Land Office records. When the Patterson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was formed in February, 1898, Mrs. Patterson was made Regent, which office she has since held continuously. She derived her eligibility to membership from her great grandfathers, Captain Robert Carr, Jehiel Todd and Gillis



Geo. W. Patterson.



Mrs. Elizabeth C. Johnson



J. PATTERSON

Frink, and her great, great grandfathers, John Frink and Stephen Wright.

Mrs. Patterson traces her ancestry to Christopher Todd and many other founders and early settlers of New Haven, Connecticut. Among them Captain Thomas Yale, Captain Nathaniel Turner, Captain Nathaniel Merriman, Captain Thomas Munson, Rev. Nicholas Street, William Tuttle, Matthew Hitchcock, John Hall, Thomas Johnson, William Bradley, Richard Miles, Henry Glover, William Ives, David Atwater, William Peck, Roger Alling, and others. Among other distinguished Colonial ancestors of Mrs. Patterson are Major Brian Pendleton, Lieut. Abel Wright, Sergeant Thomas Wheeler, Ensign Samuel Ives, Rev. Jeremiah Peck, Sergeant Thomas Spencer, Sergeant Thomas Merrick, Lieut. Samuel Smith and Sergeant John Winston.

HANNAH W. PATTERSON.

Hannah Whiting Patterson, only daughter of Lieutenant Governor George Washington and Hannah Whiting (Dickey) Patterson, was born August 15, 1835, at Leicester, Livingston County, New York, and died unmarried May 12, 1894, at Westfield. In 1841 she removed with her parents to Westfield, where she resided the remainder of her life, and where as a girl she attended the old Westfield Academy; later she studied at LeRoy Female Seminary (afterward Ingham University) from which institution she was graduated in 1855.

She was a woman of wide philanthropy. Few knew of her many good works. Through her wise forethought the Patterson Library was founded by a bequest of one hundred thousand dollars, as a memorial to her parents. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was an ardent member of the Presbyterian Church, to whose work in missions she gave her generous support.

O. L. INGALLS.

A prominent and popular citizen of Westfield is O. L. Ingalls, Secretary and Treasurer of the Westfield Telephone Company. He was born December 18, 1857, at Grafton, Lorain County, Ohio. He attended the public schools in Cleveland and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Before he became interested in the telephone business he was engaged in business in Cleveland. He served three years as Assessor of the Town of

Westfield and has also served on the Republican County Committee. He was in the postal service in Porto Rico thirteen months during the Spanish-American War. He served three years as Librarian of the Assembly at Albany.



O. L. INGALLS

Mr. Ingalls married his wife at Auburn, January 3, 1880. They have no children. His associates on the board of directors of the Westfield Telephone Company are: Hon. S. F. Nixon, George H. Frost, R. J. Morehead, V. A. Kent, E. C. Nixon and F. W. Plato.

MOSES FERRIN.

Moses Ferrin was born in Millbrook, Grafton County, New Hampshire, August 27, 1798, and died at Ellington May 13, 1886. In 1820 he went to Buffalo where he remained nine years, when he removed to Harmony, remaining there until 1830, when he moved to Cherry Creek, residing in that town for thirty-five years. He removed to Ellington in 1865, where he resided until his death. In 1824, he married Diana Ryker, who was born in 1805, and died May 3, 1886. Their children were: Catherine, who mar-



MOSES FERRIN



SAMUEL A. FERRIN



DR. THOMAS E. SOULES

ried Thomas Stockwell, resides in Ellington; Mary J., married Ezikel Cheeseman, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Mariah, married Eli Whitney, deceased; Henrietta, died in infancy; Moses M., deceased; Samuel A.; Horatio, deceased; John, deceased, William, deceased; Caroline, married Kenyon Dearborn, deceased.

SAMUEL A. FERRIN.

There is probably no one man who has done more for the Town of Cherry Creek or whose successful life has been attended with so good a record, as that of Samuel A. Ferrin. He is a son of Moses and Diana (Ryker) Ferrin, was born in Cherry Creek, February 5, 1837, raised on a farm, and knew nothing but hard labor. When twenty-five years of age he enlisted as Corporal in Company C, One Hundred Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps. His record as a soldier is a noble one. With his gallant regiment he faced the enemy at Deserted House, Suffolk, Black Water, Carrsville, Folly Island, Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg and Chapin's Farm. Owing to his gallant conduct he was promoted to Sergeant, September 13, 1863. At the Battle of Chapin's Farm, September 29, 1864, Mr. Ferrin received a gunshot wound in the right thigh and was taken to the hospital, Whitehall, Philadelphia, where he remained until discharged, May 18, 1865. At Cherry Creek, February 13, 1866, he married Alice Bronson, daughter of George and Mary (Barnes) Bronson, who was born June 4, 1847, at Canada West. One child, Edith, was given to this union, who was born January 9, 1868, and was united in marriage, September 1, 1887, to Dr. Thomas E. Soules. William Ferrin, brother, was a member of the illustrious Company K, One Hundred Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service at New Orleans. Dexter Bronson, Mrs. Ferrin's brother, fought with the Indians in border warfare during the Civil War. At Cherry Creek Mr. Ferrin served that town as Supervisor for twelve years, Assessor for nine years, President and Trustee of the village for five years, and held many other offices of trust. He was always closely identified with the interests and prosperity of that town. He was always untiring in his efforts, and his life's work will go down into history as a successful, useful, valuable career—a benefit to the

community, and an example of energy. Mr. Ferrin moved to Westfield in the fall of 1898, and is now spending the sunset days with his wife in their beautiful home on Portage Street.

DR. THOMAS E. SOULES.

One who has kept pace with the march of progress which has characterized medical science, is Dr. Thomas E. Soules of Westfield. He was born March 20, 1853, in County of York, Province of Ontario, and is a son of Peter T., Esq., and Phoebe (Moore) Soules. Thomas E. Soules passed his boyhood days at New Market, Canada, and received his elementary education in the public schools, graduating from the Collegiate Institute of that place in 1880; in 1884 he took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Toronto, and his Doctor of Medicine from the University of Buffalo in 1887. In the same year he came to Cherry Creek, where he soon established himself in an extensive practice, remaining there until December, 1898, when he located in Westfield, where he is now a prominent and successful physician. In 1901 he established The Soules Hospital; during the years of 1902-3 he enlarged the same and in addition to regular hospital established a training school for nurses. January, 1, 1905, it was chartered and registered. Strongly attached to his profession, and devoting his whole energies to its exacting requirements, he has deserved the success which has attended his efforts.

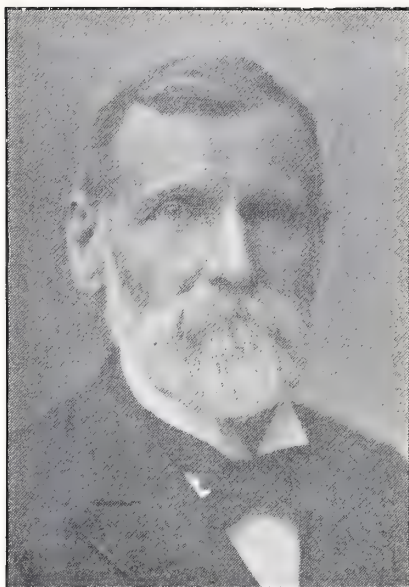
Dr. Soules is a Republican in politics and was elected Coroner of Chautauque County in 1898, for a term of three years. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; a Past Master of Cherry Creek Lodge of Masons, of Westfield Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the Alpha Omega Delta college fraternity. Dr. Soules married Edith M. Ferrin at Cherry Creek in September, 1886. One son was born of this union, Harry F., in August, 1887, and died in 1889.

WILLIAM H. WALKER.

William H. Walker of Westfield, who has carried on a mercantile (drug) business in the same store for thirty-eight years, was born at Warsaw, New York, July 18, 1838. His father, William Walker, was an early settler of that town. He received his educa-

tion at the Academy at Warsaw. He married Jennett A. Taber at Warsaw September 3, 1863. Two sons, Charles T. Walker, a graduate of Williams College, and Edward T. Walker, a graduate of Westfield Academy, are connected with the Electric World and Engineer at Philadelphia and Boston. Mr. Walker became a partner with Lorenzo Parsons at Westfield, in the drug business in October, 1866, and became the sole proprietor of the business in 1888. He has continued business in the same store until the present time.

Mr. Walker was zealous in the service of his country in the Civil War. He joined the Seventy-fourth Regiment at Buffalo three days after Fort Sumpter was fired on in 1861. He enlisted May 20, 1861, in Com-



WILLIAM H. WALKER

pany K, Seventeenth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and served the full period of enlistment, being promoted to Sergeant-Major of the regiment. He was ever actively interested in the fortunes of the Republican Party, and served for many years as Chairman of the Town Committee and a member of the County Committee. He was never a candidate for office until he was appointed by President Harrison Postmaster of Westfield in March, 1890. He served a term of four years in this position. He is Past Commander of William Sackett Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Past Regent of Westfield Council, No. 81, Royal Arcanum, and is now serving as Secretary of the Coun-

cil and also as District Deputy Grand Regent. He was Master of Summit Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1891-92, and participated in the laying of the corner stone of the new Westfield High School in October, 1901, when he was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He was General Secretary of the Chautauqua County Celebration Committee held at Westfield in June, 1902, and Treasurer of the local committee.

ARTHUR B. OTTAWAY.

Arthur B. Ottaway of Westfield, one of the wellknown attorneys of Chautauqua County, was born in Mina, May 8, 1854. His parents were John E. and Sarah (Boorman) Ottaway. His father is a prominent farmer of Mina and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. His paternal and maternal grandfathers, James Ottaway and Benjamin Boorman, were among the early settlers in the Towns of Mina and Sherman. James Ottaway was a native of Kent County, England. In company with his brother Horatio he came in 1823 to that part of the Town of Clymer which in 1824 was set apart under the name of Mina. He attended district school and Sherman Academy. In 1873 he moved to the village of Westfield and attended the academy there, graduating at the age of twenty-one. He prepared for but did not attend college. His first remunerative employment after he left the Academy was teaching school. He taught a number of terms and having determined to educate himself as a lawyer, he entered the office of William Russell at Westfield, and in 1879 he was admitted to the Bar, and without delay began the practice of his profession, in which he has been conspicuously successful. He first became a member of the firm of Russell, Dickerman & Ottaway. This firm was dissolved after a time and Mr. Ottaway practiced alone. Later he became senior partner of the firm of Ottaway & Munson.

Mr. Ottaway has always been a man of pronounced views touching political matters, and an active Republican. He is a man of popularity and ability, and in 1883 he became the nominee of the Republicans for District Attorney. He was elected and performed the duties of that office very creditably from 1884 to 1887. After the last named year he devoted his time and energies to his private practice, which has been



A. B. Ottaway

large, and important, and has increased year by year. He has had many cases of large importance, and served for years as attorney for the Board of Supervisors of the county.

Mr. Ottaway is a public spirited citizen and has always taken a keen interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of Westfield.

G. FAYETTE DICKSON.

G. Fayette Dickson who now resides in Westfield is of Scottish-Irish parentage. Although Mr. Dickson was born in Darien, Wisconsin, May 28, 1857, his immediate ancestors were connected with the early development of Chautauqua County. His



G. FAYETTE DICKSON

great grandfather, Robert Dickson, is numbered among the earlier settlers of the county, and it is recorded as an interesting fact that he gave the plot of ground for the Presbyterian Church and cemetery of the village.

Accompanied by his father, Andrew W. Dickson, the subject of this sketch became a resident of this county in the seventies. Appreciating the advantages of early training, Mr. Dickson entered the common schools and after finishing those courses he completed his academic studies in the West-

field Academy in 1872. Subsequent to the completion of his high school course, he pursued special studies in business science and sociology in the educational department of the Chautauqua Institution. Having thus equipped himself for the serious business of life Mr. Dickson became a school teacher. He taught mathematics and sociology in the Westfield union schools and his ability in the profession is demonstrated by the fact that he has been Vice Principal of the Westfield Academy for the past twenty years.

During the summer months Mr. Dickson has been affiliated with the management of the Chautauqua Institution. He has been the Deputy Superintendent of the ticket department for several years and last summer he completed his twentieth season of active service in the employment of that far famed institution. Scholarly, faithful and energetic, Mr. Dickson is capable of fulfilling the obligations of any position of trust.

Having established a position for himself in life Professor Dickson married Cora M. Batchelder, of Westfield, June 28, 1882. One daughter, Amy R., completes the happy family group.

Professor Dickson in addition to his public duties has found time to devote his attention to the social, fraternal and religious affairs of the community. Having early affiliated with Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, he passed through the several chairs and is now Past Master of that great fraternity. Unlike some other men his time has not been entirely taken by the affairs of a single branch of the order. He is a Past Worthy Patron of Crown Chapter, No. 128, Order of the Eastern Star; he belongs to Westfield Chapter, No. 259, Royal Arch Masons, and he is a Past Regent of Westfield Council, Royal Arcanum. His services as Trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Westfield during the past ten years have been invaluable in the upbuilding of that religious denomination. Prof. Dickson has been so active and so successful in these varied lines of human activity that any comment on his many commendable traits of character would be superfluous.

EDWARD A. SKINNER.

Edward A. Skinner, for thirty years Past President of the First National Bank of Westfield, and its successor, the National Bank of Westfield, was born in the Town of Aurora, Erie County, New York, in 1841.



EDWARD A. SKINNER

His father, who was a Presbyterian clergyman at that time, had moved to Western New York from Oneida County five years earlier, and the family another generation back was to be found in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. When Mr. Skinner was thirteen years old his father moved to Westfield, to fill the position of a bank cashier. Between that date, 1854, and the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Skinner spent most of his time acquiring an education in the Westfield Academy.

In October, 1861, the Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, was organized in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, and was rendezvoused at Westfield, and in November, 1861, while still under age, Mr. Skinner entered the service. In the same month his regiment joined McClellan's army near Washington, and served there and on the Peninsula unmounted, until May, 1862. Having returned to Washington at that time to be mounted and equipped, the regiment was assigned to Siegers corps under Pope's general command in July, 1862, and participated in the unsatisfactory campaign of that summer. After Pope's retreat to Washington Mr. Skinner's regiment became a part of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and served therewith throughout the campaign of '63 in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Early in his army life Mr. Skinner was detailed to act as Regimental Quartermaster, and was soon commissioned such, and during much of the time he discharged the duties of Brigade Quartermaster. He left the service, owing to ill health, in March, 1864.

In the fall of 1864 the First National Bank of Westfield was organized and Mr. Skinner, becoming assistant cashier of the institution, began his long career as a banker. The fact that he had made no mistake in choosing his vocation was soon apparent, and he was promoted in a few years to the position of cashier. In 1870, however, consistently with the unrest of youth, he decided to try his fortunes beyond the Mississippi. Kansas was then one of the most promising states of the west, and in the City of Ottawa Mr. Skinner assisted in organizing the First National Bank. He remained in Kansas several years, and then, after spending some months in Europe, once more took up his residence in Westfield, in the summer of 1874, becoming Vice President of the First National Bank, and taking an active part in its management. Two years later his

father died, and he succeeded him in the presidency of the bank. Since then Mr. Skinner has remained at the head of the institution, and has attained a high reputation as a progressive and conservative banker.

Aside from his banking interests Mr. Skinner's chief business connection has been with the fraternal organization known as the Loyal Arcanum. Joining this society in 1878, he participated in the organization of the Grand Council of the State of New York in 1879, and was sent as its first representative to Supreme Council of the order. In 1880 he was elected Supreme Treasurer, and has held the position continuously since. The importance of the office may be understood from the statement that the Loyal Arcanum now has more than three hundred thousand members, disburses annually eight million dollars, and has paid in death claims since its organization nearly one hundred million dollars.

In the social life of Westfield Mr. Skinner has naturally been prominent. He has long been a member of the Presbyterian Church there. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Loyal Legion. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican Party, but has held no political office except that of Supervisor of the Town of Westfield for three years.

Edward Alburn Skinner was born at Grifins Mills, Erie County, New York, May 10, 1841; was educated at Westfield Academy; served in the Union Army, 1861-64; was assistant cashier and cashier of the First National Bank of Westfield, 1864-70; engaged in banking at Ottawa, Kansas, 1870-73; married Frances M. Barger of Westfield, October 20, 1864, who died June 16, 1872; married Augusta, daughter of Hon. W. F. and Flora (Atkins) Wheeler of Cleveland, Ohio, August 19, 1874; their children are: Flora Atkins Skinner, Egbert Wheeler Skinner, Frances Augusta Skinner; became Vice President of the First National Bank of Westfield in 1874, and has been President of that bank and its successor, the National Bank of Westfield, since 1876; has been Supreme Treasurer of the Royal Arcanum since 1880.

THOMAS A. PEACOCK.

Thomas A. Peacock, a grand-nephew of Judge William Peacock, a son of Thomas and Alice E. (Peacock) Peacock, was born in the Town of Portland, September 20, 1849, and died at Westfield in 1894. His paternal



THOMAS A. PEACOCK

great-grandfather, Thomas Peacock, was a native of Ireland, where he learned the trade of weaver, and from there he came to Central New York. Three of his sons were John, Absalom and Judge William Peacock, who was one of the early leading and prominent men of Chautauqua County. (For portrait and sketch see page 581, Vol. I). The first two named sons, John and Absalom Peacock, were the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject of this sketch. Thomas Peacock (father) learned the trade of tanner and leather currier at Penn Yan, New York, and followed the tanning business during the greater part of his life. He was an industrious man, a good workman, and died in 1851. He married his cousin, Alice E. Peacock, who was a daughter of Absalom Peacock, and passed away in 1873. They had two children: Thomas A., and Frances, who died at fourteen years of age.

Thomas A. Peacock passed most of his boyhood at Westfield where he attended the Westfield Academy. After taking the full course of Bryant & Stratton's Business College he gave his time principally to the management of his own private business and the supervision of his property at Westfield and in the City of Buffalo. In 1881 Mr. Peacock united in marriage with Alice M. Stanfield and their union was blessed with three children: William, born May 17, 1882, now a member of the senior class in Harvard University; Charles E., born July 3, 1884, and Thomas A.

JAMES TAYLOR.

One of the leading elderly citizens of Westfield is James Taylor. He was born in Wood Grange, County Down, Ireland, April 6, 1839. His hardy parents, David and Nancy Strain Taylor emigrated to this country in the month of May, 1853, and as a lad James was active in the affairs of this section of the county. It may be remarked that his parents lived to a good old age. His mother died in the year 1877 and his father followed her to the grave six years later in 1883.

Not unlike the other young men of that generation and locality James Taylor devoted the summer months to the chores that fall to the lot of a farm boy, and the training which he received in the elementary branches of his education was obtained by close attention to school during the winter months.

Mr. Taylor took up his present residence in the Town of Westfield in May, 1853, and during a period of 50 years he has been an active and respected member of the community. Having gained a general experience in business matters, Mr. Taylor went into the meat business in 1865; and the excellence of his judgment, as well as his popularity with the trading public is evidenced in his successful continuance in that business until 1903.

In addition to his other affairs Mr. Taylor owned a large farm near the village for a period of thirty-two years, but during most of that time his home was situated in the Village of Westfield.



JAMES TAYLOR

Notwithstanding his commercial obligations he has found time to devote to the advancement of the interests of the Republican Party. The appreciation of his townsmen was shown by his election as Commissioner of Highways in 1890, and his successive selection as Trustee of the village for a number of years.

Nor has Mr. Taylor neglected the fraternal and social features of life. He is a valued member of Summit Lodge, No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Honor and the Royal Arcanum.

A glance at the outline of Mr. Taylor's do-

mestic life will show that it has been no less happy. He married Miss Sarah A., the daughter of John Crosgrove of Westfield, November 1, 1871. They are the parents of a numerous family: John David, now deceased; James, who died in infancy; Jay and Jennie, born June 19, 1875, and who now reside in Westfield; Fanny, born September 30, 1877; Mabel, deceased, and Matthew, born August 15, 1883, and who continues to be a resident of his native township.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

William H. Thompson, one of the substantial citizens of Westfield may claim the distinction of being a life long resident of the town. He was born in Westfield June 1, 1858. He is the son of Robert H. and Nancy McMeeken Thompson. They came to Westfield in 1852 and Mr. Thompson established a tailoring business there in 1854, which business has since been continuously con-



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON

ducted, the son following in his father's footsteps and maintaining the father's reputation for rectitude and fair dealing. Indeed it is proper to say that Mr. Thompson is now known and recognized as one of the substantial business men of the town, and his tailoring establishment has a large and ever increasing patronage.

Mr. Thompson was educated in the Westfield High School, and as soon as his studies were completed he engaged in business with his father.

Notwithstanding his business activities, Mr. Thompson has found time to devote to various fraternal organizations. He is a member of Summit Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and in the years 1888-9 and 1900 was Worshipful Master of the order. In 1900 and 1901 he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Fortieth District. He also belongs to various other Masonic bodies, Westfield Chapter, No. 239, Royal Arch Masons; Dunkirk Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar; Buffalo Consistory, Ismailia Shrine, and Crown Chapter, No. 128, Order Eastern Star. He served as Worthy Patron of that order for two years. He also belongs to the Westfield Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

That Mr. Thompson's business qualifications are fully appreciated by his fellow townsmen may be inferred from the fact that he served three years as a member of the village Board of Trustees.

Mr. Thompson was married July 2, 1881. His bride was Miss Alice Rockwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rollin B. Rockwell of Westfield. They have one son, Rollin Rockwell Thompson, who was born May 5, 1882.

HENRY ALLEN.

Henry Allen, a native of Belfast, Ireland, but now a resident of Westfield, has had an extensive and valuable experience in the railroad business and may be fairly considered an authority on all matters connected with those departments of railroad activity with which he has been identified. He is a son of Henry and Rachel Lowry Allen and was born February 28, 1849, at Belfast, Ireland. His education was obtained in the Belfast Royal Academical Institution, and in 1863 he secured employment on the Great Northern Railroad of Ireland and subsequently on the London Northwestern of England where he speedily found favor with the superior officials, and had he remained would doubtless in due time have received substantial promotion.

But Mr. Allen had heard much about the opportunities which America affords the ambitious and in 1886 he left the land of his birth and eventually located in Hamilton, Ontario, where he found employment on the Great Western of Canada, remaining with that road three years. From Canada Mr.



HENRY ALLEN

Allen went to the oil country and eventually he was employed on the Nickle Plate Road as a traveling freight agent, a position he has held for twenty-three years, performing the exacting duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the corporation employing him.

Mr. Allen was married at Strathway, Ontario, to Miss Charlotte Buttery. They have five children, Harry, Paul, Charlotte, Marion and Catherine.

Mr. Allen removed to Westfield in September, 1897. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of that village and is regarded as one of the substantial and progressive citizens of the town.

DEXTER N. MORSE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Westfield October 19, 1859. He is the son of Daniel and Betsy Rexford Morse. They came to Westfield from Vermont in 1834. The mother died in 1872. The father still resides in Westfield respected and beloved by all who know him.

Dexter N. Morse was educated in the Westfield High School and deciding to fol-



DEXTER N. MORSE

low a business career, he in 1876, engaged in a general mill business which he has developed to a considerable extent, and now

deals in lumber, grape packages, etc., extensively.

Mr. Morse like other patriotic citizens early took an interest in public affairs and his fellow townsmen showed their appreciation of his public spirit eight years ago by electing him village Trustee, which office he still holds and the duties of which, he discharges with scrupulous fidelity.

Mr. Morse and Miss Mary E. Fitch, daughter of Cleveland and Roxy Staunton Fitch were married November 7, 1878. They have two children, Edith M., born June 24, 1882, and Everett F., born August 10, 1891.

Mr. Morse is a prominent lodge man. He belongs to the Westfield Masonic Lodge, the Royal Arcanum, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Protected Home Circle and the Order of the Eastern Star.

LUCIAN H. KENT.

Lucian H. Kent, son of Moses and Jerusha Kent, was born on August 4th, 1816, at Dorset, Vermont. In 1822 he was taken with his parents, in trying circumstances, to St. Lawrence County, in this state. The journey was made with many perils in the old overland manner by ox team, in the middle of a severe winter and through an almost unbroken wilderness over what was known as the Port Kent Road. After reaching his majority Mr. Kent acquired an academical education by his own efforts at Potsdam. On June 9, 1849, he was married to Mary Fay McEwen, the oldest daughter of Deacon George McEwen of Lawrence, New York, and in 1857 they moved to French Creek township, Chautauqua County, his farm of three hundred acres lying half way between Clymer and Marvin post office.

In the spring of 1862 he removed to Westfield, New York, to the home farm where he spent the remaining years of his life. His family numbered six sons and one daughter. Of these Henry B. Kent, who was a graduate of Western Reserve University, and author of "Graphic Sketches of the West," was born October 21, 1855, and died, while traveling, at Canon City, Colorado, June 25, 1890. Elwin R., born November 11, 1858, was for some time private secretary to Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, Surrogate City and County of New York, died at Westfield, New York, November 14, 1890.

George S. Kent, one of the first graduates of and for a time a teacher in the Westfield Academy and union school, and the daughter, Alice C. Kent, also reside in

Westfield and are largely identified in grape vineyard culture and all the family business interests. Portraits and personal sketches are given in this work of his three other sons, Elmore M., Herman L. and Vernon A. Kent.

Mr. Kent was a man of decided scholarly tastes. For much more than half a century he was a close student of the best he could find in literary fields and a great reader along the lines of scientific and philosophical research; but he was happiest when he was closest in touch with nature, and to this fact may probably be attributed his choice of agricultural pursuits for his life work. The surroundings appealed to his poetic nature, and served largely as the inspiration for his modest volume of poems, "Sunshine and Storm," the title to which he chose as appropriate to the coloring it had received from his occupation.

He was never confined to his bed by sickness a day in his life. Passing away at the close of the nineteenth century, he had seen nearly all the conflicts, the growth and material progress in our country's history. With unflinching intellectual activity, optimistic and hopeful in his reading and thought, he kept abreast of what was current up to his death. He was a successful business man and was possessed of a careful and sound judgment. They celebrated their golden wedding June 9, 1899, at the home in Westfield, with all living members of their family present. Mr. Kent died March 9, 1900, and Mrs. Kent on the 17th of November, 1903. He looked upon his life as a rich blessing, which view is thus expressed in his poem, "The Love of Life":

I love to live because the skies
In beauty from above
Shed down their light from Paradise,
In forms of mildest love.

I love to live where truth's bright beams
Can reach the awful shade,
That willful falsehood here can form
In light which God has made.

ELMORE M. KENT.

Elmore M. Kent, son of Lucian Kent, was born in Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, New York, June 7, 1850, and came with his parents to Chautauqua County, when seven years of age, and has considered Westfield his home since 1862, when he came to that place. He received his education in the public schools and in Westfield Academy. He taught in the public schools, was em-

ployed a short time on the Westfield Republican and later on the New York Daily Standard, published at 34 Park Row by John Russell Young. He was associated with C. C. Post of Burlington, Vermont, a large manufacturer of sugarmakers' supplies, and upon his death was made administrator of his large estate. He married June 20, 1889, Edna M., daughter of Varick A. Chittenden, of Hopkinton, New York. She was born at Hopkinton July 12, 1866, was educated at Andover Female Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts, and died June 26, 1897, at Westfield. In 1881 he, together with his brother Herman L. Kent, purchased and rebuilt the Westfield Paper Mills, which they operated under the firm name of Herman L. Kent & Company for about fifteen years, during which time this was one of the leading manufacturing interests of the town. He resides on South Portage Street and will long be remembered in connection with Kent's Glen where he spends much time and pains each summer in the maintenance of the boys' swimming place, walks, drive, picnic and pleasure grounds, as well as for the improvements and care taken by him of the natural park on his lands at Buttermilk Falls, a view of which is shown in this work and at both of which places he has always shown that it gives him pleasure to welcome the public. He is an attendant of and at this time a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. At the Chautauqua County Centennial held at Westfield in 1902 he was a member of the Committee of Invitation and Entertainment.

Mr. Kent is an earnest Republican but is rather a man of affairs than of political aspirations, and has chosen to devote his time and energies to his business and to those trusts which have been placed in his hands. He is at the present time largely interested in the grape vineyard industry.

HERMON L. KENT.

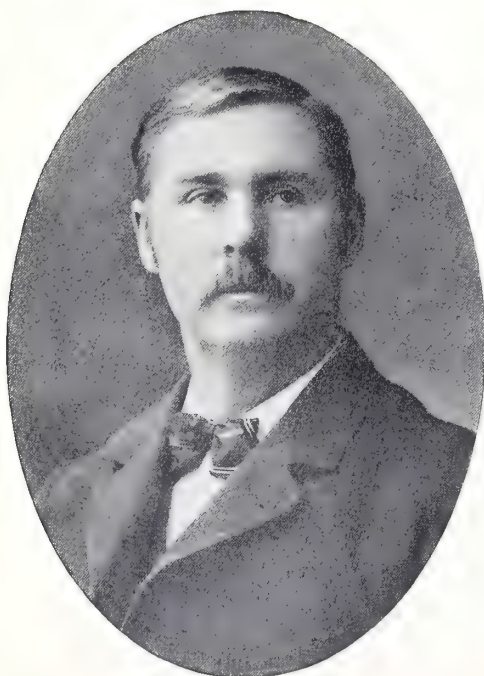
Hermon L. Kent was born on the 31st day of January, 1854, at Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, New York, and in the year 1857 he came to French Creek, Chautauqua County, with his parents, Lucian H. and Mary F. Kent, where he resided for a period of five years. In 1862 the family removed to the Town of Westfield, where Hermon L. Kent grew to manhood and carved out for himself a successful business career, being recognized as one of the substantial and progressive citizens of the county.



LUCIAN KENT



ELMORE KENT



HERMAN L. KENT



VERNAN A. KENT

Mr. Kent received his preliminary education in the common schools, and rounded out his schooling at the Westfield Academy and Union School, but like most of the men of his time, his higher education was derived from the great school of experience, some of the details of which appear in a sketch of the Westfield Paper Mills to be found elsewhere in this volume. After completing his schooling Mr. Kent in 1870 accepted employment in the paper mills mentioned above, where he learned the details of the manufacture of paper, and in 1878 leased the plant of the Westfield Paper Mills, which he operated for a period of three years, at the end of which time, in company with his brother, E. M. Kent, he purchased the plant and continued the manufacture of paper and other products until 1896, under the firm name of Herman L. Kent & Company. In the latter year the mills were sold, and subsequently the plant burned down, but Mr. Kent has continued in the paper business and conducts a large wholesale house in Westfield.

Mr. Kent belongs to the strict business type of man, never having aspired to public station, although often urged by his neighbors and friends to stand as a candidate for public office. He has, however, always taken an intelligent and well-directed interest in public affairs, and has been faithful in the discharge of the duties of citizenship, ever ready to lend his influence in the direction of the public weal. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has filled the office of Grand Representative to the Grand State Lodge. He is the President of the Westfield Board of Trade, a position which he has filled for several years, and he is universally looked upon as a conservative, prudent and successful man along the lines of his life-work.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WESTFIELD PAPER MILLS.

After the war ended in 1865 Allen Wright returned to Westfield, having amassed a fortune in the oil business. At that time he was the prominent man of the place and his three hundred pound weight made him quite a commanding figure. Mr. Wright formed a stock company and about the year 1867 or 1868 the old "Cottage Grist Mill" was changed over and rebuilt into a paper mill with a Fourdrinier paper machine, the first product being white printing paper and the mill was equipped to run by water power. The consumption of this product in

this section was comparatively small at this time and the mill was idle a part of the year. The price of the white rag news paper then ranged from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. About the year 1867 or 1868 Mr. Wright foresaw the great demand there would be for grape baskets, as about this time vineyards were being put out and commencing to bear, and being of an inventive and mechanical turn of mind he conceived and made a grape box from pasteboard and the paper company concluded to change the product and make straw board. Special machines were soon invented and made by Mr. Wright to cut up the product in shape for the round paper grape box which were mostly for five and ten pound sizes, although a few three pound boxes were used. These round grape boxes the writer helped make, being one of the many boys and girls that were employed. I worked only a short time during the school vacation—should think about three or four months and until after the grape harvest. I think this first year was in 1868 that the first paper grape boxes were made. The packages were very attractive having a colored label with a cut or stem of grapes on the covers and the pasteboard covered with a light sheet of fancy paper resembling cloth finish and a variety of designs. These boxes were crated and the crates were furnished with the boxes. The sale of the first summer and fall make of these boxes was very encouraging. Every one seemed disposed to try them and the orders could not be filled as fast as wanted during the first fall. This so encouraged the makers that they prepared a very large stock for the coming fall of 1868 or 1869. During the year the wood basket was coming into use and about this year was the first appearance of the Climax grape baskets and the sale of them and the satisfaction they gave to grape shippers soon killed the sale of the round paper boxes made at the paper mill. The outcome of the second year and the damaged condition in which some of the paper packages reached their destination caused a prejudice against the package and the second season ended the manufacture of straw board and the stock on hand was never sold out complete—the cut up material or remnant left was sold at last for paper stock to be made over. The mill remained idle until about 1870 and the venturesome Allen Wright having lost considerable money in this undertaking and others, became involved, and his brother, Reuben Wright, who had re-

turned to Westfield with a fortune, came to the rescue and bought the property and with E. P. Whitney's small interest in the old company, a new partnership was formed styled "R. G. Wright & Company." Again the mill was rebuilt and new machinery at a large outlay of money placed in the buildings with large additions adapted to make white straw printing paper—the first to be made in the state and almost a new product in this country. Straw being very cheap the shrewd business man, Mr. Wright, evidently looked for a very prosperous and profitable business. In the year 1870 according to my old diary the mills started up and this is the first year the writer (H. L. Kent) commenced work in the paper mills as a steady hand, although not expecting to make a life work of the paper business. This snow white printing paper made out of cheap straw was the curiosity of this section as was shown by the many visitors at the mills and every one looking over the mills took home with them a sheet as a sort of a souvenir. Again the promoters of this industry did not realize their expectations, as the snow white paper proved too brittle in its texture and did not give the best of satisfaction among the printers. The price of the paper at the beginning ranged from eleven to twelve and one-half cents per pound. This product of white straw printing paper being so tender and devoid of pliability there was great difficulty in making this grade of paper. Any imperfections or mistakes in preparing this snow white pulp resulted in making it about impossible to run the thin sheets over the paper making machinery without constant tearing and making "broke" or waste paper. This business was continued by R. G. Wright & Company, from 1870 until the fall of 1877 and during this time the price of paper gradually fell until good printing paper sold for from six to seven and one-half cents per pound. With the new fiber wood-pulp coming into use about this date the owners were satisfied it was about time to sell out, which was accomplished in the fall of 1877 to E. A. C. Pew, a resident of Canada. In the deal there was a mortgage of about thirteen thousand dollars on the property which was soon adjusted by another transfer of the property to an oil man by the name of Bradford I. Taylor, a resident of the Pennsylvania oil country. Mr. Taylor not knowing anything about the business hired the mills run and only visiting them two or three times a year, he soon found his

product accumulating and after a brief experience concluded he could not attend to the business and leased the property to Hermon L. Kent in the year 1878, and in June, 1880, the latter bought the property with his brother, E. M. Kent. The mills were again equipped by adding some new machinery and after giving the premises a thorough overhauling commenced operations, changing the product again by manufacturing paper for the new grade "Kent's Economy Sugar Bags." The paper made for these bags was striped during the process of making right on the paper-making machine. The bags were afterwards made from this paper and the bags presented a very attractive appearance and had a large sale at this time. These heavy sugar bags were originated by H. L. Kent and sold by the pound instead of by the thousand as the light manilla bags were sold. These heavy bags were the first of this kind made in this country. The mills also made other kinds—a variety of wrapping papers. In the winter of 1895-1896 the mills were sold to Smith Brothers. This new firm run the mills less than two years when the property was destroyed by fire, thus ending the history of the paper mills here in Westfield, but not the paper business. The firm of Hermon L. Kent & Company was dissolved after the paper mills were sold and the wholesale paper business was and is now continued in the brick block built by Hermon L. Kent. The paper warehouses are located right in the town on North Portage Street. In the year 1899 another paper warehouse was built by H. L. Kent and connecting with the first warehouse, giving a storage capacity in both buildings of over two hundred tons of paper goods.

In conclusion I will mention that there was a very small mill located and run at Laona, New York, for many years (between the dates) of the established Westfield mills and the closing of our mill history here, the Westfield Paper Mills being the first in this county as well as the last. At this date the nearest mills to this county are located at Erie, Pennsylvania, and Niagara Falls, New York.

HERMON L. KENT.

VERNON A. KENT.

Vernon A. Kent, was born January 17, 1866, at Westfield and is the youngest son of Lucian H. Kent. He attended school at the Westfield Academy and union school,

graduating under the University of the State of New York in 1882. He married the youngest daughter of William H. Arnold of Portland March 12, 1885, and he has three daughters, Misses Clara, Emma and Marian. He conducted a retail business at No. 13 Main Street for several years, and during the same period gave some attention to farming and growing of grapes. From the time he left school he took an active interest in public affairs of his locality. A Republican and has received responsibilities at the hands of his party, being elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the village when twenty-four years of age, serving for three years, during which time he was twice appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1894 while a member of the Chautauqua County Republican Committee he was elected its Chairman, and under his management conducted a very active campaign, the county giving over seventy-five hundred Republican majority, being the greatest Republican majority the county had at that date. In 1898 President McKinley commissioned him Postmaster of the Town of Westfield, and in 1892 President Roosevelt re-commissioned him to the same position. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church. He also belongs to orders of Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, Protective Home Circle, and Knights of Pythias, being a past presiding officer of the last mentioned, and a member of its grand lodge. In 1902 he acted as Secretary of the Committee on Exhibits for the Centennial celebration of Chautauqua County, the duties of which took much detail work which the exhibitors of the different towns much appreciated. He prepared the list of exhibits (Town of Westfield), elsewhere printed in this history. He has represented his district in State, Judicial and Congressional Conventions.

DARIUS E. KENT.

Darius E. Kent, son of Moses Kent, was born at Dorset, Vermont, February 22, 1813. He came with his parents and only brother, Lucian, to Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1823. As he grew to manhood he became one of the most prominent men in Northern New York in agricultural and real estate transactions, and he was known to nearly every inhabitant in the county where he lived. His untiring industry and remarkable energy combined with an unremitting zeal rendered him an em-

inently successful man. In the prime of his life he was a man of great self-reliance and of very correct judgment and his business undertakings seldom miscarried.

"The Early History of the Town of Hopkinton" by Carlton E. Sanford makes especial reference to Mr. Kent in a brief list of men of that town whose marked ability had achieved for them exceptional success. In 1842 he married Jane Green of Hopkinton, who died December 24, 1884. They had children: Salome M., born October 10, 1844, living at Westfield; Emma J., born March 31, 1849, died May 30, 1868. He was a Republican from the formation of that party, but very independent in his judgment of measures and of men. His home



DARIUS E. KENT

was at Potsdam, New York, for a number of years, but in 1866 he moved to Westfield. Here he spent the last twenty years of his life. He died at his residence on First Street March 2, 1886.

HENRY C. KINGSBURY, JR.

Henry C. Kingsbury, Jr., son of H. C. Kingsbury and Mary A. Kingsbury, was born at Westfield, March 2, 1872. He received his early education at the Westfield Academy and was graduated from that institution in the year 1889. He subsequently attended the Albany Law School at Albany

and after his graduation was admitted to the Bar in the year 1893. Although a Democrat in politics in 1893 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the Town of Westfield, and held the office for a term of four years. He has been twice elected President of the Village of Westfield. From the time of his commission to the Bar he was a partner of his father, the late H. C. Kingsbury, until his death in 1902. He subsequently formed a co-partner-



HENRY C. KINGSBURY, JR.

ship with G. G. Gibbs under the firm name and style of Kingsbury & Gibbs, which firm continues in active practice.

FRANK W. CRANDALL.

Frank William Crandall, the subject of this sketch, was born at Westfield April 30, 1861, and is a son of William Benjamin and Sylvia S. (Bandle) Crandall; son of Stephen and Christiana (Benjamin) Crandall; son of Samuel and Keziah (Stillwell) Crandall; son of Jeremiah and Elyzabeth (Casey) Crandall. Mr. Crandall is descended from the Rhode Island family of Crandalls, his great-great-grandfather coming to Dutchess County, New York, about the time of the War of the American Revolution. On his mother's side Mr. Crandall is descended from Connecticut men, many of whom were

prominent in Colonial times. Among his ancestors was Deacon Stephen Hart, founder of Hartford, Connecticut. His grandfather, Stephen Crandall, moved from Kinderhook, New York, to Portland, New York, in 1836.

Mr. Crandall was married June 29, 1887, at Westfield, to Catherine Louise Patterson, daughter of George W. and Frances D. (Todd) Patterson. Their children, born at Westfield, New York, are Francis William, born January 13, 1889, and George Patterson, born June 21, 1891.

Mr. Crandall obtained his education in the schools of his native place, graduating from the Westfield Academy in June, 1880. Being of a business turn of mind he chose banking as his life work, and his success has shown how accurately he analyzed his own mind, and how judicious was his decision. On July 1, 1880, he entered the First National Bank of Westfield as office boy. By close application to his work, careful attention to business and courteous treatment of those with whom he had dealings, he won the confidence of his superiors, as well as of the public, and passing years have demonstrated how well the confidence of both was placed. Mr. Crandall's advance in the bank was rapid and in 1887 he was made Assistant Cashier. In 1890 he was elected director and in 1892 was advanced to the position of cashier, which he has since held. Although still a comparatively young man he has passed a quarter of a century in the banking business. He was one of the organizers of the banking firm of E. A. Skinner & Company of Ripley, which commenced business January 20, 1891. This institution was succeeded by the First National Bank of Ripley, New York, which was chartered by the government September 1, 1902. Mr. Crandall is now largely interested in the institution and is its President.

Mr. Crandall has given freely of his time as a village official having acted as Clerk of the village in 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1887. In 1893 he was elected President of the village and re-elected to that position in 1894 and 1895. He has been a member of the Board of Water Commissioners since 1896 and at the present time is President of that Board and Acting Superintendent of the Water Department.

As a churchman Mr. Crandall was reared in early boyhood in the Methodist Episcopal Church of his native town but in 1887 he became connected with the Peters Episcopal Church, where his church home has since remained. He has served as Treasurer of

the Parish since 1888 and has been Senior Warden of the church since 1897. He is a member of the Board of Visitation of the Gowanda State Hospital, a position he has held by appointment of the Governor of the State of New York since 1902, and President of the Board.

Mr. Crandall was one of the incorporators of the Patterson Library, of which he has been Treasurer since 1896. His devotion to the interests of this institution is unselfish and the public reaps the benefit. Mr. Crandall has been connected with the Supreme Treasurer's office of the Royal Arcanum for about twenty-five years, and there as elsewhere is a valuable adjunct. He typifies the best of American manhood, and illustrates the manner in which young men of character, fidelity and ability can succeed if so determined.

In no position where put to the test has he been found wanting, and never has he disappointed the expectation of his friends. Mr. Crandall's life is an open book to the people of Westfield and no unsightly blot disfigures a single page. A lifelong resident of Westfield, he is respected and trusted by all, but most by those who know him best.

GEORGE W. HOLT.

George W. Holt was born in Buffalo, November 25, 1813, and died at Westfield, January 4, 1889. His father, Elijah Holt, was a native of Pomfret, Connecticut. His mother, Mary (Adams) Holt, was a daughter of Dr. Adams of the same place. Soon after their marriage they moved to Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, which was for many years their home. Elijah Holt was a prominent man, having been a member of the Legislature, and also having been the constructor of a large portion of the turnpike between Albany and Buffalo, then the main avenue of commerce between the east and west. He was also General of the Militia in the War of 1812. It was about that time that the family moved to Buffalo, the father foreseeing that it was destined to become a large city. It was there that George Holt spent the most of his life. After receiving an Academic education, he was first apprenticed to a watchmaker, but shortly afterward obtained a position as clerk for the shipping firm of Barker & Holt, of which his brother, H. N. Holt, was

a member. He soon showed such a marked aptitude for the business, that in 1837, two years later, he was invited to become a member of the new firm of Holt, Palmer & Company, owners of lake vessels and canal boats. They were engaged in the transportation business between New York and Chicago. This firm continued up to 1856, at which time he formed a partnership with Charles Ensign of Buffalo. During that period an immense business was carried on. They were the owners and managers of the Commercial Line, which was at that time one of the largest and finest lines of freight



GEORGE W. HOLT

steamers on the lakes. Their partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Ensign in 1880. In business circles he was noted for his foresight, tact and good judgment, but above all for his unswerving integrity. He was a man of noble, generous deeds, and was never happier than when bearing another's burden. Many were the hearts made lighter by his timely gifts. Many a sorrowing one had called down blessings on his head.

On September 16, 1863, he married Amelia Harrington of Westfield, and in October, of the same year, he moved to that place, where he erected a beautiful home. Their children were: A son who died in infancy; George Harrington Holt, Elijah Williams Holt, Alice Eliza Holt.

FORMER CHAUTAUQUANS.

JAMES H. MCGRAW.

James H. McGraw was born near the Village of Panama, December 17, 1860. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, where he attended the district school at Kings Corners, near Panama, and the Panama union school. Later he entered the State Normal School at Fredonia, New York, where he graduated in 1884 as valedictorian of his class. After teaching school for a short time in Chautauqua and Genesee Counties, Mr. McGraw went to New York City and engaged in the publishing business, and for a time was the Philadelphia representative of the American Railway Publishing Company, then the owner and publisher of three technical papers, "The Street Railway Journal," "Power" and the "American Journal of Railway Appliances." In 1888 Mr. McGraw became the sole owner of the "Street Railway Journal," this being the first step in the development of the extensive publishing business now controlled by him under the name of the McGraw Publishing Company.

In 1896 Mr. McGraw became the owner of the "American Electrician," a monthly periodical devoted to electrical and mechanical engineering, and three years later he acquired the two leading weekly electrical journals, the "Electrical World" and the "Electrical Engineer," both of New York, which he consolidated into one publication, the "Electrical World and Engineer." In 1899 the McGraw Publishing Company, with Mr. McGraw as President and principal stockholder, was organized to control these properties. In October, 1902, Mr. McGraw purchased for the McGraw Publishing Company "The Engineering Record," a weekly journal devoted to civil and general engineering, established in 1877. During the same year he with others started in Philadelphia a new publication known as "Electrochemical Industry," which has since been removed to New York. Besides the periodicals here named, the McGraw Publishing Company publishes a large number of street

railway, electrical and other engineering and technical books and pamphlets. The papers controlled by Mr. McGraw are recognized as the leading publications in their respective fields.

Mr. McGraw has made several other ventures in the publishing business, and his efforts have always met with marked success. In December, 1899, he purchased the popular magazine "Success." He immediately reorganized its staff, changed the paper to a monthly publication, and so succeeded in developing the property that in June, 1901, when it was transferred to the present "Success Company," the magazine had multiplied its circulation six times, and had also built up an extensive advertising patronage. Again, in the summer of 1901, Mr. McGraw acquired from the estate of the late Richard P. Rothwell the leading publication devoted to mining, the "Engineering and Mining Journal," which he conducted for some time, but afterwards sold on advantageous terms.

Mr. McGraw has been, since 1886, a resident of Madison, New Jersey, and has always taken an active part in the activities of his town and of the state. He is a member of the Board of Education of the Madison Public Schools, a member of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church and President of the Madison Young Men's Christian Association. For a long time he was active in the state work of the Young Men's Christian Associations of New Jersey, and was for a number of years chairman of the State Executive Committee. In politics he is a Republican, of the broad and generous type, and has been since the day of his majority an enthusiastic worker for the cause. He has served as President of the Madison Republican Club since 1891, and since January, 1901, as Chairman of the Morris County Republican Committee.

Mr. McGraw was married June 8, 1887, to Miss Mildred F. Whittlesey, of Corfu, Genesee County, New York, and has five children: Harold W., James H., Jr., Curtis W., Donald C. and Katharine H.



JAMES H. MCGRAW



ERNEST B. LUCE

ERNEST B. LUCE.

Ernest B. Luce, of Little Valley, is one of Chautauqua's native sons who as a man, young in years, has developed the qualities that make most for a career of conspicuous success. He was born on "Luce Hill," Town of Charlotte, January 2, 1879. He attended Sinclairville High School and rural schools and later Fredonia Normal School, where he completed the course in 1897. He took one year of post graduate work, including Greek and some French, and graduated in the classical course in June, 1900. He began teaching in School District No. 3, Cherry Creek, in the fall of 1895, at the age of sixteen years, and completed a term of eighteen weeks. In the fall of 1900 he entered the profession again as Principal of Ellington High School. This position was secured immediately after finishing his course at Fredonia. At this writing (December, 1904) he is serving his second year as Principal of the High School at Little Valley, where Mrs. Luce is also a teacher. Mr. Luce's abilities as an educator received the recognition of the Democratic County Committee, which nominated him for School Commissioner of the Third District, but owing to a delay in getting the certificate of nomi-



MRS. ERNEST B. LUCE

nation filed his name did not appear on the ticket. He is a member of the Epsilon Chapter of the Philaethean Fraternity; was once its President and also served as a delegate from Fredonia to its annual convention, held at Plattsburg in the fall of 1899. He is a member of Ellington Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Order of the United Workmen.

Mr. Luce married Grace May Thompson at 93 Eagle Street, Fredonia, July 2, 1901. They have one child, Madge Irene, who was born August 3, 1903. Mrs. Luce was born in Charlotte August 26, 1876. Her grandfather, Joshua Thompson settled in the Town of Gerry in 1830. She attended district school near Sinclairville and Fredonia Normal School, from which she graduated in June, 1899. She began teaching in the High School in the Village of Cattaraugus in 1899, as primary teacher, and later secured such position in the Ellington High School, of which her husband was the Principal. She is now with him as teacher in Little Valley. Mrs. Luce is a charming young woman, who is of great aid to her husband in his ambition to obtain a thorough classical education and to win success in his profession, in which her tastes and training are so congenial with his own.

MILO A. RICHARDSON.

Milo Amos Richardson, a well known inventor, was the son of Humphrey and Nancy (Pratt) Richardson and a descendant of Amos Richardson, a prominent man who came from England to Boston before 1639 and who died at Stonington in 1683. He was born at Canastota, New York, June 2, 1820, and came with his parents to Harmony, two miles north of Panama, when he was seven years of age. His school advantages were limited, which was a misfortune, as his natural genius for invention only lacked the force of a trained mind. He was well schooled, however, in experiences which later genera-

**MILO A. RICHARDSON**

tions know little about—the hardships of pioneer life. He married, January 19, 1843, Laura Louisa, daughter of Isaac and Mercy E. (Reynolds) Willard, early settlers of Sherman, and by her had four sons, all of whom died young except Rosell L., born April 28, 1850. Mrs. Richardson was born at Geneseo, May 20, 1824, and died in New York, August 15, 1902.

In 1845 he moved to Illinois, where for a few years, he followed different occupations. He drove one of the large stages between Chicago and Elgin, and had formerly driven between Jamestown and Warren, becoming an expert driver of four horse teams. He

became a daguerreotype artist and after his return to Panama had a picture gallery there. He was a hard worker and fanatically temperate, but for many years was poor, as so much of his time went for the public good or to carry out new ideas which brought no financial return. He had a very active mind that was constantly planning some new invention or improvement, and a temperament so sanguine that he would spend his last dollar to carry it out. After he moved to Sherman, in 1860, the late William Henry Keeler became interested in some of his inventions and furnished the money to obtain his first patents of which he secured about thirty, a few proving valuable. The most successful were the cream pump in 1862, washing machine in 1865, white bronze monuments in 1874, and the sand blast process for sharpening files in 1878. These are all, except the first, still manufactured and extensively used. He took a great interest in public improvements and especially in the building of the Cross-cut Railroad. The first survey for the road through the town was unsatisfactory and he voluntarily spent a number of weeks tracing another line, where the road was built. He warmly advocated the erection of the new school building and was a member of the Board of Education when he removed from Sherman in 1873. After that he resided in or near New York, where he died, July 16, 1900.

ROSELL L. RICHARDSON.

Rosell L. Richardson, son of Milo A. and Laura L., was born April 28, 1850, at Lena, Stephenson County, Illinois, where his parents resided a few years, returning to Panama, New York, in 1851. The following year they removed to Waits Corners, and in 1860 to Sherman. He attended the union school, and after he was eleven years of age was employed outside of school hours in one of the village stores. In 1870 he went to Eastman Business College, and in 1871 entered the Law Department of Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Before going to New York he took an active part in political affairs, becoming warmly attached to Governor Reuben E. Fenton; through his influence he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1871 and Secretary of the Liberal Republican County Committee during the Presidential campaign of 1872. After being admitted

to the Bar in New York he practiced law for a short time, when he was given a position in the Custom House, at the request of Governor Fenton. This office he held for twelve years, until 1890, when he resigned to engage in the manufacture of an invention patented by him, called "The Baby Tender," and which he is successfully following.

He was married, January 6, 1874, to Clara E., daughter of Samuel P. and Maryette F. Hanford of Irving. Their children were De Lancey and Nina May, born September 5, 1876; Grace F., October 2, 1879; Fenton Winthrop, August 11, 1881, and Harold Hanford, June 25, 1888. DeLancey and Grace



ROSELL L. RICHARDSON

lived a year; Nina and her mother died in December, 1895, and Fenton in December, 1898. On January 12, 1897, he was married again, to Mabel, daughter of S. Delevan and Laura D. Adams of Sherman, and by her has one child, Ward Adams, born February 12, 1898.

Mr. Richardson has been actively engaged for many years in religious and philanthropic work. In 1886 he organized the Unity Congregational Society, which erected the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church at a cost of ninety thousand dollars; it raises annually more than seven thousand dollars and is free from debt. The Harlem Relief

Society was started by him, in 1893, and has since expended fourteen thousand dollars for the relief of the worthy poor. He was chairman of the committee which founded the Head, Heart and Hand Club for Working Girls in 1892, and of the committee which started the Chautauqua County Society in 1902. He has been an active member of the Citizen's Union, of the New York Historical Society, and was made a life member of the American Unitarian Association.

S. DELEVAN ADAMS.

S. Delevan Adams, son of Henry and Louisa (Pride) Adams, was born in the southeast part of the Town of Ripley, New York, May 24, 1831. He was a descendant of Henry Adams of Braintree (now Quincy) Massachusetts, the progenitor of a distinguished family, and of Stephen Hopkins, a noted signer of the Mayflower compact. His grandfather and great grandfather, Adams, and great grandfather, Edward Bowe, were soldiers in the Revolution. He was one of seven children, two of whom died young. The others were Sophia, who married Frederick S. Nichols and died at Wellsville in 1889; Julia A., wife of John A. Tenant of Ripley; Duane W., of Sherman, and Delbert D. of Livonia. He was educated in the common schools and was a teacher for a few terms. In 1853 he came to Sherman and was employed as a clerk in the store of Chester Bullock, and after that, until his death, was prominently connected with the business interests of Sherman. With one exception no other merchant was ever in trade there so long. He was married May 23, 1858, to Laura D., daughter of Captain Walter and Nancy (Sheldon) Strong, who survives him. They had three children: 1. Mabel, born October 8, 1859, graduated from the High School with the first class in 1878; married in 1897 to Rosell L. Richardson of New York where they reside. 2. Dudley, born 1861 and died 1862. 3. Henry, born June 28, 1865; married May 17, 1893, Cora Van Campen of Rochester, Minnesota; he has two children, Mildred and Van Campen; he is a merchant in Rochester where he settled in 1883. Mr. Adams was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and a zealous worker in the Universalist Church. In politics he was always a Democrat. At the time of his death, May 20, 1900, the Chautauqua News concluded an obituary notice as follows: "In the death of Mr. Adams

Sherman loses one of her most respected business men, the community an honored citizen—a man of whom no one spoke except in praise, and who in a high degree ful-



S. DELEVAN ADAMS

filled the royal law, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto to them.' Although he had nearly completed the allotted three score and ten years, he seemed a young man, his genial nature and hopeful disposition keeping him youthful at an age when life becomes serious and even gloomy to so many."

CHARLES A. OGREN.

Charles Anders Ogren, a native of Jamestown, who has made remarkable progress in the winning of forensic fame, now in the great metropolis, while yet a young man, was born August 13, 1870. He lived in Jamestown continuously from his birth until 1902, when he removed to New York. His law office there is at 132 Nassau Street. Mr. Ogren attended common school and the Jamestown High School, and afterwards graduated from the shorthand department of the Jamestown Business College. Later he attended the Brooklyn Law School, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the Bar. He graduated from St. Lawrence University with the degree of Bachelor of

Law. He is associated in his law practice in New York with Capt. Henry Smith.

Mr. Ogren was married October 21, 1891, in Jamestown, to Miss Alma T. Gustafson. They have three children, Carl Francis, born June 22, 1894; Cecil Katherine, born July 24, 1899, and Allene Theresa, born March 5, 1902. In 1898 he was nominated and elected Justice of the Peace of Jamestown, and served in that office four years. Before the commencement of the term for which he was elected, he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of L. L. Hanchett. He contested with C. B. Jones for the nomination for City Clerk in 1902, and received within about one hundred votes of enough to make him successful, there being about four thousand votes cast in the caucus.

Mr. Ogren is a member of the Swedish



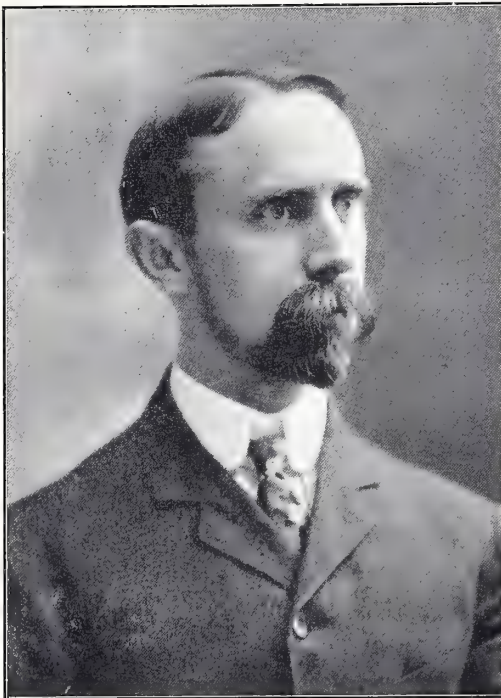
CHARLES A. OGREN

Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown, and was for several years one of its trustees. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association many years, and served on its education committee. He is a member of the Protected Home Circle, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Jamestown Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and many local fraternal and benefit societies. While a broader field is afforded in the

larger city for his ambition and the exertion of his fine professional abilities, he thoughtfully cherishes the associations of his old home.

EMMETT LAVERNE POWERS.

A native of Chautauqua County who has become widely known as a publisher is Emmett Laverne Powers, who was born on a farm near Panama. He is a son of Daniel E. Powers and a grandson of Rev. Simeon Powers, the latter one of the pioneer settlers of the Town of Harmony and one of the founders of the First Baptist Church at Panama. Mr. Powers attended district



EMMETT LAVERNE POWERS

school and later entered Fredonia Normal School, from which he graduated in 1884. He entered Rochester University the same year, where his education was completed.

Mr. Powers early developed a taste for newspaper work, and in 1886 he went to Chicago as a western manager of the American Railway Publishing Company, publishers of "Power," "Street Railway Journal," and "American Journal of Railway Appliances." He resigned later to accept a more lucrative position as western manager of the Electrical World. In 1889 he organized

as principal owner and manager the Electrical Industries Publishing Company, publishers of "Electrical Industries." He continued as President and Manager of the company until 1896, when, with James H. McGraw the American Electrical Publishing Company, was organized to take over "Electrical Industries," changing the name to the "American Electrician," under which name it is now published. He was President and Manager of the new company, but withdrew in 1897 to devote his attention to his other publications. In 1899 he organized the E. L. Powers Company, of which he is now President and Treasurer. The company published the "Good Roads Magazine," a monthly periodical; "The Teller," also a monthly, in addition to a quarterly directory periodical devoted to the electric central station interests. The publications named are acknowledged standards and are leaders in their respective fields. The publications of which Mr. Powers is the head have grown steadily with his efforts, and have attained a great circulation and influence. He has made a particular point to employ the reliable and expert writers in their various capacities, and results have shown the wisdom of this plan. With accumulating knowledge and experience, Mr. Powers has gone on from one success to a greater one.

Mr. Powers married Daisy Achsa Nichols at Rochester in 1898. He is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and a member of the Automobile Club of America. The address of the E. L. Powers Company is 150 Nassau Street, New York.

DANIEL WHITFORD.

Daniel Whitford, who has had a very long and conspicuously successful law practice in Buffalo, Chicago and New York, was born in Fredonia November 22, 1840. He was educated at the Fredonia Academy, 1853 to 1856, and in the last named year he began the study of law, at the age of sixteen years, with Thomas C. Welch, Esq., of Buffalo. A year later he entered the office of the Hon. George Barker, at Fredonia, who later was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. He remained with Mr. Barker until he was admitted to practice in June, 1862.

In 1862 he began the practice of law with the Hon. Horatio Seymour of Buffalo, where he continued until 1864, when he went to Chicago and remained there until 1866. He practiced law at Fredonia from 1867 until 1872, in which year he went to New York.



DANIEL WHITFORD

In July of the following year he became connected with the office of Alexander Green, 120 Broadway, with whom he has remained in the law practice since.

Mr. Whitford is known as an able counselor, and his services have been employed by some of the leading corporate interests of the city. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

FRANK C. PHELPS.

Frank Calvin Phelps, one of Chautauqua County's sons who has for some years filled useful and important stations in the larger cities of the state, after a valuable training



FRANK C. PHELPS

in newspaper work at home, was born in Mayville June 26, 1850. He is the third son of John F. and Julia A. Phelps, who were married at Mayville in August, 1843. Mr. Phelps received his education in the common schools and Mayville Academy, later attending Business College in Albany. In 1868, he became associated with his father in the publication of the Mayville Sentinel, and remained until the death of his father in 1878. From June, 1878, to 1889, he was with the Nebraska State Journal Company at Lincoln, Nebraska; from 1889 to 1899 he was

in Buffalo, and for seven years of that time he was a member of the staff of the Buffalo Express. In May, 1899, he became a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Daily Times, which position he still retains.

Mr. Phelps has been much attached to his professional labors and though of the most genial nature, a lover of society and interested in the best fraternal organizations, he has never sought political preferment. He is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, being a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of Brooklyn—Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, Aurora Grata Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Aurora Grata Chapter Rose Croix and Aurora Grata Consistory, S. P. R. S. He is a member of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, Free and Accepted Masons, and one of the executive committee of the Chautauqua County Society in New York, which has quite a large membership. Mr. Phelps is a communicant in the Episcopal Church. He is unmarried. As a newspaper man he is widely known for his proficiency and abilities, and his present position on a metropolitan daily came as a fitting and most natural recognition of his diligence and his thorough qualifications for the literary profession he follows.

CAPT. HENRY SMITH.

Captain Henry Smith of New York City was "born to the Green Bog," as he is an attorney-at-law, as were his father and grandfather before him. Captain Smith's native place is Albany, New York, where at No. 7 High Street his birth occurred April 1, 1863. He is a son of Hon. Henry Smith, deceased, who was for many years one of the most eminent of the practicing attorneys of New York State. His grandfather was Thomas Smith, who, as already stated, was a lawyer.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Boy's Academy in Albany and in the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from which latter institution he was graduated in the class of '82. He studied law and was admitted to practice at the Bar at the May term of Supreme Court in Albany in 1885.

In the autumn of 1885 Mr. Smith moved to Jamestown, New York, where he engaged extensively in the manufacture of axes and edged tools. During his residence in that city he held a foremost place among the young men of the community, and could have had political honors had he desired



CAPT. HENRY SMITH

them, but while interested and active in all that pertained to the welfare of his adopted town, he steadfastly refused to be a candidate for office.

His memory at Jamestown will always be appreciated for his success in reorganizing and bringing to a state of high efficiency the local military company, to which was given the civic name of Fenton Guards (after Governor Reuben E. Fenton whose home was at Jamestown), the military title being the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard New York. He was commissioned Captain of this organization May 31, 1887, and continued in command until he removed from the city. It was largely through his efforts that an appropriation was obtained from the state for the handsome armory at Jamestown, and he turned the first sod for the foundation of the building.

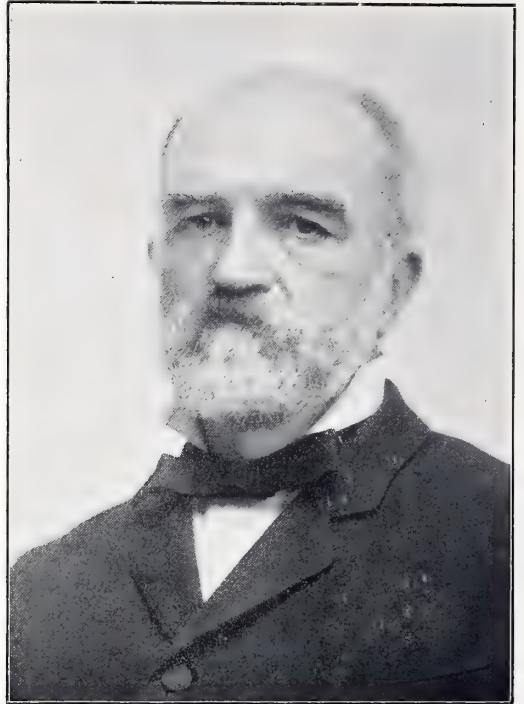
Leaving Jamestown for New York City, he devoted himself to the practice of his profession and gained almost instant recognition as a thorough lawyer and wise counselor and his progress was rapid. In addition to his general practice he is counsel for the great dry goods house of Lord & Taylor. He occupies handsome offices in the Vanderbilt building at 132 Nassau Street.

On the 4th of February, 1885, Captain Smith married Miss Minnie E., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Jeffords of Jamestown, and they reside at 838 West End Avenue in New York.

GEORGE T. WILLIAMS.

George Tyler Williams, son of James and Esther Tracy Williams, was born at Ithaca, New York, July 28, 1833. His father was of Quaker parentage, his ancestors having emigrated to this country about the time of William Penn's settlement of Pennsylvania. They settled first in New Jersey, thence to Rhode Island, where James Williams was born (at Newport) in 1792. His mother was born in Connecticut in 1796 of old Puritan stock, being a descendant in the elder branch from Capt. Thomas Tracy, who came to this country from England in 1630 and settled near Boston, thence emigrating to Connecticut. She was a sister of Lieutenant Governor John Tracy of Oxford, New York, and of Bela Tracy, Ulysses Tracy and Emily (Tracy) Hedges, all at one time residents of Charlotte. George Tyler Williams came with his parents to this county in September, 1834, and settled on a farm in the ex-

treme southwestern corner of the Town of Charlotte. He received the usual country common school education, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of Hon. Emory F. Warren at Sinclairville, where he learned the rudiments of telegraphy. In March, 1851, he was appointed to take charge of a telegraph office at New Castle, Pennsylvania, and followed the business of telegraphy the rest of his career. In the course of business he was located at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Louis, Cincinnati again, and again at Cleveland where he now resides. In 1862 he was appointed Superintendent of a district of the



GEORGE T. WILLIAMS

Western Union Telegraph Company, with office at St. Louis, thence to Cincinnati in 1866 in a similar position.

In 1881 he resigned his position and was employed in the construction of a telegraph line upon the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad between Buffalo and Chicago, and became Superintendent of the line after completion. In 1892 he resigned this position and retired from business. In 1865, he married Sarah A. Clark, a native of Illinois, who still survives. They reared a family of three sons and two daughters, all residents of Cleveland, the sons and the

husband of their eldest daughter being actively engaged in business. There are also nine grandchildren. Mr. Williams has two brothers still living, Maj. Henry H., a veteran of the Civil War at San Diego, California, and Edwin of Jamestown. In politics he was a Whig by heredity, and is a Republican by adoption.

JOHN P. CADDAGAN.

John P. Caddagan, manager of the Hoffman House, New York, who is one of the best known and most popular hotel men in the United States, lived in Chautauqua County, began his education here and also



JOHN P. CADDAGAN

his hotel experience. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 15, 1848. His parents settled in Dunkirk in 1850, the year before the completion of the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, which quickly brought to the town a large number of strangers, including many Irish people, and gave the place a great impetus in its forward destiny. The lad's services were engaged in the Lake Shore Hotel, Dunkirk, in 1858, where, it may well be imagined, he observed the details of a prosperous business and chatted, as he had opportunity,

with many persons whose business brought them temporarily to the place, and who spoke kindly to the bright and hustling boy whose name was in after years to become known beyond one continent. John P. Caddagan here formed a liking for hotel life. His education was begun in Dunkirk under Principal James Cassity and completed at Cooper Union, New York, he having taken up his abode in that city in 1863, when he was fifteen years of age.

Mr. Caddagan never married. He has been at the Hoffman House many years. It is here that the meetings and banquets of the Chautauqua Society of New York City are held, and where the first meeting of the society was held in 1892, when about one hundred persons were present, and addresses were made by Mr. Caddagan, Justice E. W. Hatch, Rufus B. Cowing, Hon. John T. McDonough, Hon. Julien T. Williams, Rev. Henry Frank, Martin Littleton, D. F. Toomey and Don R. Almy. It is safe therefore, to say that practically all the former Chautauquans resident in New York know Mr. Caddagan, and further, that the acquaintance of Chautauquans with him has grown year by year, to the present time.

FRANK W. PALMER.

Frank W. Palmer was born in Manchester, Dearborn County, Indiana. With his father, Z. M. Palmer, and family, he came to Jamestown in 1828, and for thirty years, as boy and man, he was a factor in the social, political and business life of Western New York. His education was commenced in the district school of Jamestown and continued in the office of the Jamestown Journal, which office he entered as a printer's apprentice in 1843. Upon learning the printing trade, in 1848, in association with Frank P. Bailey, he commenced business as joint editor and publisher of the Jamestown Journal. He afterward associated himself with Charles D. Sackett and E. P. Upham, and for ten years was a controlling spirit in newspaper life in New York State. In 1852 and 1853, while managing his newspaper and printing enterprise, he was nominated and elected as a Whig representative in the New York Assembly from Chautauqua County. In 1858 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and in association with E. P. Upham purchased the Dubuque Times, and remained with that journal as editor and joint publisher until 1861. He then assumed the duties of State

Printer and removed to Des Moines, at the same time purchasing the Iowa State Register. He was elected to the office of State Printer by the Republican Legislature of Iowa in 1860, 1862, 1864 and 1866, and continued in control of the Iowa State Register until 1873. In the years 1868 and 1870 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Iowa, as a Republican, serving four years. In March, 1873, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and has since continued his legal residence in that city. He then purchased a one-third interest in the Chicago Inter-Ocean and became editor-in-chief of that journal, serving until 1876. He served eight and one-quarter years as Postmaster of Chicago, having been appointed by Presidents Grant, Hayes and Arthur. He was appointed to the office of Public Printer by President Harrison, and was re-appointed to the same office by President McKinley, and still has charge of the government printing office, with his official residence at Washington. He was married to Mrs. Joie B. Goodwin, in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, in 1862. Two children, Robert F. and Jennie, are living.

WILLIAM C. KRAEMER.

William C. Kraemer of Erie, Pennsylvania, belongs to a family having a history in Chau-



WILLIAM C. KRAEMER

tauqua County. He was born in Fredonia March 18, 1868.

George H. Kraemer, of Erie, was born at Forestville, August 24, 1870.

Carrie E. Kraemer, of Erie, was born at Forestville July 11, 1872.

Walter J. Kraemer, of Erie, was born at Forestville, October 4, 1874.

William Kraemer, Sr., moved to Forestville from Fredonia in the spring of 1868, and started in partnership with Russell Jones, under the firm name of Jones &



GEORGE KRAEMER

Kraemer, wagon and carriage builders, which business was carried on until the death of William Kraemer, Sr., April 10, 1875. The family resided in Forestville and the children attended the Forestville Free Academy.

In the fall of 1881 William Kraemer, Jr., left Forestville for Girard, Pa., where he learned the printing business in the office of the Grand Cosmopolite, a weekly paper published there, where he remained until July, 1889, when he took a position with the Erie Morning Dispatch, and also became a stockholder in the concern, and at the present time is one of the stockholders of the Dispatch Printing and Engraving Company, one of the largest job printing houses in the City of Erie. Mr. Kraemer is a member of Perry Lodge, No. 392, Free and Accepted Masons; Lake Shore Lodge, No. 718, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Erie City Tent, No. 185, Knights of the Maccabees; Keystone Council, No. 1008, Royal Arcanum, and Heneosiv Adelpheon Encampment, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, all of which are in Erie, Pennsylvania.

In May, 1902, William C. Kraemer became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Register and Recorder of Erie County, and was counted out in the convention. He afterward became an independent candidate

and was endorsed by the Democrats and elected Register and Recorder for three years, which position he now holds.

In the spring of 1890 the family moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where George Kraemer became a member of the Erie Fire Department, and at the present time is Captain of No. 6 Engine Company.

Miss Carrie Kraemer accepted a position as assistant bookkeeper in The Dispatch office, and at the present time is head bookkeeper there.

Walter J. Kraemer became employed in the office of The Dispatch and learned the printing business, which he has followed since, and now he is one of the operators of the Mergenthaler typesetting machines.

Miss Carrie Kraemer took a course in a business college in Erie. It is pleasing to know of the well-earned success of these native Chautauquans.

CYRUS D. ANGELL.

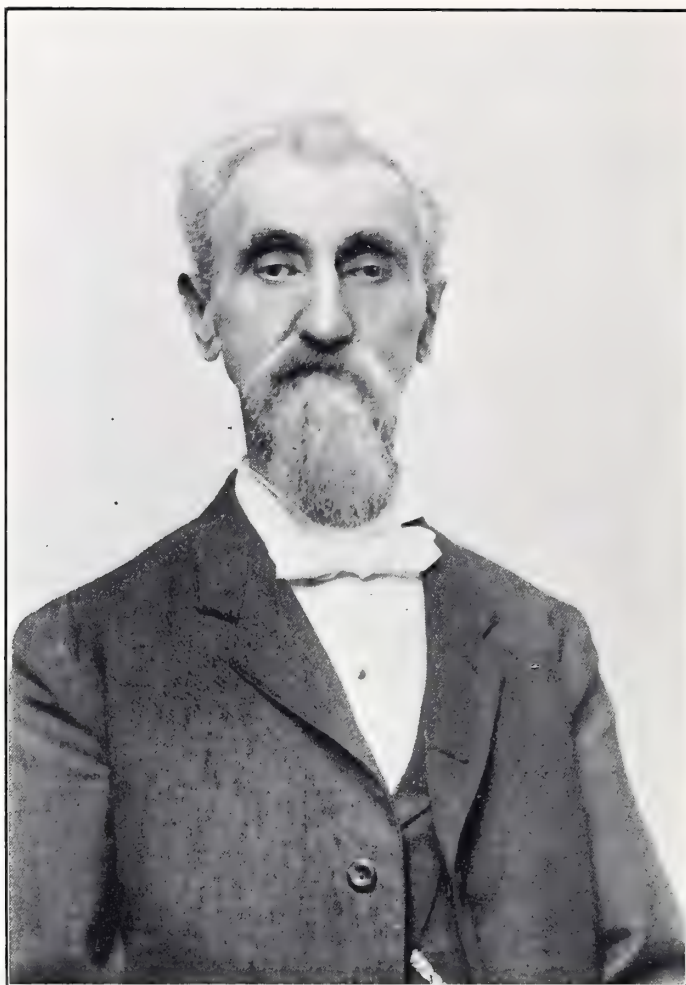
Cyrus D. Angell of Forestville, for years one of the best known oil operators and producers in this part of the country, has lived all of his long life in the Town of Hanover. He was born April 24, 1826, at Hanover Center, known in all the early history of the town as "Angell Settlement." His father, Ethan Angell, born in Pownal, Vermont, June 1, 1798, passed his childhood in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and in 1816 joined his elder brother, Nedabiah, as a pioneer in Hanover. He married Margaret Dawley in 1819 and in 1822 removed to Angell Settlement, where he resided until his death in 1870. Nedabiah Angell, who settled in Hanover (then Pomfret) in 1808, resided there until 1833, when he removed to Michigan.

The Angells were a pioneer family in the settlement of this country, as the ancestry is traced to one of that name who accompanied Roger Williams to America. Thomas Angell was one of five of the devoted followers of the intrepid leader who left Salem in the dead of winter in 1636 to seek among the Indians of Narragansett the Christian freedom denied him in Massachusetts. The little party, it is recorded was "sorely tossed for fourteen weeks, not knowing what bed or bread did mean." Thomas Angell came from England with Williams in 1631, being then thirteen years of age. He was one of the original founders of the "Providence Plantation," having received an allotment of land on attaining his majority, which he

held and occupied until his death. He was appointed by the colonists one of the six commissioners to frame a code of laws for their government. The family genealogy is traced in the following line: Thomas Angell died in 1694; John Angell, in 1720; Daniel Angell, in 1750; Nedabiah Angell, in 1786; Esek Angell, in 1836; Ethan Angell, born in 1798, died in 1870; Cyrus D. Angell, born in 1826, formerly a resident of Forestville. Many of the family tree distinguished themselves in the old French and the Revolutionary Wars. Joseph Angell, a descendant of Thomas, was a celebrated author of law books in England.

Cyrus D. Angell, the subject of this sketch, attended select schools in Hanover till 1842, when he entered Fredonia Academy. He remained there nearly two years, after which he attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, in Livingston County, for two terms. He followed farming till 1856. From that year he was manager of the Farmers' Exchange store in Forestville for four years, and in 1860 he bought the stock and conducted the business until 1866, since which time he was engaged in oil operations until his death June 18, 1905. He was Postmaster in Forestville from 1861 to 1869, when he resigned; was Superintendent of Schools from 1852 to 1856, when he resigned that office. He was Supervisor of Hanover in 1863 and 1864 and Census Commissioner of New York State in 1855. His removal from Hanover Center to Forestville was in 1856. He always voted in Hanover, though absent in the oil country much of the time.

The oil developments in Western Pennsylvania were brought about by men of enterprising spirits from all parts of the country. Mr. Angell first prospected for oil successfully in the river portion of Venango County in 1867, and later was successful in ventures at Belle Isle, in the Allegheny River, thirty-two miles from Oil City. He applied himself to a scientific study which enabled him to trace, on the earth's surface, the subterranean bodies of oil. This was done, not by any divining rod, but after a careful study of strikes with all their attendant phenomenon, which enabled the eager student to formulate a theory which proved of great value. Fortified with this theory Mr. Angell and others who were believers in him started out into unknown fields, and as a result the great oil fields of Venango, Butler, Armstrong and other counties were opened. In his truly remark-



CYRUS D. ANGELL

able oil operations very many men from Chautauqua County and elsewhere have been associated with Mr. Angell, but he was at all times at the head in the conduct of the business. One of his notable movements in the upper oil field was the organization of the Angell Oil Company at Knapps Creek in 1880.

Mr. Angell married Lucina A. Shepard, daughter of Rev. G. Shepard, at Belleville, Canada, August 9, 1848. She died September 15, 1877. Of their three children, Elgin A. Angell was lost at sea, July 4, 1898; Isabel Angell, born July 14, 1851, died July 17, 1887; George Angell, born July 30, 1866, is living. Mr. Angell was a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen. He was fraternized with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member, but his children were members of the Episcopal Church.

J. S. DUNBAR.

Born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, March 6, 1844. Located at Sherman, New York, in 1856. Engaged in mercantile business from 1866 to 1878. Was united in marriage with Miss



J. S. DUNBAR

Mary E. Lewis of Harmony, New York, November 4, 1868. Three children, Grace, Alice and Ruth, were born to them, the eldest dying in infancy. Ruth married F. C. Pond, merchant and contractor, and resides

at Crown Point, Essex County, New York. He removed to Utica, New York, in 1882, where he is engaged in the sale of medical publications.

WASHINGTON WINSOR.

Washington Winsor, whom old Chautauqua can claim as one of her sons, has had a long and successful career in business in New York City. He was born in Stockton December 25, 1836. His father was Chauncey Winsor, of that town, and his grandfather, Washington Winsor, a native of Rhode Island, who came from Otsego County, New York, and settled near Delanti in 1827. He was a Baptist minister and preached at Stockton and at Carroll, and afterward at Cassadaga, where he died in 1840. The subject of this sketch was educated in the rural schools and Andes Academy, Delaware County, New York. He went to New York in 1859 and immediately engaged in business and has continued in active mercantile life since with few changes, having had but three partnerships in forty-five years.

Mr. Winsor's business is that of a produce commission merchant, and his address is 241 West One Hundred Twenty-seventh Street, New York. His prominence in the mercantile life of the great city, as well as something relative to the extent of his own business interests is indicated by the fact that he has been President of the New York Mercantile Exchange four times. The numerous former residents of Chautauqua in New York bear testimony to his worth and the esteem in which he is held in the fact that he was the first President and also is the present President of the Chautauqua Society of New York City, a social organization of which Mr. Winsor was one of the organizers, in 1892. (See Volume I of this history). At the first meeting and banquet of the society at the Hoffman House, nearly one hundred guests assembled and something like a dozen addresses were made by former Chautauquans who retain their love for their native county. The organization has grown much since, and is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Winsor married Jane Eliza Flagg at Stockton December 25, 1866. They have three children, Ada Pauline Winsor, Lucy Eliza Winsor and Charlotte Flagg Winsor. Mr. Winsor is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.



WASHINGTON WINSOR

FRANK C. VINTON.

Frank Carr Vinton, son of Silas Vinton, was born in Cherry Creek, September 24, 1853. On October 24, 1874, he removed to Gowanda where he went into the milling business, afterwards he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1894, when he accepted a position in the Comptroller's office at Albany, which position he now occupies. During the years of 1885 to 1891 inclusive, he was Supervisor of the Town of Persia; was President and Trustee of the Village of Gowanda for a number of years, also Trustee of the Gowanda Union School for several years. Mr. Vinton married Jennie B. Wheeler of Cherry Creek, April 25, 1877. Their children are: Inez Wheeler and Louisa Adelia Vinton.

GEORGE E. SLY.

George Eugene Sly was born at Forestville, New York, March 17, 1871, and is a descendant of one of the early and promi-

**GEORGE E. SLY**

nent families of Chautauqua County. His great grandparents, Solomon and Mercy (Otis) Hinckley, settled in the Town of Pomfret in 1816; his grandparents were Lafayette R. and Isabella (Otis) Smith, also

prominent in that town. His parents, William S. and Ella (Brooks) Sly, are highly respected residents of the Town of Hanover. Mr. Sly completed his education at the Fredonia Normal School, after which he accepted a position in the United States pension office at Washington, District of Columbia, remaining there from August, 1889, to July, 1893, when he returned and became advertising manager for the Grape Belt, which position he held until February, 1897, when he resigned to accept the more lucrative position of advertising manager for Power, a well established and successful trade journal published in New York City, which position he now successfully occupies. He is one of the really successful young men who has gone out from Chautauqua County.

JOHN R. MOYNIHAN.

John R. Moynihan, whose present home is in Buffalo, New York, where he fills with credit the important office of Deputy Commissioner of Elections, was born in Jamestown on the 10th day of October, 1867, where he resided until the first of October, 1894, when he removed to Buffalo. Mr. Moynihan received his education in the public schools of Jamestown, graduating from the Jamestown High School, and began looking out for himself very early in life. He commenced as a newsboy, learned the trade of a woodcarver in one of the many furniture factories in his native city, and in 1889 he was appointed a mail carrier in Jamestown, which position he held until 1891. In 1893 he was appointed and served as Postmaster of the New York State building at the Worlds Columbian Exposition at Chicago and in the following year he took up his residence in Buffalo. Soon afterward he became the manager of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Warehousing Company for New York State, remaining with that company until 1899, when he accepted the position of manager for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan for the Security Warehousing Company, which he holds at the present time. Mr. Moynihan belongs to the type of men who succeed in life because they persistently follow out what they undertake, and whatever interests him commands his best energies, whether in the field of politics or business. He has been obliged to work out his own career, and he has made a success of life. In politics Mr. Moynihan is a Democrat, and he has been active in its



JOHN R. MOYNIHAN

affairs, having been Secretary of the Democratic County Committee of Erie County in 1896 and 1897, and representing his party in many of the state and local conventions. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, or the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, and of the Ben Hur.

Mr. Moynihan and Jane Francis McAnally of Buffalo were married in that city on the 28th day of June, 1893, one son, Robert Nelson Moynihan, being born to the union.

JUDGE A. M. THAYER.

Judge Amos M. Thayer was born in Mina, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1842, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, April 24, 1905. Judge Thayer was a graduate of Hamilton College, and was appointed a United States Judge by President Cleveland, in which position he won a national reputation.

ISAAC E. DEAN.

Isaac E. Dean, or "Farmer" Dean as he is known throughout Chautauqua County, and for that matter many sections of Western Pennsylvania, comes of good old American stock, and possesses the good old American characteristics of pluck, perseverance and courage to espouse any cause he believes to be right whether popular or unpopular. In religion he is a progressionist, believing that we will be punished for every crime committed, and rewarded for every good deed performed, and that we will commence the great hereafter as we leave off here. To quote his own words "Vox Populie Vox Dei is my motto and the Golden Rule my platform."

And this sentence describes the man more adequately than any other. "Farmer" Dean is a believer in the golden rule. Through a long and busy life it has been his motto to do unto others as you would have others do unto you, and politically, perhaps, he has encountered strenuous opposition, personally he has the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Farmer Dean was born in Blockville, Chautauqua County, one of twin children of Leander and Sally Dean. He was educated in the Blockville and Ashville district schools and went to work at the age of sixteen years. Commencing in the oil business in 1864 in the employ of A. C. Carpenter. He was with W. H. Morris from 1872 to 1874 and with Shirley & Tack Brothers from 1876 to 1879, and with the last

named gentlemen organized the McCalmont Oil Company, in 1877.

In 1883 in company with Miner & Wellman of Friendship he organized the Ontario Improvement and Gas Company, and was President and General Manager of that corporation for thirteen years. He has also been associated with other prominent oil men in the fight for independence in the oil business since 1892, and at the present time is a resident of Houston, Texas, and General Manager of the Legal Tender Oil and Gas Company of that state.

This in brief is an outline of the business career of Mr. Dean. His public life which covers a period of several years is also worthy of more than passing notice. His first nomination for public office was by the Greenback Party of Venango County, Pennsylvania, many years ago, the exact date of which is not given. He was nominated much against his will and protest for Member of Assembly, yet when the votes were counted on election day it was found that he had polled eleven hundred more votes in his district than had the candidate for Governor. Mr. Dean thereafter took an active part in politics. He represented his Congressional district in eleven National Conventions or Conferences, and was honored by the election as Chairman of the state delegation at eight of the assemblies. He was a Presidential Elector at large on the Butler ticket in 1884, a member of the Loyal Legion for two years, the Bi-Metallic League for two years, the Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union for three years, and he was one of the founders and first President of the Scientific Socialist Organization of America. He has taken an active part in many political campaigns, being an eloquent and effective stump speaker, and he is well known in all sections of the country as a consistent advocate of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

Mr. Dean was married at Shaws Landing, Pennsylvania. His bride was Miss Clara Josephine Morris. She died at Oil City, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1900. They had one child, a boy who died at the age of two years and six months. Mr. Dean has, however, reared and educated three adopted daughters.

Mr. Dean's great grandparents were William Matteson who settled in Chautauqua County in 1811, and Josiah Carpenter who settled here in 1807. His paternal grandfather, Col. William Dean, settled here in 1834 and his maternal grandfather, Isaac



ISAAC E. DEAN

Carpenter, in 1811. His father's family consists of himself and his twin brother, W. E. Dean; W. L. Dean of Glasgow City; C. W. Dean of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. W. N. Cole of Blockville, New York.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

THE ELLERY FRIENDS.

By Chas. Alvan Hoag.

The Collins (Erie County, New York,) monthly meeting of Friends, held the 4th of 6th M., 1824, accepted a removal certificate from Queensbury, (Glens Falls, Warren County, New York), in behalf of Asahel Culver and wife Abigail, with their two sons, Richard B. and James. Also one from the same place and of the same date in behalf of Benjamin Gifford, his wife Phoebe, and son Benjamin, and the meeting held 31st of 12th M., 1824, accepted a certificate of removal also from Queensbury and of the same date in behalf of Benjamin Brown, his wife Sarah and their children, Eliza, Cornelia, Jedidah, Reuben C. and Desire. Prior to this, these and several other Quaker families had settled in Ellery which was within the compass of the Collins monthly meeting.

On the 1st of 9th m., 1826, the monthly meeting acted on a request from several friends residing in the town of Ellery, Chautauqua County, New York, for the privilege of holding a meeting for worship in that place and Jonathan Soule, Nathaniel Sisson, Hugh McMiller and Eli Lapham in conjunction with a committee of women friends were appointed to visit them and report their sense at the next meeting, but not until the second meeting, held 3rd of 11th M., 1826, did the committee report that they had visited the Friends of Ellery to good satisfaction and believed it might be right to allow them the privilege of holding a meeting for worship at the house of Asahel Culver. The monthly meeting granted the request, the meeting for worship to be held on first day of the week for six months and to open on second 1st day of that month, under care of the following friends: Stephen Lapham, John L. Eddy, Joshua Palmer-ton, David Pound, Jonathan Soule, Stephen Sisson and Richard Hallock. At the end of six months the committee reported that they had visited the Ellery meeting to satisfaction and it was allowed to continue.

After the meeting was well established it was held at the house of Benjamin Gifford until about 1845 and from that time on at the house of Levi Hoag. The regular meet-

ing was discontinued in 1854 after the death of Desire, wife of Levi Hoag, and was held only at such time as a traveling minister visited the section.

The Collins M. M. of 25-4 M., 1833, accepted the certificate of Levi Hoag, his wife Desire and their two minor children, Levi and Mary Ann with their adopted child, George Hoag, (from Hartland Monthly Meeting, dated 26-2 M., 1833). The monthly meeting of 28-2 M., 1833, accepted a certificate of Nehemiah Hull, his wife Bathsheba, and four minor children, viz., Sarah, William, Mary Ann and Mercy Jane. About 1840 Nehemiah with several of his children returned to Erie County. The Hamburg M. M. held 30-5 M., 1838, issued a certificate for Moses Hamblton and Matilda, his wife with their children, Manly, Nelson, Phoebe, Ann, Mary S., Sarah Jane, James M. and Henry.

The friends of Ellery were Orthodox with the exception of David and Justus Brown and their families, who were Hicksites.

There was a meeting organized and held at Clear Creek, perhaps earlier than the Ellery meeting, but also belonging to the Collins Monthly Meeting. The Ellery Friends often attended services at Clear Creek. The death of Asahel Culver occurred while attending Quarterly meeting at Collins. Other Ellery Friends present at this meeting were: Samuel Healy and Jedidah Hoag.

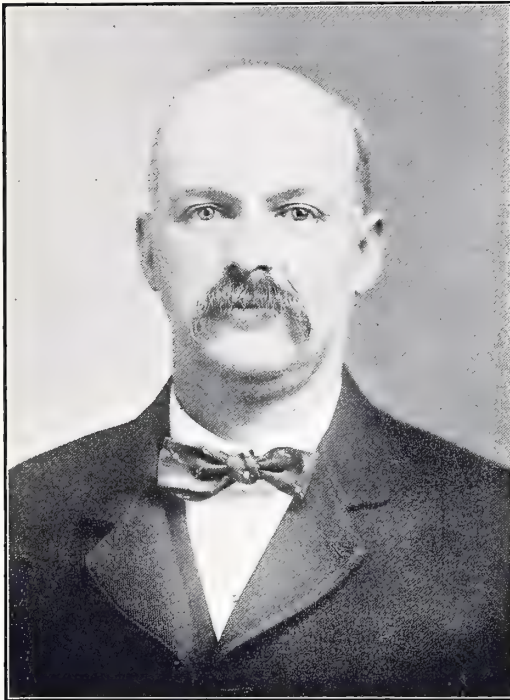
The following is a partial list of the heads of families who attended the Ellery Meeting: Asahel and Abigail (Brown) Culver, Benjamin and Phoebe (Brown) Gifford, Tilson and Sarah Aldrich, Joseph and Phoebe (Winslow) Sherman, Nehemiah and Bathsheba (Hoag) Hull, Morrison and Phoebe (Brownell) Weaver, Benjamin and Sarah (Coffin) Brown, Thomas and Lydia (Brownell) Wing, Levi and Desire (Gardner) Hoag, Samuel and Sarah (Glover) Healy, Moses and Matilda (Sherman), Hambleton.

These Friends were loyal to the Quaker Peace principles and refused to participate at general training or to pay fines for not appearing. Levi Hoag, Jr., had a heifer taken by the Sheriff and sold to Luther Mason for twelve shillings to satisfy such a fine; and for refusing to pay a fine imposed for a like reason, Russell Wing, son of Thomas and father of Judge Merritt Wing, of Chicago, was imprisoned in Mayville jail.

Jedidah, wife of Levi Hoag, Jr., was buried in June, 1877, according to Friends' customs and this is believed to have been the last Quaker ceremony held in the Town of Ellery.

DANA J. HUNT.

Dana J. Hunt, Supervisor of the Town of Carroll, has led an active life, of usefulness in the communities where he has lived. He was born at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1863. His father was Thomas C. Hunt and his mother C. R. (Hale) Hunt. He was educated in the common schools and Jamestown High School. He settled in Carroll nineteen years ago and has lived in Frewsburg since 1889. Before coming here he farmed and conducted a general store at Ackley, Pennsylvania. He had a general store at Fentonville for one and one-

**DANA J. HUNT**

half years, and afterwards successively conducted a creamery, served as salesman and then engaged in the general mercantile business in company with C. E. Dodge, which partnership lasted for five years. He sold his interest and now conducts a general hardware store.

Mr. Hunt has served as a member of the School Board for six years. He was elected to his present office of Supervisor in November, 1903. In such positions he has at all times served the public with faithfulness and efficiency, and his influential station in the community is well merited.

Mr. Hunt is a member of Frewsburg Lodge, No. 789, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married May J. Wiltzie, daughter of David and Jane Wiltzie of Fentonville, January 13, 1884. Their son, H. Claude Hunt, was born January 18, 1893.

HON. SAMUEL FREDERICK NIXON.

A remarkable career in the history of New York State government has been that of Hon. Samuel Frederick Nixon, who has represented Chautauqua County in the State Assembly fifteen years, the last twelve years he has been elected continuously. In these twelve years he has been Chairman of the Committee on Railroads two years, member of the Ways and Means three years, Chairman and Republican leader two years, and Speaker the last seven years, the longest period that one man has ever occupied the position of Speaker in the history of the state; he is now serving his twentieth year as Supervisor of Westfield and his thirteenth term as Chairman of the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors; such a record is rarely made and he is now only forty-four years of age.

Mr. Nixon is the youngest of two sons of Samuel Nixon and Mary E. Johnston Nixon. The elder Nixon was the youngest son of a wealthy family of County Down, Ireland. Under the law of primogeniture the oldest son inherited the estate, so the younger emigrated to the United States when he was nineteen years old and settled in Westfield in 1845, remaining there until he died, in 1876. He engaged in the marble business and was quite successful. The business is still carried on by Speaker Nixon and his brother Emmett.

Samuel Frederick Nixon was born in Westfield, December 3, 1860. He graduated from the Westfield Academy in 1877, prepared for Hamilton College where he took the regular four years course. He graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and spent the year 1882 with the Vermont Marble Company at Sutherland Falls, Vermont; he then returned to Westfield and entered upon his successful business career. Before he was twenty-four years old he was elected Trustee of the village and two years later began his political life as Supervisor of the town; his first term as Member of the Assembly was in 1888, each year he has been renominated Supervisor, Chairman of the Board, Assemblyman and Speaker of the Assembly, by acclamation.



S. F. Kipon

Mr. Nixon is a very extensive farmer and grape grower and this occupation has kept him intensely interested in the welfare of the tillers of the soil; his powerful influence is always ready for any bill that will promote good agriculture or benefit those engaged in it. Mr. Nixon was married early in life to Miss Myrtle Redfield, a daughter of Reverend Redfield. They have three children, Samuel Frederick, Jr., George Redfield and Dorothy M. Their pleasant home is on the farm formerly occupied by his parents in Westfield; his mother died in 1899.

Speaker Nixon's constituents are proud of his very prominent position in the affairs of our Empire state; he is a natural leader and his judgment is so sound that his counsel is always sought for by those who control the state government. He is sincere, honest, straightforward in all his methods and long before President Roosevelt propounded the doctrine he was noted for giving "a square deal for all."

As Speaker of the Assembly he has had no peer in the despatch of business, yet every member feels that he has his rights and that he always can rely upon the Speaker for assistance if needed, Democratic members vie with the Republicans in their expressions of admiration and affection for Speaker Nixon.

The prominent position Mr. Nixon has held the past twelve years at Albany has enabled him to be of exceptional value to his county and also to the whole state, all the navigable lakes of the county have had large appropriations to keep their channels open and the new Normal School building at Fredonia, replacing the one destroyed by fire, is entirely due to his efforts and influence. The appropriation for that building of two hundred fifty thousand dollars was the largest ever made for any school in the state.

Schools and agriculture have been special objects of Mr. Nixon's fostering care ever since he has been in the Legislature. To him is chiefly due the large increase in the Free School fund; the apportionment for teachers in sparsely settled districts; the increase in the library money allowed each district; the law allowing any district to provide free textbooks; and most important of all the law giving pupils in rural towns where there is no high school the benefit of a high school education in some other town at state expense. This law would never have been enacted but for the special and powerful effort of Speaker

Nixon; he had it drafted and passed the last day of the session of 1903. This law is of great benefit in three ways: First, it affords a higher education to a larger number of ambitious young people who otherwise would never receive such education; second it relieves a class of towns that can hardly afford to support a high school from the necessity of making the struggle; third, the tuition money paid by the state is of material assistance to towns that do maintain high schools where the school tax is very heavy. That beneficial law ought to be called the Nixon Free Tuition Law for all time to come.

In the line of legislation for the promotion of agriculture Mr. Nixon obtained the first appropriation for holding Farmers' Institutes for the College of Agriculture at Cornell University. The experiment station at Geneva has had his warm support; also the liberal appropriation for agricultural fairs. The State Agricultural College, whose corner stone he was asked to lay June 21 of this year, owes its large appropriation of two hundred fifty thousand dollars chiefly to Speaker Nixon. The extraordinary session of the Legislature prevented him from enjoying the fruition of his efforts in seeing the beginning of the Agricultural College building on the day the cornerstone was laid.

The change to holding town meetings in the fall of the odd years or the same time county officers are elected was inaugurated by Speaker Nixon; it saves the people large expense and much time and labor; the change is optional with each county and the counties are gradually adopting it so that soon the time for all in the state will be uniform.

The bad bills Speaker Nixon has killed by the power of his position as Chairman of the Committee on Rules would be difficult to enumerate. Every year adds to his fame in this respect and the great newspapers in all the cities unite in giving him full meed of praise for his service.

In brief, Chautauqua County is proud of Speaker Nixon, the state is proud of him and his fame will yet become national, untiring energy and industry, marvelous perceptive faculties and a spirit of exact fairness to all, unswerving integrity and exalted patriotism mark Samuel Frederick Nixon as a rare man worthy of all the commendation that is constantly expressed for him by voice, pen and press all over the Empire State.

JOHN W. WARE.

John W. Ware is a native of Illinois, having been born at Waukeegan on September 30, 1866. He is the descendant of wholesome English stock. His father was Joseph Ware who came to this country from England about 1840. His mother's name was Mary Elenora Warner. His father settled in New York and embarked in the shoe business. During 1860 Joseph Ware removed to Waukeehan, Illinois, devoted himself successfully to business, soon retired and died in that city in 1874. Mrs. Ware still survives:

John W. Ware came to Dunkirk in 1888

**JOHN W. WARE**

and at once engaged successfully in the jewelry business.

The marriage of Mr. Ware and Christina Wagner, daughter of Jacob Wagner of Dunkirk, occurred at the home of the bride's parents on May 20, 1891. Myrtle E., Bertha M., Luella Pauline and LeRoy Wesley Ware are the children of this happy marriage.

Despite his business activities Mr. Ware has given considerable attention to fraternal matters. He is a member of Irondequoit Lodge, No. 301, and served as Master during 1899-1900; he was High Priest of Chapter No. 191 during 1900-1901 and during the

same years he was Master of Dunkirk Council, No. 25; he is also a valued member of Ismailia Temple of Buffalo. In religion Mr. Ware is a member of the Methodist Church.

HARRY C. HEQUEMBOURG.

Harry C. Hequembourg, the subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Dunkirk, leaving in his eighteenth year to enter upon the sterner duties of life. He first secured a position as bookkeeper for the Erie Hotel, then under the management of the late James Gerrans. After a year's service he resigned this position to accept a place in the office of the Brooks Locomotive Works and this engagement marked the beginning of an active and brilliant career. His work was marked with so great energy and ability that he passed in quick succession from clerk to bookkeeper to cashier to acting secretary and when in June, 1901, the works became one of the constituent plants of the American Locomotive Company, he was appointed the General Purchasing Agent of the entire eight plants, a position which he is today filling with splendid credit to himself and with notable advantage to the company.

Mr. Hequembourg has not only been a very successful man along the lines of his business but has been actively identified with every movement which has tended to the advancement and growth of Dunkirk. He was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Association and for several years its President and it can be truthfully said that at no time in its history was the association so influential and so valuable to the community as during the time he was its executive head.

The building of the St. Charles Hotel was largely due to his initiative and he was an officer and director of the association under whose auspices the building was erected. In the year 1889 he headed a project to build an electric railway to Point Gratiot and in spite of many discouragements, he formed a company and in the short space of six months had the road built and in operation. This was accomplished through Mr. Hequembourg's personal efforts and is characteristic of the man and his work.

In religion he is an active member of the Independent Congregation and was for some years its President. This Congregation, which is affiliated with the Unitarian movement, is one of the most influential in



HARRY C. HEQUEMBOURG.

the religious life of the city and much of this is due to Mr. Hequembourg's forceful and unselfish interest in the work.

In local politics, he has always been a consistent and aggressive Republican and a power in all movements looking to the welfare and improvement of Dunkirk; and although not ambitious for office has been active in the councils which formulate the policy of municipal affairs.

His family life is most ideal. In September, 1889, he married Minnie G. Treadway of Oswego and is now surrounded with a charming family of children consisting of five boys and one girl; and although much of Mr. Hequembourg's time is spent in New York, the summer home of the family is in Dunkirk and at Harrysburg Beach, one of its pleasantest summer resorts.

In conclusion, it may be said that among the citizens of Dunkirk, there is no one man who has stood for more in the building up of the community—not only along material lines—but in its intellectual and moral development as well.

JOHN K. PATTERSON, JR.

A young man of marked ability, ambition and energy is John K. Patterson, Jr., of Dunkirk, New York, the present District Attorney of Chautauqua County. Born in Dunkirk July 22, 1873, he has with the exception of two years spent in Buffalo, New York, ever since resided there. His grandfather, David Patterson, settling in Sheridan in the year ———, Mr. Patterson looks upon his family as one of the old Chautauqua families.

Mr. Patterson obtained his common school education in the Dunkirk schools, and entered the Cornell University Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1895. Admitted to the Bar in the same year Mr. Patterson immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Buffalo, New York. In 1897 he returned to Dunkirk where he has since resided.

Mr. Patterson took an early interest in politics and in 1898, when but three years out of college and but twenty-five years of age, he was elected Supervisor of Dunkirk, which office he has held continuously down to the present time. In 1897 District Attorney Eleazer Green appointed him his assistant and in 1904 Mr. Patterson was elected District Attorney, an office of great responsibility. The nomination and election re-

flects the confidence which the people of the county have in Mr. Patterson.

In addition to his professional and political work, Mr. Patterson has found time for



JOHN K. PATTERSON JR.

social life and his pleasant manner and good fellowship have won for him the office of Senior Warden in Dunkirk Lodge, No. 767, Free and Accepted Masons.

ALBERT S. WATSON.

Albert S. Watson of Westfield, is of Scotch-English descent, and exhibits in his character many of the sturdy qualities of those historic races. His grandfather, James Watson, came to this country in 1792, and in 1800 was married to Sarah Lounsbury, of New York City. They settled in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where a son, Jeremiah, was born in 1812, who grew up in the occupation of a farmer and became one of the reliable citizens of the county in which he lived. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith, a Democrat in politics, and the holder, at times, of several offices within the gift of his townsmen. He married Parmelia Rockwell, of Eastern New York, who was of English descent, and who be-



Albert S Watson



came the mother of the subject of this sketch. She died in 1889.

Albert S. Watson was reared on a farm and attended the common schools and Academy in which he received a practical education in the English branches. When thirteen years of age his parents moved to Broome County, New York, where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Four years later he became connected with a large nursery of Rochester, as a traveling salesman, where he remained until 1878, and where he laid the foundation for a remarkably successful career as vineyardist and dealer in vineyard stock and produce. In 1878 he purchased a farm in Portland, where he began the propagation of grape roots on a large scale. Something of the magnitude of his business may be understood when it is known that in one year he delivered seven hundred thousand vines for vineyard planting. In 1884 Mr. Watson moved to Westfield and has since been recognized as an extensive grower and shipper of grapes, at one time having over one hundred fifty acres in bearing. He has also been an extensive grower of small fruits of all kinds, but more especially strawberries, of which he grew fifteen hundred bushels in one year. Mr. Watson is the architect of his own fortunes and is a good example of what industry, integrity and perseverance can accomplish. He has always been recognized as a man of unusual ability in his line of business, but he has the ability to adapt himself to other lines, and be equally successful.

On April 10, 1879, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Mary (Low) Mack, of Erie, Pennsylvania, to whose hearty and efficient co-operation he attributes much of his success. Their children are: Edward C., Charles G. and Leonard A. The family home on East Main Street is one of the finest in the Village of Westfield, which is renowned for its handsome homes, beautiful lawns and drives. Mr. Watson was the organizer and for several years the manager of the Western New York Grape Growers' Shipping Association, having control of the shipments made by that company. In 1902 he was chosen President of the Village of Westfield, to the duties of which office he devoted himself with untiring zeal. He studied the affairs of the village as he would his own, and was painstaking and careful in the discharge of his official duties. Mr. Watson has always been recognized as an

expert in everything relating to the grape business, and to his advice and counsel many vineyardists may justly attribute their success.

In May, 1903, Mr. Watson realized a long anticipated pleasure by taking Mrs. Watson with him on an extended western tour, going through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana, stopping at many of the principal cities and points of interest and visiting several mining camps. Since making this tour he has made numerous trips to the Pacific Coast. These trips led to his becoming impressed with the opportunities offered for gold and silver mining. Especially was this true concerning the comparatively new field of Southern Nevada. Early in 1904 he went to Tonopah and Goldfield. Here after the most careful and painstaking investigation, he invested in several properties and within a few months he had incorporated the Diamondfield Gold Mining Company, in which he is still the largest owner. This property quickly became one of the largest producers, its stock going to above eighty cents on the market. Mr. Watson's success in this field has been something quite remarkable. His pluck, energy and good judgment coupled with thorough business integrity and honesty quickly made him a reputation that elected him President of more than half a dozen good mining companies, besides being Manager and Secretary in half a dozen more. The results of this success have been shared by friends who were fortunate enough to place a little capital at his disposal. He is an enthusiast on the resources of Tonopah, Goldfield and Southern Nevada, being convinced that the next few years will demonstrate that these fields will become the greatest producers of gold and silver in the world. Mr. Watson looks forward to an early return to his delightful home in Westfield with the hope of passing his declining years in comfort amid delightful surroundings.

His eldest son, Edward C., was graduated from the law department of Cornell University in the class of 1904, while his younger sons, Charles G. and Leonard A., passed their freshman year at Hamilton in 1904-1905, where they hope to return and complete a full course. Mr. Watson's home, located on East Main Street, in Westfield, New York, was formerly owned by Jonathan Watson and later by Ex-Congressman F. B. Brewer and more recently by the late Wil-

liam Vorce. The present owner has built an elegant and commodious home, grading and planting in connection therewith some ten acres of shrubbery, twenty acres more in small fruit and has laid out pleasant drives throughout the place.

Mr. Watson is a man temperate in his habits, abstaining from the use of tobacco and intoxicants. He is not only practical in his methods but painstaking and thorough going as well, exemplifying in his practice the adage that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

DAVID K. FALVAY.

David K. Falvay, of Westfield, New York, was born in the Town of Ripley, New York, December 14, 1860. Graduated from Westfield High School in 1881. Began teaching in the same year. He taught in the Westfield High School from 1882 to 1892. In 1894 he was appointed Postmaster of Westfield for four years. After retiring from office he became one of the largest grape growers in the grape belt. He has been a manufacturer of grape packages since 1885 and is one of the leading grape shippers of Chautauqua County. He served six years on the Village Board of Trustees, one year being President of the village. He has been a Deacon of the Presbyterian Church since 1890. He was married, June 25, 1885, to Clara L. Davis of Westfield. Two children, Clarice R. and Walter J. Falvay, is the result of this union. He has been a resident of Westfield Village over twenty years. In state and national politics he is a leading Democrat of the county.

LESLIE A. PEASE.

Leslie Allan Pease of Dunkirk was born in Norwood, St. Lawrence County, New York, September 14, 1869. His father, Truman A. Pease, was a prominent physician of that district and there Mr. Pease continued to live throughout his boyhood and young manhood, acquiring his early education in the public schools and in Norwood Academy. From this last mentioned institution he was graduated in 1888, and entered upon a course of study in Oberlin College. There, as in school, Mr. Pease showed marked ability in literary and oratorical work and it was but natural for him to take up law as his profession. In 1891 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Union University, was admitted to the Bar and in the next year commenced the practice of

law in Niagara Falls. After a short location there Mr. Pease moved to Dunkirk and has since then maintained his residence there. As his school days gave promise, his practice has been eminently successful. Until 1904 he had no partner, but in that year Lyman C. Kilburn joined with him in forming the law firm of Pease & Kilburn.

Mr. Pease is a staunch Republican and has ever been willing to use for the party his best efforts as a speaker. Ever since he was twenty-one years of age, he has done campaign work under both the State and National Committees and under the Republican State League. His power as a



LESLIE A. PEASE

public speaker is made every year more and more manifest. Mr. Pease has also written much prose and poetry for some of the leading magazines and periodicals, on which account he has received many flattering notices.

His efforts for the party and his ability were recognized in 1896 in his election to the office of Special Surrogate for Chautauqua County, which he has ever since filled. In 1902 he was nominated for Mayor of Dunkirk, but failed of election.

On June 27, 1900, Mr. Pease married Miss Luna B. Keeler of Norwood, New York, and their union has been blessed with two children, Helen L. and Allan W.



Warren H. Hooker

HON. WARREN B. HOOKER.

That a man attains one position after another, through the choice and acclaim of his fellow citizens, each succeeding position giving him greater distinction in the world of activity and achievement, is in itself extraordinary; but yet more worthy of note is the advancement in public office which has come to the Hon. Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia, a Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting on the Appellate Division in the Second Department in Brooklyn. His legal abilities and sterling character were given recognition before he was graduated in his profession as a lawyer. He went higher, and in Congress his record is almost phenomenal and possibly without a precedent. Able and at all times tactful, honorable and possessed of keen foresight, his service in Congress was such as to render opposition hopeless, and in that high office he gave evidence of ability which should find field for development in higher places, and to them the electors have wisely chosen him.

Hon. Warren B. Hooker was born in Perrysburg, Cattaraugus County, November 24, 1856. His father was John Hooker, a native of Vermont, who moved to Perrysburg and engaged in farming, and his mother was Philena (Waterman) Hooker. After becoming familiar with farm work Warren B. Hooker attended the Forestville Academy, from which he graduated in the class of '76. Having decided upon a legal career, he entered the law office of John G. Record, in Forestville, and in 1879 was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court. He practiced law in Chautauqua County until 1882, when he went to Tacoma, Washington. Two years later he returned to Chautauqua County and established himself in law practice in Fredonia, his present home.

Mr. Hooker's really brilliant career began in 1878 before he was admitted to the Bar. At that time he was elected Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County, which position he held for three years. In 1889 he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Pomfret, and in 1890 he was supported for reelection by both parties, a well-earned tribute to his faithful and efficient service of the interests of all his townsmen. It was in the fall of 1890, when Mr. Hooker was thirty-three years of age, that he was nominated by the Republicans, of which party he has been a member since he became a voter, for Representative in Congress of the then Thirty-fourth New York District, com-

posing the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany. His election followed, by a majority over his Democratic opponent of fifty-seven hundred twenty-six votes. He was re-elected in 1892 and again in 1894, when he received a plurality of fifteen thousand three hundred. He received a renomination in 1896 and was elected by a plurality of twenty-seven thousand four hundred twenty-six votes, and was re-elected at the general election of 1898.

When Mr. Hooker first began his Congressional duties he was the youngest member of the House. His choice in the Convention was over able and well qualified members of his party. His selection by acclamation for a second term was a merited and valued compliment, as were his greatly increasing pluralities each year. His retention as member for so many consecutive terms, despite the ambitions of many other able men of his party, stands as an endorsement of an official career of such decided and unusual merit as to justify putting aside precedents.

In the Fifty-fourth Congress, Speaker Reed made Mr. Hooker Chairman of the important Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The bill that he presented to the House in such capacity was passed by both Houses of Congress by large majorities and was afterwards passed over a Presidential veto. The opposition to the bill was because of the extent of the appropriation, but because of the judiciousness of the expenditures authorized and equitable manner of their distribution, there was little or no opposition to the bill in the campaign of 1896. The closing part of Mr. Hooker's career in Congress rounded out one of distinguished success, in which Mr. Hooker received, upon the test described, the gratifying and overwhelming indorsement of members of both houses of Congress, as well as in the repeated and emphatically expressed approval of a constituency high in intelligence and enterprise.

In 1898 before he had completed his fourth term in Congress, Mr. Hooker was appointed by Governor Black, Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District to fill a vacancy, and he was elected to the office at the next election in 1899 for a fourteen year term. On December 8, 1902, he was appointed by Governor Odell to the Appellate Division, in the Second Department, and went to Brooklyn, where he has since served.

In widely varying spheres of eminence and usefulness Mr. Hooker has shown the qualities that should belong to leaders of men, including a frank manner and a genial nature, and in such degree, and in such early time that his successes came to him as logically as the reward of labor comes to the toiler.

In September, 1884, Mr. Hooker married Etta E. Abbey, a daughter of the late Chauncey Abbey, a prominent citizen of Chautauqua County, who was active in the organization of the Fredonia National Bank, and afterward became its President. They have two children, Sherman Abbey and Florence Elizabeth. Mr. Hooker's parents are both dead.

LONEY G. WEIDNER.

L. G. Weidner, an energetic business man of Dunkirk, was born in Ellington, January



LONEY G. WEIDNER

20, 1866. His father was August Weidner, who came to America in 1860, settled in Leon and subsequently resided in Ellington and Cherry Creek. August Weidner engaged in the monumental business, and in 1880 he built the Central Hotel at Cherry Creek, sold it one year later to T. G. Phillips and

died November 22, 1887. His mother, Doris Garber Weidner, died April 6, 1889.

L. G. Weidner attended to his father's business affairs for three years and then moved to Dunkirk in August, 1891. In that city he has been decidedly successful. He owns a large grape farm on Central Avenue which he purchased soon after coming to Dunkirk; he resided there nine years and later built the Weidner block.

Mr. Weidner and Mary J., the daughter of Christian and Jennette Buse Pinkel, were married on November 6, 1889. They have one son, Harold, who was born August 31, 1890.

Mr. Weidner is a popular member of Irondequoit Lodge No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons; he is affiliated with Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191; he is connected with Dunkirk Council, No. 25, and Commandery No. 40; also a member of the Fredonia Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Point Gratiot Tent of Maccabees of Dunkirk. Mr. Weidner has a wide range of fraternal activities.

The early education of Mr. Weidner was obtained in the common schools; that training he has supplemented by his contact with men in a business way; and altogether he is a forcible and excellent citizen of Dunkirk.

HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY.

Egburt E. Woodbury, who has been Surrogate of Chautauqua County for ten years, began the duties of that office when he was only thirty-four years old, and in other ways he won distinction at an early age. The duties of the important office of Surrogate he has at all times performed with fidelity and with such ability and legal acumen as to mark him emphatically the man for the place. During the period of his incumbency he has been called upon to decide many intricate, contested cases, some of them involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, and his decisions have been such masterpieces of legal and just judgment and of expression as to command the earnest admiration of the best legal minds.

A few of the most important matters which have come before Surrogate Woodbury may be mentioned the Julia A. Brooks case, still undecided, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars of the Brooks estate; the Andrew J. Avery case, which involved the right of a foreign trust company to act as executor. He removed the executor. The



HON. EGBURT E. WOODBURY

questions at issue involved three hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Sarah J. Bird-sall case involved the transfer of two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars worth of property to two nieces. The question was as to the power of the state to collect an inheritance tax of upwards of thirteen thousand dollars. The case went to the Appellate Division and Court of Appeals and was afterwards settled, the tax being paid without argument in the latter court as directed by the Surrogate.

In his experience of ten years as Surrogate and four years as Justice of the Peace, Mr. Woodbury has never had a decision of his reversed but once, and this was a question of practice. This statement includes all references of which Mr. Woodbury has had as many as any other lawyer of Chautauqua County. This most unusual record gives evidence not only of the most painstaking care in the preparation of decisions but of the operation of a judicial mind of the highest order.

Mr. Woodbury was born at Cherry Creek, this county, March 29, 1861. As a lad he attended the district schools of his native town. When he was eleven years old his parents having died, he moved to Randolph and continued to attend school, completing his education with a three years' course in the famed Chamberlain Institute. Mr. Woodbury next taught school for two winters, and for several years he worked as a farm hand. He was a poor boy and had not yet found the employment that fitted either his ambition or his abilities. In 1880 he entered the law office of Hon. Rodney R. Crowley of Randolph as a student and completed his studies in the office of Lakin & Sessions in Jamestown. He was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1884.

Perceiving the excellent abilities and character of the young man, he was admitted to partnership with the members of the firm named, July 1, 1884, and the firm style became Lakin, Sessions & Woodbury. Judge Lakin died within a few weeks thereafter and the two remaining members of the firm practiced together until July 1, 1885, when the firm of Woodbury & Butts was formed, Mr. Woodbury associating with him George R. Butts. Mr. Woodbury was popular, his qualifications for high position were well known and in 1890 he was nominated by the Republicans of his district and elected Member of Assembly. He held this office three years, during which time he practiced

alone. In December, 1894, he became associated with Eleazer Green, who was then Mayor of Jamestown, and who was since elected District Attorney of Chautauqua County, which office he held for nine years. The law practice of this firm, outside the official positions of its members, has been extensive and important.

Mr. Woodbury was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace of Jamestown, after its organization as a city in 1886. He declined re-election to the office after about four years' service. He was a member of the Republican County Committee for three years, beginning in 1889, and its Chairman that year and manager of the campaign in 1891. When first elected to the Assembly he was less than thirty years old. His election for second and third terms were with increasing pluralities, and in his last term his district included a consolidation of the two former Chautauqua districts. He declined to allow his name to be presented to the convention as a candidate for a fourth term, as further service of the public in this capacity would have involved a sacrifice of his business interests he was not willing to undergo.

Mr. Woodbury was one of the first men of Western New York to become an earnest champion of the nomination of William McKinley for President, whose administration of that office was destined to prove a great boon to the country. The McKinley men of Chautauqua County urged him to become a candidate for delegate to the National Convention and he did so. He was defeated by a few votes in the district convention, but the strong fight made by him and others whose minds were early fixed upon the splendid Ohio statesman resulted in the choice of delegates from the Thirty-fourth Congress district who went to St. Louis instructed to vote for William McKinley.

Mr. Woodbury married Florence E. Holbrook, daughter of Wales F. and Elizabeth (Smith) Holbrook, at Randolph December 25, 1880. Their children are Grace E., Frank H., Roy C., Ruth V. and Rachel. Genial of nature, sincere in all his dealings and a man of value to the community in many ways, Mr. Woodbury's greatest service to the public, as his latest, lies no doubt in his exceptional administration of the office of Surrogate, to which attention has been given in the beginning of this sketch. Through years teeming with mo-

mentous affairs in his office his administration has been such as to give criticism no opportunity to find a voice.

OTIS SKINNER RECORD.

Otis Skinner Record was born in Sherman, New York, July 30, 1833, and died April 8, 1905, at Smiths Mills, New York, where he moved with his parents when about three years of age. He spent the remainder of his days here with the exception of one or two years. He was educated at the Smiths Mills school and Gowanda Academy. When eighteen years of age he

therefore welcome in any company he might enter. His life spoke stronger than any words could utter as to the genuineness of his Christianity and his influence for good lives on.

On September 18, 1859, he was united in marriage to Harriet D. Watrous, also of Smiths Mills. His nearest relatives that survive him are his wife and four children: Byron F. Record, an attorney-at-law, formerly of Fredonia, New York, now with the New York City Railway Company, New York City; Jessie Record Bishop, wife of Charles G. Bishop, Westhampton, Long Island; Ellidia A. Record, a stenographer and typewriter, now of Smiths Mills, but formerly of Fredonia; Seth W. Record, Smiths Mills. His father, Seth Record, died on January 11, 1875, at Smiths Mills, New York, and of the family circle of his childhood only one, a brother, George J. Record, of Conneaut, Ohio, remains to mourn his departure.

CHARLES SWANSON.

One of the leading contractors and builders of Jamestown, was born in Sweden on the 15th day of March, 1862, his parents being Andrew and Welhelmania Swanson. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Swanson became a sailor and came to this country in 1878. He followed the sea for a period of six years, going around the Horn to Australia, to China, to South Africa, to India, and to practically every maritime nation in the world. He then became second officer of a private yacht in New York, and in the great race between the *Genesta* and the *Puritan* in 1885 Mr. Swanson aided in the sailing of the latter, thus taking part in one of America's great sailing triumphs.

As a boy in Sweden Mr. Swanson had learned the trade of a bricklayer, and abandoning the life of a sailor in 1885 he came to Jamestown and began work at his trade, but he was too full of energy and ambition to remain long as a day laborer, and he soon began taking contracts, and this he has followed up so successfully that he is today acknowledged as the leading contractor and builder of the city. Mr. Swanson received his school education in Sweden before he was sixteen years of age, with the exception of a course in the School of Navigation in New York City, but being an observing man, and one who is bent upon making a success of anything he undertakes, he has accumulated a store of prac-



OTIS SKINNER RECORD

joined the Hanover Center Baptist Church which was always dear to him. His chief occupation during his life time was that of lumbering and milling and his mills were patronized for miles around. He was also quite an extensive producer of small fruits. During his career he employed, in total, a very large number of people, many of whom survive him and feel deeply their loss. He was an exceedingly indulgent husband and father and a well-informed and remarkably unselfish and honest man. He possessed a bright, cheery disposition and was especially given to humorous remarks. He was



CHARLES SWANSON



JAMES MCNAUGHTON.

Superintendent of American Locomotive Company (Brooks Works,
Dunkirk, New York. See pages 453-463—this volume.

tical knowledge which makes him a commanding figure in the business life of the community, where he enjoys the confidence and respect of a wide circle. He is a regular attendant of the Swedish-Lutheran Church, is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to many of the local lodges, including the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Maccabees, in all of which he is an active and popular member.

Mr. Swanson and Miss Anna Louise Lind were married in this city in 1889, three children, Curth Arthur, Melvin Oliver and Agnes Louise, being born to them.

ALBERT FEETER FRENCH.

If you visit the pretty village of Fredonia which lies on the level land midway between the foot of the Chautauqua hills and the shores of Lake Erie, you cannot fail to notice that one of the important industries of the village is the Fredonia Preserving Company, and if your attention is called to the Fredonia Preserving Company you will discover that one of the most prominent officials is Albert Feeter French, the treasurer and general manager. Mr. French is one of the prominent citizens of the village. He had been actively identified with its growth and development, being for four years one of the village Trustees, and always interested in village affairs whether holding office or a private citizen.

Mr. French has been mentioned in connection with the Fredonia Preserving Company because he organized the corporation and through his energetic efforts has created a flourishing and extensive business, and provided remunerative employment for a number of persons.

Mr. French was born in Syracuse July 17, 1854. He had a common school education and he commenced his business career as a clerk in a general store at Westernville, Oneida County, in 1872. He remained there until 1875 when he removed to Rome.

Remaining in Rome until 1877 Mr. French determined to engage in business for himself, and his first venture was in Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained eleven years. From Des Moines he went to Buffalo and from Buffalo he came to Chautauqua County, locating at Fredonia in April, 1890.

Impressed with the possibilities of the canning industry, Mr. French organized the Fredonia Preserving Company in January,

1901, and has since been engaged in developing the business which although it has already attained large proportions is steadily increasing.

Mr. French and Miss Emma P. Brockett were married at Rome, New York, April 18, 1882. They have two daughters, Alice B. and Emma Gertrude.

CHARLES S. ABBOTT.

Called from this life at the very height of his success, while still a comparatively young man with fond ambitions and the power and energy to execute them, Charles Stuart Abbott had yet accomplished much and had become a power in the country. This position was attained only after years of patient perseverance and unremitting effort, which characterized his whole life. Mr. Abbott was the son of Edwin E. and Mary Sanderson Abbott, and was born in the Town of Panama, Chautauqua County, December 11, 1858. He was therefore a native Chautauquan, although his parents took him to New York when he was but sixteen months old, and there he passed his boyhood days. He obtained his early education in the public schools of New York and of Flushing Institute at Flushing, Long Island, and was preparing to enter Columbia University when his father's financial reverses compelled him to abandon his plans. From that time on, the struggle was his own and many were the ventures he made before alighting on the one which was to make his career so successful.

Coming to Jamestown from New York, Mr. Abbott began the study of law, which he later continued at Warren, Pennsylvania. But before completing his law studies he became associated with Coleman E. Bishop in the publication of *The Country Side*, a weekly paper devoted to the farming and educational interests of Chautauqua County. Mr. Bishop was the editor and Mr. Abbott, the business manager, but despite their efforts the publication was a financial failure and they finally abandoned it, Mr. Abbott moving to New York to enter the employ of Allen Brothers Advertising Agency. Later he became a partner in the concern which was removed to Jamestown and did business there for a time.

In 1889 Mr. Abbott became identified with Hon. Porter Sheldon in the manufacture of photographic paper by a new process which revolutionized the photographic business and brought fame and fortune to the origi-



CHARLES S. ABBOTT

nators. Of the original company, known as the American Aristotype Company, Mr. Sheldon was President and Mr. Abbott Secretary and Treasurer. In 1899 the General Aristo Company was formed combining a number of photographic concerns, including the American Aristotype Company. This company in turn was consolidated in the Eastman Kodak Company of which Mr. Abbott was at the time of his death Vice President. He was also President of the Seed Dry Plate Company of St. Louis, a director of the Chautauqua County Trust Company, and had for some time held the position of President of the American Aristotype Company of Jamestown.

Mr. Abbott's kindly and warmhearted nature lent itself readily to social enjoyment. His home was a center of social life, and as a member of the Jamestown Club, of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Jamestown Lodge of Elks, he found relief from the cares of business life. A lover of aquatic sports, he was a prominent member of the Chadakoin Boat Club and for a number of years was Commodore of that organization.

In politics Mr. Abbott was a staunch Republican, but left all office seeking and campaigning to others. Love for his home, devotion to business, being honest, high minded, wise, discreet and brave in this, left him no time for politics except for casting his ballots for the men whom he thought best for rulers.

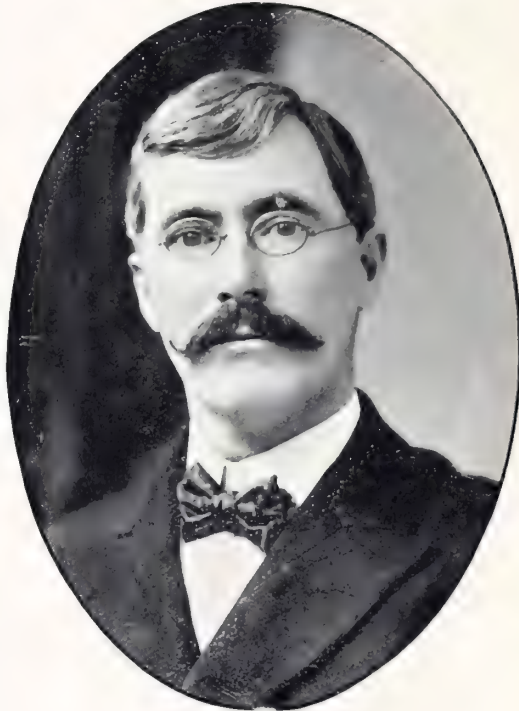
Mr. Abbott was married on February 4, 1880, to Miss Pauline Allen of Jamestown, New York, and this union was blessed with two children, Marguerite and Charles Stuart, Jr.

For a short time preceding his death Mr. Abbott had been suffering from rheumatism, gout and quinsy, and in January, 1905, accompanied by his family and a small party of friends, he left for a sojourn in the south in hopes of improving his condition. At first he improved steadily but unfavorable weather caused a setback and death came from an attack of neuralgia of the heart on March 1, 1905, while the party was at Oak Lodge, a residence near Enfield, North Carolina.

CHARLES SIBLEY JONES.

Charles Sibley Jones, the efficient cashier of the State Bank of Sherman, one of the best managed and most prosperous banking institutions in Western New York, is a son of Elijah L. and Emily (Sibley)

Jones, and was born December 1, 1881, at Trunkerville, Pennsylvania. He came to Sherman in 1890, and began as a clerk in this bank, afterwards being promoted to cashier. Mr. Jones is a young man of great energy, good habits and marked business ability. He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 575, Free and Accepted Masons; Westfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jamestown Commandery, No. 161, Knights Templar, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sherman.



DAVID K. FALVAY

ADELBERT W. CUMMINGS.

Adelbert W. Cummings, a highly successful business man of Dunkirk, was born in the Town of Charlotte, this county, August 2, 1860, and is a son of Asahel A. and Eliza (Streeter) Cummings. He learned the carpenter's trade, clerked in a store for awhile, was with the Brooks Locomotive Works for two years, when, in 1885, he established the Dunkirk Steam Laundry, which business he now successfully conducts. Mr. Cummings married Flora Durrell, of Dunkirk. Their children are Warren J. and Adelbert W. He is a prominent Mason and Elk; President of the Lake Shore Savings and Loan Association, and is influential in Dunkirk's city affairs.

A. JOHN PETERSON.

A. John Peterson was born a subject of the King of Sweden on June 18, 1844, and is a son of Andrew P. and Anna S. (Trank) Peterson, of the Town of Kalstrop. His grandfather, Peter Peterson, was a life-long resident of his native land, Sweden, but his maternal grandfather, John P. Trank, emigrated to America and settled in Jamestown, where he resided until his death. He was a carpenter and farmer, in politics a Republican, and in religion a Methodist. He married and reared children. His father, Andrew P. Peterson, was born in Sweden about 1815. He came to America in 1853, located in Jamestown, but subsequently removed to Sugargrove, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, and then returned to Jamestown, where he resided until his death, February 13, 1868. By trade he was a carpenter and joiner, and was also a contractor and builder. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Anna S. Trank by whom

he had nine children; she died May 10, 1897. A. John Peterson received a common school education in Jamestown, supplemented by a practical business experience and by wide reading and observation. He began life on his own account as a contractor and builder with his father and brother, and after his father's death he formed a partnership with his brother under the firm name of T. & A. J. Peterson, which continued until the death of Theodore in 1881. During the latter part of that period they also engaged in the grocery business at No. 110 Main street, and finally abandoned contracting and building and devoted their attention to the grocery business until 1885, when he sold out, and purchased the clothing business which Mr. Peterson is now successfully engaged in. As merchant tailor, clothier, hatter and gentlemen's furnisher, he transacts a large and paying business. He is an active Republican in politics; and was Village Trustee and Assessor for many years, also state and county Tax Collector. Mr. Peter-



THE AHIRA HALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY—BROCTON, N. Y.

SEE PAGE 926 THIS VOLUME

son enlisted with his brother, Theodore, in Company A, One Hundred Twelfth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, in July, 1862, serving until the close of the war, participating in all the battles in which the



A. JOHN PETERSON

Army of the Potomac was engaged and never received a scratch, although at the Battle of Chapin Farm, he found seven bullet holes through his clothes at the close of the engagement.

On August 15, 1867, Mr. Peterson united in marriage with Clara Lanson, of Lottsville, Pennsylvania, and after her death, January 16, 1868, espoused Sophia Jones, of Jamestown, December 31, 1868. Their union has been blest with four children: James C. (see following sketch); Conrad T., born August 11, 1874, died May 7, 1875; Judith Mabel Genevieve, born September 12, 1877; John T., born April 15, 1881.

Loyal to his adopted country and his friends, yet having an affection for his native land, liberal in his ideas and broad in his sympathy, he is an excellent type of an ideal naturalized American.

JAMES C. PETERSON.

James C. Peterson, son of A. John and Sophia (Jones) Peterson, was born in Jamestown, October 24, 1869, (see preceding sketch). He received his education in the common schools and Jamestown High School, supplemented with a commercial course in the Jamestown Business College, from which he graduated in 1889. He then began clerking in his father's store and was admitted as a partner, January 14, 1892, the firm being A. J. Peterson & Son. Mr. Peterson has traveled quite extensively. During the year 1897 he visited England, where he attended the Queen's Jubilee, France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark and Sweden. In 1905 Old Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba. From 1890 to 1895 he was a member of the Fenton Guards, and is now a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and all Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree; Jamestown Lodge of Elks, of which he was the Exalted Ruler 1904-5, representing that lodge in the grand body in July, 1905, at Buffalo; of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Young Men's Christian Association. On January 10, 1893, at the



JAMES C. PETERSON

Methodist Episcopal Church, Jamestown, by (the Rev. Charles C. Albertson, he was united in marriage to Nettie Abigail Slone. They have one son, Slone Charles, born June 11, 1895.

Latest Government Map of CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

ENGRAVED ESPECIALLY FOR CENTENNIAL HISTORY.

Scale about 3 miles to the inch.

EXPLANATION.

House	—
School	—
Church	—
Town Line	—
County Line	—
State Line	—
Post Office	—
Railroad	—
Trolley Line	—











